

PERSPECTIVES FOR MODERN AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR BICACEL VILLAGE

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Abstract

Romania's economy is a market economy, in which agriculture plays an important role due to the weight it has in the gross domestic product, also because of the products it offers, and not least for the large area it holds.

The agriculture of the country must offer products that can be sold profitably for agricultural producers that would reinvest their profits in that sector. European model of agriculture emphasizes on direct subsidies granted to farmers, towards the integrated development of the rural economy and not least to protect the environment.

After 6 years from European Union integration we cannot speak of uniformity in agriculture. There are in some areas modern, specialized agricultural companies, and in others the ground remained uncultivated. Due to this reason we took a village from Bihor county in which we analyzed the situation of agriculture, remaining in the end to draw conclusions on improving the existing situation.

Key Words: establishment, Rural Development, age-pyramid, self-employment.

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture has contributed over the centuries to creating and maintaining a unique countryside. Agricultural lands management has been a starting point for developing the variety of landscapes and habitats, including forests and wetlands.

Rural area is more attractive by environmental integrity and by the picturesque landscapes specific to each area. In the rural area, the main possibility of obtaining profit are simultaneous with the establishment of businesses that handle the products obtained in agriculture, and other businesses with tourism and recreation activities that would use as a resource the fresh air and the unique landscape of rural areas.

The Common Agricultural Policy has identified three priorities fields of action to protect and enhance the rural heritage of the European Union: biodiversity, 'natural' conservation and development of agricultural and forestry systems, and, traditional agricultural landscapes, water management and utilization, that deals with climate change.

It ensures that its norms are compatible with the environmental requirements and that the common agricultural policy measures to promote the development of agricultural practices, environmental conservation and rural protection. Farmers are encouraged to continue to play a positive role in the maintenance of rural areas and the environment. This is achieved through: direct aid to Rural Development measures, promoting sustainable environmental agricultural practices such as agro - environment schemes, consolidation in accordance with environmental legislation by sanctioning the non-compliance of these laws by farmers by reducing support payments from CAP. Income of agricultural farms is an important indicator because it provides information about the viability of the agricultural sector and is taken properly into consideration in discussions on policy perspectives.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Method of operation used in this paper was the study of the existing situation in the field, data collection, analysis, processing and interpretation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The locality Bicăcel is a gathered village, on the crest of a hill and only a few houses near the Bicăcel valley.

The village population is in number of 255 people living in 122 houses (fumes). It is structured as follows:

- up to 5 years - 20 children;
- between 5-18 years old - 40 adolescents;
- between 18 - 35 years old - 60 people;
- between 35 - 50 - 45 persons;
- between 50-70 years old - 55 people;
- over 70 years - 35 elders.

Analyzing the age-pyramid it is noticed a clear trend of an aging population (the number of children and adolescents is significantly lower than those over 35), which determines in the future if there are not implement measures to stimulate rural development, the decrease of community development power and implicitly, population migration to more developed area.

Until 1990 the village economy was relying exclusively on the activity of the Bicăcel cooperative farm, activity based on animal breeding (cattle) and land cultivation with specific crops (maize, wheat, sunflower, peas, sorghum), and less with permanent crops consisting of orchards of plum, apple and pear.

After 1990 people demanded the abolition CAP, asking land restitution for their own use, so there was a fragmentation of land use, people cultivating what they learned and what they saw fit, as follows:

- The main became activity vegetal culture by cultivating wheat and corn, as well as animal breeding at individual household level, pigs and dairy cattle, capitalization of products follows a closed circuit at the household level, less through selling at the market of obtained products. Relevant is table. 1

- Orchards exploitation is materialized through the distillation of fruit juice obtained from existing orchards through a distillery village (pălincărie).

To strengthen the foregoing, the local economic situation, in the village only 8 families deliver on the market as follows:

- Florian Lasku family with a herd of 13 cattle provide milk to the collection point in the village for Friesland Satu Mare

- Fitero family with an effective of 3 cattle sell milk on the open market

- Carabil family owns an effective of 30 bee families, the production being capitalized in an association to which it belongs (ACA)

- 3 families deal with the distillation of fruit, and sale the product obtained - brandy, on the free market.

- a family owns a small shop ABC type and bar.

- Moga family owns an effective of 90-100 sheep.

Table nr. 1

Cultural situation in the village Bicăcel in 2012

Cultures	surfaces Bicăcel-ha-
pastures	172
temporary grassland	112
corn	51
forage plants	50
Oatmeal	21
wheat	14
other	24

total crop	444
forest	182

Sursa: Apia

Among the individuals aged between 18 and 50 years about 30% work in Oradea or Băile Felix, the other families - most dealing with individual subsistence activities.

CONCLUSION

Rural areas have a potential for substantial growth and have a vital social role. Agriculture in these areas has an important role to ensure income through self-employment, while diversification of activities in rural areas remains a problem to be solved.

Rural incomes are relatively low, and the discrepancy with urban areas increases more and more.

Agricultural restructuring and revitalization of the rural economy may constitute important levers of development.

Migration abroad has major social and economic implications, especially in rural areas.

Despite significant improvements in the rural financial system, its degree of penetrability in rural areas remains low.

Small farms are mainly represented by individual holdings.

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