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LAND USE SYSTEM IN RUSSIA: HISTORY AND CONTEMPORARY

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Abstract

Land relations are traditionally considered one of the most significant and complex in the legal system of the state. They also hold a special place in the history of the Russian state. In modern Russia, the agrarian question is connected with the fate of not only 40 million people working in agriculture, but also 44 million citizens who are somehow involved in the sphere of land relations, as well as the entire political and economic situation in the country.

Despite a significant number of attempts to reform land relations, Russia is still one of the countries where the agricultural sector has not been properly reformed. This is manifested, first of all, in the backwardness of agricultural production, food dependence on other States, the lack of means of mechanization, communication, transport, and other negative factors. All this leads to the conclusion that the land problem in Russia has not yet been solved. In this situation, it is important to understand the centuries-old experience of the past, the entire complex and contradictory complex of both objective foundations for the functioning of land relations and the specific conditions for their development in the reformed economy of Russia.

At the same time, the reform of land relations is largely influenced by the historical process of their formation, development, features of the state structure and management, as well as national and cultural traditions.

Keywords: land, man, nature, slavs, plow.

I. INTRODUCTION

During the existence of the Moscow state, one of the most important features of Russian society was formed - the estate, which survived for many centuries, and, in a sense (corporatism) exists today. In fact, the authorities dealt not with specific people, but with corporate strata, which, in turn, were the subjects of land tenure. The boyars (the upper stratum) represented large landowners, but the absence of entitlement led to the fragmentation of large lands and by the 15th century. there appears a significant number of a new category of impoverished boyar children - "boyar children." Then came the owners of the estates. The term "noblemen" was already known in the 12th century, and by the end of the 15th century. the local system, which constituted the economic basis of the nobility, was already the leading form of land tenure.



II. DISCUSSION

Chronicle materials contributed to the of the article: Icelandic Viking sagas about northern Russia, The Tale of Bygone Years according to the Laurentian List, the Suzdal Chronicle, the Tver Chronicle, the Nikon Chronicle, the Ipatiev Chronicle, the Novgorod First Chronicle, etc.

The work also used materials from medieval legal acts, codes of legislation: Russkaya Pravda Extensive edition, Charter of Smolensk Prince Rostislav Mstislavovich, Cathedral Code, etc.

Among the early researchers of the Russian past, one should first of all name V. Tatishcheva and I.N. Boltina. In addition to the most valuable facts directly on the history of Russia, they made a number of interesting assumptions in the field of the legal system of the Russian state and the Eastern influence exerted on it.

The works of such great scientists as N.M. Karamzin, V.O. Klyuchevsky and S.M. Solovyov. N.M. Karamzin in his "History of the Russian State" devoted volumes 2 and 3 to the period under study.

Soloviev in his fundamental work "History of Russia from Ancient Times" also actively touches upon the problems of the development of state power and the legal system of Russia during the creation, development, restoration and prosperity of the Moscow state, the agrarian question. IN. Klyuchevsky in his "Course of Russian History" gave a completely different description of the history of the state and its political institutions than its predecessors. He avoided a consistent presentation of historical facts in chronological order, dwelling in detail on phenomena or historical personalities in those cases when he considered their role in the fate of the fatherland to be of paramount importance. He also defines the periods of Russian history especially, and noted the special properties of the state in each of them and its relationship to the land. A special place is occupied by the works of such scientists as: G.V. Vernadskogo, Gumilyova, V.A.Kuchkina, R.G. Skrynnikova, and others. In the influence of the East on the Moscow state, they see a strong charge of originality introduced into the course of Russian history.

An important contribution to the development of legal knowledge about the legal antiquities of the Moscow state was also made by O. I. Chistyakov, P.I. Khachaturov, S.V. Zhiltsov.

The scientific literature on the agrarian question, published in the post-revolutionary period, met the ideological and political requirements of that time. The works published at that time covered the development of agrarian legislation and the implementation of reforms from class positions, which excluded the possibility of an objective assessment of the situation. The changes that have come in recent decades have led to the beginning of a new stage in historiography. Many seemingly unshakable postulates were revised, previously inaccessible archival materials began to be used more widely in historical and legal research, the focus of assessing land relations shifted from the plane of politics to the plane of the economy.

Of today's researchers of land legal relations in medieval Russia, it is necessary to note the works of such scientists as P.M. Kolovangin, S.V. Nikolsky, A.A. Nikonov.

