

Current state of agriculture in Russia and specific features of agrarian sector development in the far north - the republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

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Abstract. In the article the current state of Russian agriculture and specific features of the agrarian sector development in the Far North - the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and related economic processes taking into account its national interests are discussed. The development of agricultural production is known to be one of the most important priorities of the national strategy of Russia and its regions. Agriculture for the Russian Federation as a system of agrarian relations, is its strategic resource, but rural settlements, especially in the North, existing remotely with a low quality of life, poorly developed communication and infrastructure can not implement the full potential of rural areas. The agricultural complex of Russia and its basis in agriculture occupies one of the defining positions in the country's economy both in terms of its importance in ensuring the livelihood of the population and in the production and consumption of material goods. This situation also applies to the Far North - the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). The specific features of traditional industries of the North are primarily associated with natural resources, their productivity and climatic conditions. Agriculture in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) specializes mainly in livestock production. Generally, the branches of agriculture in Russia are represented in independent branches of production of various products such as grain farming, sugar beet production, vegetable growing, horticulture, cattle breeding, pig breeding, etc. All of them differ in the types of manufactured goods, technology and organization of production, systems of applied machines. At the same time, large industries are subdivided into smaller ones.

1 Introduction

The rural economy is known to be multidimensional, most sectors of the national economy are intertwined in it, and it requires a special look at the specifics of the economic system of

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the regions, to take into account the presence of their peculiarities in the location of production, including natural-climatic and ethnographic ones.

Reforming of the agricultural sector as a whole has been taking place since the beginning of the 90s of the last century in a difficult social and economic situation. For this reason, the state support of agriculture was practically stopped. As a result, the system of rural settlement and social infrastructure, which was traditional for Russia, was destroyed. This situation contributed to the depopulation of territories, created social tension, pushed young people to leave the village for the cities. And nowadays, the task of the state, including regional authorities, is to improve the quality of life of the entire rural population, to implement a socially oriented rural economy at a rapid pace, to eliminate rural poverty, and to increase the incomes of rural residents. First of all, the determining role in this belongs to the state, which has the ability to use tax, credit, budget and protectionist policies [2].

In 2021, the rural population of Russia amounted to 36.9 million people, which is 25% of the total number of the entire population. In 1990, the rural population was 38.9 million people. The rural population is decreasing, mainly young people and able-bodied people leaving their native villages mainly because of living conditions that do not meet the needs of the present day. Nowadays there is a necessity to develop rural settlements, to create modern living conditions for people living and moving to rural areas. The experience of developed countries shows that only a few percent of the country's labor resources are employed in agriculture, while 15-25% of the population lives in rural areas [3].

2 Materials and methods

The general scientific methodological approaches, including systemic-functional, comparative, statistical, dynamic analysis modeling with the use of graphical and tabular material were used as a tool. Our work is based on the analysis and generalizations of specific empirical material, the special and scientific literature was used.

3 Discussion

The problem of rural areas in Russia is very urgent, the number of rural population is gradually decreasing. Table 1 illustrates this situation.

Table 1. Proportion of rural population in the total population (at the beginning of the year in mln. people)

Indicator		Years										2021 in % to 1990
		1990	2000	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
The total population		147,7	146,9	142,8	146,3	146,5	146,8	146,9	146,8	146,7	146,2	98,9
Including rural population	Mln people	38,9	39,5	37,8	38,0	37,9	37,8	37,6	37,3	37,2	36,9	94,8
	specific weight in %	26,4	26,9	26,4	26,0	25,9	25,7	25,6	25,4	25,3	25,2	95,4

Source: Compiled by the authors on the basis of data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation: Agroindustrial Complex of Russia in 2021. - Access mode: <https://docs.yandex.ru/docs/view?tm=1690783834&tld=ru&lang=ru&name=6kyee41r9ia9b949ykad5dmsfz3vnfj1.pdf> (Date accessed 31.07.2023)

The interest of the population is always conditioned by the need to provide adequate infrastructure for rural settlements and jobs with decent wages. Modern technologies make it possible to be in rural areas on a par with urban districts. The reserve for the development of agriculture is the advanced development of rural areas. State support should be aimed at the development of rural areas, taking into account its condition and natural and climatic features. It is impossible to set the same standards of improvement, social components of water, gas and energy supply, as well as education, health care, transportation services, etc.

