

K. Kalachev
Research supervisor: L. V. Korbut,
Candidate of Economic Sciences,
Associate Professor,
Belarusian State Economic University

ECOLOGIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

In the twentieth century there was a rapid transformation of agriculture into agro-industrial production with all the consequences of mechanization and chemicalization. The industrialization of agrocomplexes, the widespread use of mineral fertilizers and pesticides, increased the specific productivity of artificial ecosystems, but reduced their environmental friendliness and the ecological quality of agricultural products [1]. To overcome this trend, a set of measures is needed that, in addition to the requirements of greening, characteristic of industry, also includes:

- limiting the use of salt forms of mineral fertilizers and replacing them with specially transformed organic fertilizers;
- minimization of the use of pesticides and maximum replacement with their biological pest control agents;
- exclusion of hormonal stimulants and chemical additives when feeding animals;
- extreme caution in the use of transgenic forms of agricultural plants and other products of genetic engineering;
- application of the most gentle methods of processing the land.

Modern methods of greening are increasingly used in agriculture.

The practice of applying these methods has shown that they contribute to an increase in the production of agricultural products. But not all methods are safe for humans, animals, plants [2].

I would like to note that forcing the implementation of conservation and nature-improving methods and measures allows, along with the environmental effect, to

obtain significant economic benefits. The main reasons for the transition to ecological agriculture are as follows: 1) ecological food crises of the last decade and growing distrust of conventional products. A huge number of preservatives and chemicals contained in most products, led to illnesses, decreased immunity; 2) public unrest about the harm of genetically modified components contained in food products.

In recent times, there have been clearly visible significant changes in the management of this sector of the economy:

- 1) the creation of sustainable systems for the cultivation of organic matter;
- 2) protection of the environment and conservation of biodiversity;
- 3) careful quality control to ensure the consumer's confidence in the acquisition of environmentally friendly products;
- 4) the need to clearly adhere to EU standards for participating in the export of food products to the European market [2].

Along with high ecological and economic efficiency, the greening of agriculture also has a huge social effect. This is manifested, first of all, in improving the health of the population as a result of increasing consumption of organic agricultural products, reducing pollution of water and land resources, and the air basin.

References

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2. Беларусь хочет внедрять в АПК безотходные технологии со щадящим режимом потребления ресурсов [Electronic resource]. – Режим доступа: <http://agriculture.by/news/apk-belarusi/belarus-hochet-vnedrjat-v-apk-bezothodnye-tehnologii-so-schadjaschim-rezhimom-potreblenija-resurov> – Date of access: 25.02.2018.