

STRUCTURE AND OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

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В статье описывается структура и цели исследовательских учреждений.

In Russia we have the following academic institutions: laboratories (normal and problematic), strong points, experimental fields, scientific departments, experimental stations, institutes, academies of sciences.

The elementary unit of the scientific institutions is Science Laboratory, which is a part of the research department or a faculty of the university. Laboratory may be a separate research institution in production or in the Academy of Sciences. In higher education there are problematic laboratories for solving technical problems of basic sciences. There may be industrial laboratories that create solutions for topical applications industry. Lab may be a part of a strong point, a pilot station or an institution. Agrochemical laboratories, plant physiology, soil science, plant protection, etc. are specially created.

Strong point is a scientific unit of a station or an institute, which is created at the workplace. Its activities are organized and planned by those academic institutions that are subject to a strong point. Points can be temporary or permanent, depending on the objective. The objective of a strong point is also providing the guidance to farmers in the implementation of scientific achievements and advanced experience in determining the economic efficiency of implementing recommendations.

Experimental fields are intended to conduct long-term stationary field experiments to identify the best methods of cultivation of crops in specific soil and climatic conditions. They are studying the effectiveness of mineral and organic fertilizers, types of crop rotations, methods of combating soil erosion, crop cultivation technologies. The work in the promotion and introduction of scientific achievements is also carried out on experimental fields. They are a part of the experimental stations or institutions.

Research department is the main structural part of the experimental station or institution. The division consists of research laboratories that deal with specific topics. There are scientific departments of agriculture, agronomy, plant selection, genetics, economics, etc. The experimental stations can be created by complex divisions: agricultural chemistry and soil science, plant selection and genetics, crop and fodder production, etc.

Experimental stations carry out scientific development of agricultural activities in specific natural and economic conditions and give recommendations for production. They lead the promotion of science and practices. The stations are divided into industrial, which are subject to the industrial research institutes, independent sectors, which are subordinated directly to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food; governmental complex experimental stations are subordinated to the regional departments of agriculture. Research institutions are institutions that develop

the theoretical problems of agricultural science and practical recommendations for the development of certain branches of agronomy. Institutions can be either zonal or industrial.

The main tasks of agricultural science in the institutions are the development of theory and practice in improving soil fertility, deepening the research in the combat against soil erosion and salinization; agroclimatic study of crops in different zones of Russia, the development of sustainable structures of acreage and crop rotation in accordance with the specialization of farms; creation of new high-yielding varieties of plants, with an integrated resistance against pests, diseases, waterlogging, drought, soil salinity; investigation of chemicals and soil improvement in environmental safety; development of theory and practice of programming and forecasting crop yields; continuous improvement of techniques of experimental work as the basis for effective research. The guidance of these institutions is carried out by the Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

The Academy of Agricultural Sciences is the highest scientific institution in Russia. Its members are eminent scientists who run institutes and offices of the Academy in various territories and areas. The Academy develops the most important problems in all branches of agricultural science.

The main tasks of the academy are the development of theoretical research on the leading areas of agricultural science, the identification of fundamentally new ways of technical progress, improvement of research methods to improve the theoretical level and effectiveness of research, studying and summarizing the achievements of world science and promoting the fullest use of science and excellence in agricultural production. The highest governing body of the Academy is the General Assembly of academicians and corresponding members, and the Presidency of the Academy.