It is stated by the leading scientists - agrarians of Russia, the state support is a very delicate matter that requires a scientifically sound approach to determining its forms and methods, as well as strategic vision and tactical maneuvering in the development of mechanisms and tools for allocating subsidies [4]. Agriculture interacts with more than 60 branches and sub-branches of the country's economy, supplying them with manufactured products and consuming resources produced in other spheres.

More than one quarter of the country's population lives in rural areas. Besides, it is a multifunctional sphere of life. It does not only provide the population with food, but also contributes to the formation of cultural landscape, the preservation of rural settlement and rural lifestyle, provides social control in rural areas and mitigation of geopolitical risks, etc. [5]. However, this does not exhaust the role and place of the agrarian sector of the state, which forms in many respects the spatial distribution of the country's economic potential, ensuring the integrated development of territories. Based on the role and place of agriculture in the country's economy, we can identify a number of the most significant principles that are important in assessing the state and forecasting the development of the sector. Among them there are such principles as sustainability of development, productivity, economic efficiency, social orientation [6].

The share of agriculture in 2020 in gross value added amounted to 3.6%. The value of food products in the expenditures of the population exceeded 30%, in the commodity structure of exports it made 5%. The structure of agricultural production by categories of households (% of the total, in actual prices) is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Structure of agricultural output by categories of farms (% of the total, in actual prices)

Indicator	Years							2021 in % to 2015
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Farms of all categories	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural organizations	54	55,1	55,2	56,5	57,7	58,5	59,1	109,4
Peasant (Farmer) households	11,5	12,4	12,4	12,5	13,7	14,9	15,4	134
Households of the population	34,5	32,5	32,4	31,0	28,6	26,6	25,5	74

Source: Compiled by the authors on the basis of data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation: Agroindustrial Complex of Russia in 2021. - Access mode: <https://docs.yandex.ru/docs/view?tm=1690783834&tld=ru&lang=ru&name=6kyee41r9ia9b949ykad5dmsfz3vnfj1.pdf> (Date accessed 31.07.2023)

Source: Compiled by the authors on the basis of data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation: Agroindustrial Complex of Russia in 2021. - Access mode: <https://docs.yandex.ru/docs/view?tm=1690783834&tld=ru&lang=ru&name=6kyee41r9ia9b949ykad5dmsfz3vnfj1.pdf> (Date accessed 31.07.2023) Agriculture in Russia. 2021: Stat. coll./Rosstat -dated 29 M., 2021 - P.20.

During the period under study, there is an increase in livestock and poultry for slaughter (live weight) in farms of all categories, by all categories of farms for 2226.9 thousand tons, with their growth in agricultural categories and peasant (farmer) farms and their reduction in households by 429.5 thousand tons. The main producers are agricultural organizations and household farms.

Milk in farms of all categories was produced by 2338 thousand tons more for 6 years, similar to the previous category of production. The growth of milk production is observed in agricultural organizations, their share in the reporting period was 55.5% of all categories of farms and peasant (farmer) farms was 35.7%, the decrease in household farms, where their milk production was 8.8%.

There is a positive trend in egg production in farms of all categories. During the analyzed period their production growth amounted to 2399.4 million pieces. The main producers are agricultural organizations and household farms, while there is a decrease in its production in private households by 661.5 million pieces.

Production of wool in farms of all categories is decreasing, compared to the growth of above analyzed products, the farms of the population account for the largest of its production 44.4% in the reporting year, the reduction was 4363 tons, agricultural organizations produced wool 9000 tons on average, peasant (farm) farms made 19000 tons.

At the same time, the situation with food supply of the population in Russia is difficult, which is primarily due to the crisis situation in agriculture. Currently, farmers in Russia have 6% of arable land and produce 2% of agricultural products. Among other riches that a person can own, the most valuable is undoubtedly land. The way we take care of it, how skillfully and prudently we manage it, to a great extent depends on our well-being. And for this reason land has always occupied a special place among other goods available and used by mankind. As is known, land is an irreplaceable, non-man-made, spatially limited natural resource.