III. RESULTS

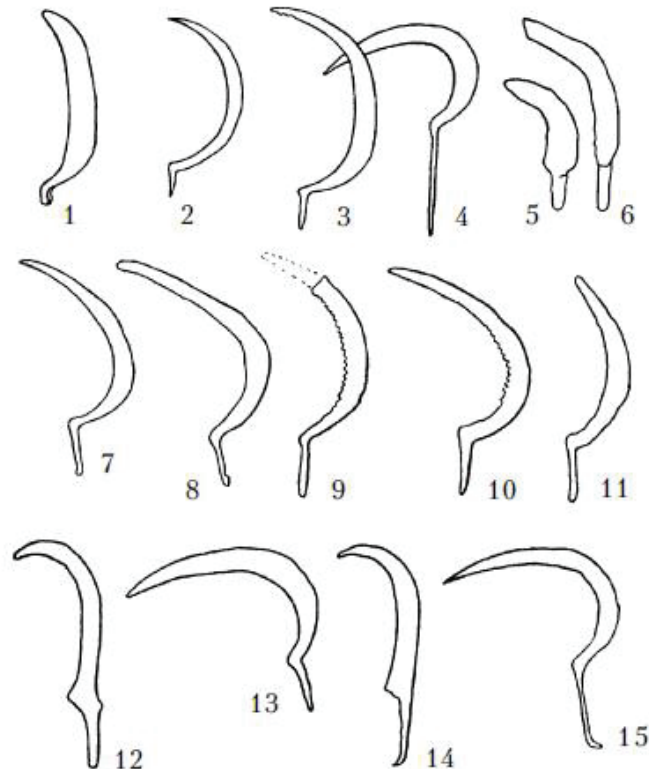
The historical experience of the evolution of land relations shows that land ownership has always been the object of close attention of society and the state. Certain restrictions on the rights of land ownership have existed since ancient times, the development of land ownership under the rule of feudalism and subsequently capitalism in European countries also did not lead to its absolutism, but, on the contrary, expanded restrictions on private ownership of land. The development of legal instruments and the economic mechanism for regulating land relations took place in accordance with the development of industrial economic relations in society.



The European experience in land use regulation was well known in pre-revolutionary Russia.

With the end of semi-nomadic agriculture in the X century, the Western and Alpine Slavs on arable land had a three-field system of agriculture, practiced by the Romans and Germans even earlier.

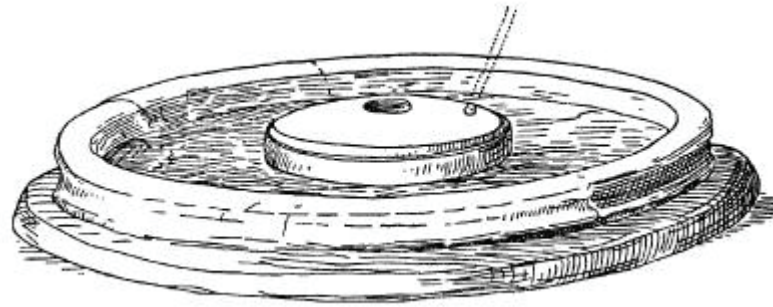
Under this system of agriculture, winter cereals (wheat, rye) were sown on the same field in the first year, spring cereals (oats, barley) in the second year, and then the land rested in the third year. Whether this system was also known to the Balkan and Eastern Slavs is not established, but it is very likely that it was, since the names ozim and Yar and Yarina are common Slavic and ancient, and in Russia they are already mentioned in texts of the XII century.



Prehistoric sickles from the Roman era: 1 - Stradonica; 2-3 - Carnuntum; 4 - Cologne on the Rhine; 5-6 - Aboba; 7 - Semice; 8 - Gulbische near Chernigov; 9 - Small. Künau near Desava; 10 - Kotino, Petrograd province.; 11 - Borki near Ryazan; 12 - Lucin; 13 - Lithuanian type XI century; 14 - Forget; 15 - Factory.

From cereals at that time sown: wheat and its varieties-Paya, rye, oats, barley 22 and mainly millet (*panicum miliaceum*, *panicum italicum* L.), which is attested as the main food of the Slavs in the VI century, and the rhetorician Priscus speaks of millet among the Slavs in the V century, even on the territory of Hungari. One Slavic prayer, which Ibn Ruste preserved verbatim from the pagan period, contains a request specifically for the harvest of millet.

In Polesie, where grain crops did not grow at all, the ancient Slavs fed mainly on the fruits of the plant *Glyceria fluitans* (common mannikin), which grew there in abundance and was exported from there in the XIX century. From other cultivated plants, the Slavs sowed peas, lentils, flax, hemp and other plants.

