

Features and experiences of Ukraine in agricultural operation system

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Ukraine is the biggest pool of agricultural in Eastern Europe and the largest producer and exporter of agricultural products at level of European. The amount of agricultural production is 2.5 times the country's domestic consumption. The main objective of this documentary study was to review the Ukrainian agricultural systems' experiences. The soil of Ukraine is very fertile and its' rain is enough with the very reasonable distribution during crop year. About 71 percent of the country's surface or 41 million hectares was used for agricultural activities. About 80 percent of the agricultural area is arable land, two-thirds of it the agriculturally rich "black soil" (chernozem). Under communism, agricultural lands were held by the government. Privatization planned to shift most such land into the hands of individuals and farming collectives (jointly held farming cooperatives). By August 1995, the transfer of lands into private hands had begun. Over 8 million hectares of land had been privatized. By 1996, most of the agricultural land in Ukraine was in collective and private hands, although 40 percent was still owned by the government. Household plots and private farms accounted for about 15 percent of the Ukrainian territory and they filled an important role in the delivery of products to the marketplace. In general, the agricultural sector is experiencing serious internal difficulties, due to the transitional nature of the economy. A new policy and direction for Ukraine's agricultural sector is necessary. Agriculture poses the greatest challenge to the survival of Ukraine's political leaders, because almost half of the Ukraine's population lives in rural areas. Agricultural land investment in Ukraine continues to attract farmers and real estate dealers from around the world. Large local Ukrainian companies have also made a diversification move by investing into agricultural lands –Ukraine's famous *Chernozems* (Ukrainian for black soil) the most fertile soil type on our planet. But only few land investors are able to realize the true potential of Ukraine's fertile soil which can produce 5-7 metric tons of wheat per hectare without any use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides. So due to the similarity of the climatic parts of Iran and Ukraine we can use of Ukraine's positive experiences in order to improve the system operated agriculture.

Key words: climate, experiences, the system operated agriculture, Ukraine