The structure of agricultural land in the Russian Federation clearly demonstrates the development of farming (the share of arable land is larger than other lands). The area of agricultural land by categories of farms as of January 1, 2021 (thousand hectares) is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Area of agricultural land by categories of farms as of January 1, 2021) (thousand hectares)

	Households of all categories	including			From households of the population			
		Agricultural Organizations	Peasant farms and individual entrepreneurs	Households of the population	personal subsidiary farms	non-profit organizations of the citizens	Citizens owners of land plots	Citizens owners of land shares
Agricultural land including:	193 515	113 801	29 633	35 117	8 144	1 885	12 969	12 119
arable land	115 852	73 547	20 257	22 048	5 643	457	9 455	6 493
hayfields	13 973	9 337	1 355	3 281	1 059	79	720	1 423
pastures	43 378	28 324	7 778	7 276	1 075	280	2 564	3 357

perennial plantations	1 823	380	45	1 398	281	1 065	32	20
fallow	3 527	2 214	199	1 114	86	5	197	826
Average area of agricultural land per organization (farm), hectares	5	1 618	95	1	0,3	0,13)	17	8

- 1) According to the data of Rosreestr; lands of users engaged in agricultural production.
- 2) Including lands allocated for temporary use or lease from municipal lands for haying and grazing (14,965 thousand hectares).
- 3) Average size of land plots within non-commercial associations.

Source: Compiled by the authors on the basis of data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation: Agriculture in Russia. 2021: Stat. coll./Rosstat -dated 29 M., 2021 - P. 44

The efficient use of land resources in agriculture is influenced by the structure of agricultural land. The structure of agricultural land is presented as follows: the largest specific weight is occupied by arable land in all categories of farms: 64.6% in agricultural organizations, 68.4% in peasant (farmer) farms and 62.8% in personal farms of the population. In agricultural organizations hayfields make up 8.2%, pastures - 25%, perennial plantations - 0.3%, fallow lands make up 1.9%. In peasant (private) farms hayfields make up 4.5%, pastures - 26.3%, perennial plantations - 0.2% and fallow land - 0.6%. In private households hayfields - 9.3%, pastures - 20.7%, perennial plantations - 4.0%, fallow land - 3.2%.

Determination of the optimal structure of agricultural land and sowing area is one of the main measures of organizational and economic nature of improving the efficiency of land use in agriculture.

Table 4. Main economic indicators of financial and economic activity of agricultural organizations

Name of the indicator	Years				2021 to 2018 in %
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Number of organizations (units)	17518	16718	16298	15939	91
Specific weight to the total number, %: profitable organizations	83,0	84,1	86,1	86,2	104
unprofitable	17,0	15,9	13,9	13,8	81
Profit (loss) before taxation (including subsidies), mln. rub.	313337	353830	624760	872493	278
Subsidies from budgets of all levels attributable to the financial result	155077	142025	138804	150650	97
Profit (loss) before taxation (without subsidies), mln. rub.	158260	211805	485956	721843	456
Profitability level for all activities, including subsidies, %	12,5	13,3	21,0	25,6	204
Profitability level for all activities without subsidies, %	6,3	8,0	16,3	21,2	336
Revenue from sales of goods, products, works, services in current prices, bln. rub.	2887,9	3042,1	3633,3	4285,3	148
Costs of production and sale of goods, products, works and services, bln. rub.	2503,8	2650,5	2973,0	3403,1	136
Accounts payable - total (including bank loans and other borrowed funds), bln. rub.	3186,6	3395,8	3764,2	4104,3	129
Accounts receivable - total, bln. rub.	904,0	924,5	1119,7	1308,4	145
Accounts payable to revenue from sales of goods, works and services, %	110,3	111,6	103,6	95,8	86,8

Source: Compiled by the authors on the basis of data of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation: Agroindustrial Complex of Russia in 2021. - Access mode: <https://docs.yandex.ru/docs/view?tm=1690783834&tld=ru&lang=ru&name=6kyee41r9ia9b949ykad5dmsfz3vnfj1.pdf> (Date accessed 31.07.2023) ; Agriculture in Russia. 2021: Stat. coll./Rosstat -dated 29 M., 2021 - P. 87, 100.

The global development of agriculture relies on the development of agricultural areas, where the main tool in Russia is state support. And in this aspect, I would like to note that over the past years the costs of rural households for electricity, fertilizers, agricultural machinery have not been reduced. All this does not contribute to reducing the costs of crop and livestock production. In the presence of the national project "Development of Agroindustrial Complex" the system of state subsidies to agriculture has not been developed, and the currently allocated subsidies and grants are insignificant and do not have a significant impact on the dynamics of purchase prices, which hinders economic growth in the farm structures of the agricultural sector [7].