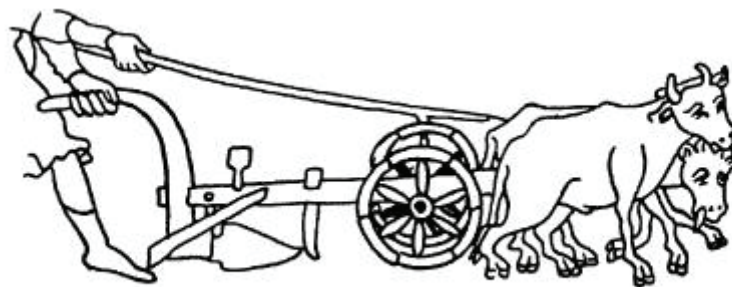


Mill and millstone (sectional view) found near the Cutters in Lusatia

All well-known schools and trends had their adherents, but it was more traditional for Russian scientists to study the experience of Germany. Regulatory measures, including “imperative law” rules, economic regulators and real-time responses developed by the German New School of Administration, constituted a system for influencing the private landowner. The logic of the New Administrative School of Germany made it possible to create a unified land policy in the territory under conditions of mixed ownership.



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2

1. plow on carpet from Bayeux, 2. image of a plow from a French manuscript of the 12th century. (according to Mueller).



It corresponded well with the stage of development of Russia at the beginning of the 20th century and could be used as a comprehensive strategy at a new stage in the development of land relations. However, the abolition of private ownership of land in Russia in 1917 led to the formation of a different mechanism of land policy, including strict administrative territorial planning, legal redistribution of land, and gratuitousness of its use. Unfortunately, despite all the advantages and possibilities of public ownership of land, the state has not received rational and efficient land use.

Currently, the Russian Government is dominated by the tendency to use neo - liberal approaches, which, after the long - term dominance of state ownership of land, presuppose active privatization of land and rely on the functioning of the land market. However, the free market is not able to solve all the problems, because its potential is limited. Economically, the most profitable use of land does not always increase the welfare of society, therefore, the development of private land ownership in Russia is impossible without regulation of land relations by the state, and the experience of many countries is a vivid example of this process. At present, the Russian state, with the help of the executive authorities created by separate federal laws of state corporations and federal funds, is making attempts to exert a certain regulatory effect on the land market. This contradicts the ideas of classical economic theory, but is consistent with the theory of J. Keynes, who believed that the dynamic development of the market requires its state regulation.

IV. CONCLUSION

In modern scientific literature and periodicals, various terms are used that lie in the field of research of the problem indicated by the author. The terms "regulation of land relations", "restrictions on land ownership rights", "land management", "control and management of land use", "regulation of the land market" in essence reflect the need to attract public and state attention to land as a special factor production and economic resource. In general, all these terms are reduced by the author of the work to a single, generalizing concept - "land policy". Land policy is a set of regulatory measures that affect the ownership of land, its use and the distribution of income from its exploitation, leading to the most efficient use of land in order to maximize the satisfaction of current and future needs of society.

Land policy is a fundamental part of the general economic policy of the state, which determines the aspects of the development and use of other measures of state regulation; reducing corruption risks and giving dynamism to the processes of modernizing economic development. Environmental, transport, investment, industrial and other types of policy, one way or another, should be based on the foundation of the current, as well as on the plans for medium and long-term land policy of the state.

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СИСТЕМА ЗЕМЛЕПОЛЬЗОВАНИЯ В РОССИИ: ИСТОРИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННОСТЬ

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Аннотация

Земельные отношения традиционно считаются одними из наиболее значимых и сложных в правовой системе государства. Они также занимают особое место в истории российского государства. В современной России аграрный вопрос связан с судьбой не только 40 миллионов человек, занятых в сельском хозяйстве, но и 44 миллионов граждан, так или иначе вовлеченных в сферу земельных отношений, а также со всей политической и экономической ситуацией в стране.

Несмотря на значительное количество попыток реформирования земельных отношений, Россия все еще остается одной из стран, где аграрный сектор не был должным образом реформирован. Это проявляется, прежде всего, в отсталости сельскохозяйственного производства, продовольственной зависимости от других государств, недостатке средств механизации, связи, транспорта и других негативных факторах. Все это приводит к выводу, что земельный вопрос в России до сих пор не решен. В этой ситуации важно осмыслить многовековой опыт прошлого, весь сложный и противоречивый комплекс как объективных основ функционирования земельных отношений, так и конкретных условий их развития в условиях реформируемой экономики России.

В то же время на реформирование земельных отношений во многом влияют исторический процесс их становления, развития, особенности государственного устройства и управления, а также национально-культурные традиции.

Ключевые слова: земля, человек, природа, славяне, плуг.