

References

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THE OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF CANADA

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As early as the beginning of the 20th century Canada was described as a country of grain growers. Indeed, before the outbreak of the First World War, agriculture was the basis of its economy, on which its manufacturing industry was mainly developed. The vast majority of the country's population was employed in agriculture and related industries. In the world market, Canada acted as the largest producer and supplier of wheat and other agricultural products.

Due to the economic crisis that broke out in 1929, the situation of Canadian farmers has deteriorated sharply. The fall in the price of wheat ruined thousands of small farmers, they were unable to pay any debts to banks and loan agencies, nor taxes to the state. Not only the harvested grain, but also many hectares of land were taken from farmers to pay debts and interest on loans. The situation was further aggravated by the fact that in the 1930s, the drought continued in the Canadian steppes for 8 years. The earth dried up, turned into a dry powder, and the wind blew the top layer of the soil, raising clouds of dust. Since the mid – 1930s, abandoned farms have become a characteristic feature of the Canadian landscape. The ruined farmers went to cities in search of work. The situation improved significantly during the Second World War, when Canadian agricultural products were widely sold. But after the war in agriculture, Canada began to decline. The competition of the USA and reduction of import of the Canadian agricultural production to England have sharply worsened position of the Canadian farmers. There is an active process of consolidating capitalist farms and ruining small-scale farming, which is replenishing the ranks of the Canadian proletariat. The number of farms decreased from 623 thousand in 1941 to 575 thousand in 1956. Yearly the number of people employed in agriculture is reduced, if in 1941 another third of the working population was employed in it, in 1951 only one-sixth.

By nature of agricultural production, Canada is divided into four areas:

1) the agricultural population of British Columbia, concentrated in mountain valleys and along the coast, engaged in dairy cattle, poultry, horticulture (growing apples and berries), seed production, vegetable growing and floriculture. The products are mainly for the nearest markets in Vancouver and Seattle (USA);

2) the steppe provinces – Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in which about 71% of the country's cultivated area is concentrated, are areas of large monocultural wheat farming;

3) Ontario and Quebec are the oldest agricultural areas of the country; here dairy cattle breeding, vegetable growing, horticulture and poultry farming have been developed, which satisfy the demand of the most important industrial centers of the country located here;

4) dairy farming and horticulture are developed in the coastal provinces, the latter almost exclusively for export (to England).

The machines are widely used in agriculture in Canada, especially on farms in the steppe provinces and in Ontario, but in some parts of the country, horse seeders, mowers, mowers are of great importance, and in the coastal provinces one can see a harness of oxen. A characteristic feature of Canada's agriculture is its high productivity and insignificant application of hired labor. Canada is a country of family farms. On average, 77% of farms are owned by farmers.

Most of all the land occupied by farmland is farmed by the farmers themselves and their family members (and only 21.5% are handled by tenants and 1.2% by the help of wage labor). This is possible due to the presence of large families and extensive mechanization of agricultural labor. Wage labor is used mainly during harvesting. At that time, special "train excursions" trains run along the country's railways, transporting seasonal workers to various agricultural areas. A large percentage of the seasonal students are students. As a reaction to monopoly domination in the agriculture of Canada, the cooperative movement developed. It began in 1915, and in 1942 there were already 418 local societies with 36,761 members united by a central federation.

In 1951, the Canadian population was 53.1% (5,286,000) of the total population over 14 years of age. The industrial development of the country causes fundamental changes in the employment of Canadians. If before the First World War the farmer and woodcutter were the central figures in the country's economy, now most of Canadians are engaged in industry, especially in manufacturing.

About 3 million Canadians were employed in productive labor, of which about 1 million in manufacturing, the rest in agriculture, transport, construction and mining. Most Canadian women are housewives. In 1951, about 24% (1164 thousand people) of all Canadian women over the age of 14 worked for hire. (In 1901 this percentage was 13.5.) It is characteristic that from year to year the number of working married women grows (in 1941, 1 out of 21 married women worked, and in 1951, 1 out of 9).

The bulk (754 thousand) of employed women work in service enterprises or are persons of free professions. There are many women in Canada, women worshipers and nuns (322 thousand people, men 244 thousand) 1. 257 thousand canadas were employed with productive labor. The most widely used female labor is used in the food, textile and clothing industries (174,000 people), fewer women are employed in transport (5,000 people) and in the construction industry (3,000 people), and almost completely lack female labor in mining and forestry industry.

Canada is a country of two nations: Anglo-Canadian and French-Canadian. Although the Anglokanad nation is dominant, however, Canada can be called an Anglo-Saxon country only with reservations. Anglokanadtsy (English, Scots, Irish and their descendants) were in 1951, only 47.9% of the total population of the country (6709 thousand people). The proportion of Anglo-Saxons in the population of Canada tends to decrease: in 1901, on average in the country, it was 57%, in 1941, – 49.68%, in 1951 – 47.9%. Second place is occupied by the French-Canadian nation, comprising 30.8% of the total population and 80% of the population of the province of Quebec (4,199,000 people). The rest of the population of Canada is made up of various national groups – immigrants from Europe and Asia and their descendants. One of the largest groups is the Canadian Slavs, whose number reaches 1 million people.

Most of the national groups are the second and third generation of emigrants from Europe and Asia. However, they retained their language, their cultural characteristics and religious organizations. As a rule, they are bilingual, although among the youth of the third generation there are many people who do not know the language of their fathers and grandfathers and speak only English.

The bulk of emigrants from Eastern Europe began to arrive in Canada from the end of the XIX century. The migration flow continued until the 30s of the XX century, when immigration was severely restricted due to the economic crisis. Especially great was the immigration in 1901-1915. During this period, more than 3 million immigrants arrived in Canada. During the decade of 1921-1931, 1262 thousand people immigrated. After the Second World War (until the end of 1953), 958 thousand immigrants arrived in Canada. Of these, 30% were from the British Isles, the rest from the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (including the so-called displaced persons). After 1952, immigration to Canada is gradually declining.

In view of these conditions, in Canada, along with the general tendencies in the development of the country, each province has its own peculiarities both in the economic and social life of the population.

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