Table 5. Agricultural production per capita per year

Agricultural product name	Years				2021 to 2018 in %
	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Grain (kg)	771	826	911	832	108
Potatoes(kg)	153	150	134	125	81,7
Vegetables (kg)	93	96	95	92	99
Cattle and poultry for slaughter (in slaughter weight) (kg)	72	74	77	78	108,3
Milk (kg)	208	214	220	222	106,7
Eggs(pcs)	306	306	307	308	100,6

Source: Compiled by the authors on the basis of the data Agriculture in Russia. 2021: Stat. coll. /Rosstat -dated 29 M., 2021 - P. 77-84

Production of the main types of agricultural products is carried out as follows: agricultural organizations produce more grain up to 70% and sugar beet up to 90%; households are the main producers of potatoes and vegetables 50-70%; peasant (private) farms produce grain up to 30% and sunflower seeds up to 35%.

4 On the specific features of the development of the agrarian sector in the Far North - the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)

Russia is a huge northern country, almost 2/3 of its territory is located in the North zone. And 27 subjects of the Russian Federation are referred to the Far North and areas equated to them: 6 republics, 3 territories, 10 regions and 8 autonomous districts [8]. The Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) belongs to the Far Eastern Federal District.

Although the Russian North has great potential for agriculture, but at the same time the conditions for farming are extremely unfavorable. In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) on the most part of the territory the winter period, when the temperature of the thermometer reaches -55 degrees is almost 4 months, and in the northernmost areas of the Arctic zone it can be from -65 to -70 degrees, and lasts for up to 6 months.

Therefore, the rural laborer of Yakutia has to run his farm in very harsh natural and climatic conditions. The product of agriculture is the result of interaction between the forces of the natural environment (climate, soil, etc.) and the vital functions of plants and animals (energy of growth, development, reproduction, etc.). Human labor serves as the

"living enzyme" in this interaction. The lower the level of development of productive forces, the weaker the role of this "enzyme". Consequently, the stronger the dependence of labor results on the impact of undesirable factors of the natural environment [12].

As a major agrarian scientist of Yakutia, Professor I.A. Matveev wrote in his significant monograph "Strategy of Agrarian Reform: Theory and Practice": "It should be realized that, as in all northern regions, in our republic there are "two Norths": resource economy (extractive industry) and traditional economy (agriculture). Dynamic development of the entire economy of the region is possible if we do not allow a distortion in the living standards of commodity producers of these two sectors of the economy" [9]. And we can only add here that the problems of agricultural production in the agrarian sector of the economy in the Far North remain insufficiently studied and remain relevant. In the agriculture of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) nowadays two groups of agricultural commodity producers dominate - these are large farms in the form of production and consumer farms, and household farms, including private subsidiary farms.

Table 6. Main indicators of agriculture by categories of farms of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in millions of rubles

	2000	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	2021	Specific weight of products output %
Households of all categories								
Agricultural products	5441,1	17064,1	20722,7	25781,1	26120,9	26512,4	27917,6	100
including:								
crop production	1608,6	4741,4	6039,8	7974,0	7822,9	7639,8	7397,3	26,4
livestock	3832,5	12322,8	14682,9	17807,1	18298,0	18872,6	20520,3	73,5
agricultural organizations								
Agricultural products	1074,8	4570,6	5494,6	7065,3	7129,8	7713,3	8159,2	29
including:								
crop production	329,9	739,1	821,9	1127,6	1055,8	1121,7	1116,4	15
livestock	744,8	3831,5	4672,7	5937,7	6074,0	6591,7	7042,8	34
Households of the population								
Agricultural products	3735,5	8305,5	9761,7	11651,1	12243,3	11890,9	12510,9	44
including:								
crop production	1074,0	3182,6	3698,4	4506,8	4765,3	4418,5	4273,3	57
livestock	2661,5	5122,9	6063,3	7144,4	7478,1	7472,4	8237,6	40
Peasant (farmer) households								
Agricultural products	630,9	4188,0	5466,4	7064,7	6747,8	6908,2	7247,5	26
including:								
crop production	204,7	819,6	1519,5	2339,7	2001,9	2099,7	2007,6	27
livestock	426,2	3368,4	3946,8	4725,1	4745,9	4808,5	5239,9	25

Agriculture in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) specializes mainly in the production of livestock products (in 2021 in all categories of farms received 18872.6 million rubles, including agricultural organizations with a total of 29%, household farms-44% and peasant farms-25%), which is associated with land, animals, plants, requiring compliance with all biological and economic conditions of production to achieve a good result. And this is the difficulty. The specific features of traditional industries of the North are also primarily related to natural resources, their productivity and climatic conditions. Ultimately, the increase of economic efficiency of traditional industries depends largely on the storage, processing and realization of products. In addition, the preservation and development of traditional industries is determined by the way of rural life.

In general, the system of organization of agricultural production in Yakutia occurs precisely at the expense of traditional branches of cattle breeding, horse breeding, reindeer breeding and others. It is also typical that in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) agricultural production in the Central districts is occupied mainly by the local - Yakuts, Russians and other nationalities, and in the Northern districts - by indigenous small-numbered nationalities - Evens, Evenks, Yakuts and others. This makes it necessary to carry out agrarian reform taking into account national traditions and way of life.

Table 7. Livestock production for 2021 by all categories of farms in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) (Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia): Stat. collection. / Territorial body of the Federal State Statistics Service for the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). - Ya., 2022. -pp. 338, 364.)

Indicator	Years		2021 in % to 2020	Specific weight of products output in %	
	2021	2020		2021	2020
	Livestock and poultry slaughtered for live weight, centners	375792,2	370299,9	101,5	100
Gross milk yield, centners	1583014,4	1623096,7	97,5	100	100
including: mare milk, centners	956,8	26,1	366,6p	100	100
goat milk, centners	815,0	727,5	112,0	100	93
Egg production, thousand pieces	159976,4	134000,9	119,4	100	100

Production for slaughter of livestock and poultry for 2021, is 375792.2 centners in comparison with last year, an increase of 1.5%, gross milk yield decreased by 2.5% and amounted to 1583014.4 centners, especially the production of eggs increased by 19% and amounted to 159976.4 thousand pieces in 2021.

Today in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) 2000 farmers, 300 legal entities and almost 100 thousand sole proprietors are engaged in agricultural production. It is hoped that they will be the ones to revive the abandoned and weedy agricultural lands. The only thing that is needed is to support them, then they will not leave the village, because they clearly understand and realize that they are the driving force, support and hope of the village.

On July 29, 2023 at the meeting with the staff and students of the Arctic Agrarian Agrotechnological University the Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) Nikolaev A.S. noted that "the main goal of agriculture is to feed the population, to increase the marketability of agriculture. It will ensure the transition from traditional agriculture to commodity agriculture with the competent application of new scientific solutions and their introduction into the agricultural sector." Then he said that this is the issue we need to work on, to educate our students.

The government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) has recently made a decision to establish 20 grants of 750 thousand rubles each in 2024 to increase the interest of young people in science, to support talented scientific youth, to promote fundamental science.

Over the last 5 years agriculture in Yakutia has increased its efficiency. Thus, 45% of the gross output of the industry is produced by private subsidiary farms (PSF). A significant productive force of the Yakut economy is peasant-farming farms (PFH), which account for 26% of agricultural production.

There is no doubt that the strengthening of support for rural development by the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), which in 2023 increased the rates of subsidies to stimulate the production and processing of 1 kg of raw milk from 60 rubles to 65 rubles, to support livestock in private subsidiary farms - from 37 thousand to 39 thousand rubles per cow, to support herd horse breeding from 3 thousand to 5 thousand rubles per mare and to support northern domestic reindeer breeding - from 4995.5 to 5335.4 rubles per reindeer [15].

These measures show that the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) pays great attention to commercial production in reindeer breeding, increasing the number of horses, cattle, harvesting northern fish, wild fruits, as well as strengthening veterinary and zootechnical work. And it is correct, because today the most important task is to provide the population with its own agricultural products, as the level of self-sufficiency in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) in 2022 was milk - 55%, vegetables - 39%, potatoes - 62%, eggs - 62%, meat - 27% [16].

At the same time, the problems of rural areas and agriculture in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) are far from being solved. Today in Yakutia there are 204.5 thousand cattle, of which 74.8 thousand are milking cattle. Of this number, 55% are kept in private subsidiary farms (PSF), the rest are kept in collective agricultural enterprises and peasant-farming farms (PFH) [17].

Despite the fact that expenses on support and development of agriculture have increased from 8 to 14 billion rubles over the last 5 years, the number of cattle in villages has decreased, albeit slightly, by 1.1%. It leads to the reduction of milk, sour cream and meat production, and as a result, the price of final products increases. One of the main reasons for this situation is that milk collection points are closed in remote districts. In addition, there is a difference in the subsidy rate for milk processing for private and farms. For example, a private farmer gives milk at the price of 10 rubles per 1 liter, while a farmer - 60-70 rubles per 1 liter. At the same time, the number of pigs decreased by 4.4%, horses - by 5.3%.

Meanwhile, currently in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) there is a breeding stock of pigs of highly productive and adapted breeds, which accounts for 8% of the total herd. The main goal of state support for pig breeding is to preserve the breeding stock of pigs and stimulate commercial production. Today, 33% of the pig stock is owned by agricultural enterprises, 30% by the population, and the rest by peasant (farmer) and subsidiary farms.

Furthermore, northern domestic reindeer herding, which is the basis of the traditional way of life and life of the indigenous peoples of the North of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and provides everything necessary for the development of life in harsh natural and climatic conditions and is the only industry that involves huge territories in economic turnover. At present, the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is considered to be one of the model reindeer herding territories, where this industry is really supported (especially in recent years) by the Association of Minorities of the North, the Government of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the State Assembly (Il-Tumen) of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), and the Head of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). About 15% of the domestic reindeer population of the Russian Federation is concentrated here. Currently, 71% of the domestic reindeer population of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is kept in the Arctic uluses [14].

At the same time, there are still many unresolved problems in this sector, although the pasture reserves are considered to be sufficient. The main problems include lack of experienced reindeer herders, which leads to inefficient organization of work in the field, lack of mentoring, low wages, and eventually there is an outflow of personnel from reindeer husbandry. This is also explained by objective factors - there are no normal living conditions in the North, so young people practically do not go to work in the North. Reindeer herders are getting older. To all this can be attributed such reasons as the reduction in the marketability of reindeer breeding, reduction in the realization of reindeer meat and all this together leads to a decrease in production and economic indicators.

These problems require reasonable solutions and a systematic step-by-step approach for the future within the framework of programs aimed at the development of agriculture.

5 Summary and Recommendations

Agriculture is one of the important strategic resources of the country and regions. Nowadays, building up the production potential of the agro-industrial complex is an important integrating factor in the efficiency of the country's economic system.

Thus, the development of agriculture in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) is aimed at improving the quality of nutrition of the population, labor conditions and living conditions of rural workers, improving the welfare of the rural population. Without solving this twofold task it is impossible to count on long-term development of the agrarian sector of the economy.

In the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the rural population accounts for 33% of the total population. In this regard, the task is to preserve this feature, and for this purpose it is necessary to create all conditions so that 80% of the active able-bodied population of rural areas keep livestock, poultry and other animals in private farms.

Moreover, it is necessary to solve the admission of peasant farmers to preferential loans with a final rate of 2-3% per annum, since the only source of income for peasant farmers is agriculture, which should provide a subsistence minimum. Only in this case peasant-farming, family farms will become one of the stable forms in the agrarian sector and in the future we can expect them to increase the volume of marketable products, to fully utilize their economic potential based on their personal economic interest and private ownership of the means of production and nomenclature of products. For example, private subsidiary farms (PSF) with 5 milking cows can provide milk for 42 people and meat for 14 people. Now considering the cost of production of 1 liter of milk, which is equal to 130 rubles in northern conditions, and the subsidy as already noted 65 rubles, that is, it is almost 2 times less than the cost of production. The subsidy from the budget covers the costs of peasant farms no more than 38%.

According to the calculations of economists, in order for agriculture to allocate enough food and raw materials for modernization of agricultural production in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) it is necessary to allocate up to 20% of the expenditure part of the budget of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia).

Over the last few years it has become problematic to provide in-demand specialists to meet the modern needs of the agrarian sector of the economy of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia). Nowadays it becomes obvious when in the united small peasant-farms, and not only them, there is an urgent need and demand for technical specialists, of which the most demanded are agro-engineers, technologists of unmanned aerial vehicles. There is a demand for specialists in soil science, who assess chemical and physical conditions of soil and have methods of its treatment. There is a shortage of hydrologists. Not large associations of agricultural production and consumer cooperatives, peasant farms need agrarian economists who would perform factor analysis of production indicators, it is also important that they prepare accounting and tax reporting, as they determine the norms of consumption and losses of raw materials, analyze the cost of agricultural products, keep records of materials and labor resources.

The mentioned problems cannot be solved by the small peasant farms, seasonal small cooperatives, not large production and consumer cooperatives on their own, they need effective assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) and local authorities.

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