

THE ANALYSIS OF THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS DISPERSION IN BIHOR COUNTY

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Abstract

This paper examines the type of the farms (agricultural holdings) from Bihor county, and the weight that each and one of these farms have in the total number of the holdings from the county. Through a statistical analysis of some studied indicators we can affirm that individual agricultural holdings have the greatest weight at the Bihor county level, followed by other associations and agricultural companies but these ones can be found in Bihor county in a very slight weight.

Key words: agricultural holdings, farms, agricultural products

INTRODUCTION

Profound structural transformations of the Romanian agriculture are represented by private ownership that became dominant.

Social and economic organization of agricultural production in our country was made possible by applying the following laws enacted after 1989: Law 18/1991, the Land Law, Law 36/1991, Law on agricultural companies and other forms of agricultural associations, Law 31/1990, Company Law, Law 15/1990, Law on the reorganization of the state as autonomous economic and commercial companies, Law 16/1994, Law of the lease.

Romanian rural area is characterized by a great variety of shapes and types of farms in agricultural production, but is to be expected of different types of units in some other areas such as: agribusiness, the service, trade and small industry.

Thus arose the following types of holdings (as in official bodies of Agriculture):

- a) individual farms (subsistence);
- b) family associations;
- c) agricultural societies;
- d) agricultural trading companies;
- e) self-Kings Farm.

The first three types of agricultural holdings are actually private farming in Romania.

Individual farms (subsistence) are small farms (1-5 ha), with no means of production and without cash resources. Chances of survival are extremely low in the market economy if they are not supported by the state.

Family associations are formed by agreement between two or more families, aiming to land cultivation, animal husbandry, supply, processing and sale of products, services, etc.. According to data M.A.A. The average farm area is 145 ha.

The agricultural companies are private companies with legal personality and limited liability. Agricultural capital was established by the free participation of the members of the society in variable number. They have an average area of 415 ha.

In agriculture, **agricultural trading companies** were established by transformation of state farms and resorts for the mechanization of agriculture or agricultural production cooperatives or economic inter-mixed associations.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In this study we realised a statistical analysis of agricultural indicators such as the number of agricultural holdings, agricultural area and medium agricultural area used. The type of the analyzed farms were as follows: individual holdings, agricultural associations, companies, units Public Administration (autonomous), and other types of cooperative units.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The rural economy is undiversified and is based on subsistence agriculture, agricultural land structure is characterized by a high degree of fragmentation. In Bihor in 2005 existed 138.343 of individual farms, which accounted for 99% of farms using 57% of the total utilized agricultural area, as shown in Table no.1

Table 1

Farms, agricultural area and agricultural area that is used on
average per farm, by legal status of agricultural holdings
(RGA 2005)

Legal status of agricultural holdings	Number of agricultural holdings	Agricultural area in use (ha)	Medium area in use (ha)
Individual farms	138.343	283.228	2,05
Companies / agricultural associations	63	30.471	483,67
Companies	205	38.125	186,00
Government units	202	138.907	687,66
Cooperative units	7	33	4,71
Other	482	7.213	14,96
Total	139.302	497.977	3,57

Source:INS, Bihor Statistical Direction

Farms have a too small size in Bihor county. Average farm area is about 2.05 ha, which led and leads to inability to carry out work on organization and management of agricultural production.

Excessive fragmentation of the land is considered a major obstacle to technological progress of agriculture, as owners of farms for subsistence and semi-subsistence farms are typically those who work mostly the land, and they do not have the financial capacity to invest in modern machinery.

At the county level about 90% of farms have less than 3ha and occupies just over half of the total land area used in the county, on the other hand about 93% of farms with less than five hectares occupy half of the total utilized agricultural area region. In addition, in the minds of many farm workers, any thing in common formula is equated to collectivization of land, which is an obstacle to the rational exploitation.

It should be mentioned here due to self-consumption and high levels of low living standards in rural areas. A high proportion of farms producing only for own consumption (69.3%). Thus the share of farms that produce mainly for sale is low (1.9%), Bihor county holding the largest share within the region (3.1%), as shown in Table No. 2

Table 2

Farm structure in direction of agricultural products

	Destination of agricultural products			TOTAL
	Only consumption own	The surplus indended for sale	Mainly for sale	
North-West Region (North Transilvania)				
Total	432713	180132	11656	624501
%	69,3	28,8	1,9	100,0
BIHOR				
Total	96169	38883	4250	139302
%	69,0	27,9	3,1	100,0

Source: own accounts based on the datas from the Agricultural generaly census(2002)

In the Northwest Region consumption expenditure of households had a 62.1% share in total, and 19.6% represented the counter value of the agricultural products consumption from the 2005 own production. Consumption expenditures were distributed as follows: 35.1% purchase of food and drink consumed, 37.2% purchase of goods and 27.7% for the payment of services.

Table 3

Average annual per capita consumption (North-West)

Assortment	U.M	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Bread and loaf products	KG	10,148	10,455	10,251	9,765	9,755
Hominy	KG	0,640	0,636	0,591	0,575	0,615
Flour	KG	1,148	1,181	1,151	1,171	1,179
Pasta	KG	0,394	0,426	0,474	0,489	0,465
Rice	KG	0,534	0,535	0,528	0,542	0,526
Fresh meat	KG	1,866	1,998	3,161	2,379	2,393
Meat products	KG	0,929	0,984	1,002	1,064	1,018
Fish and fish products	KG	0,063	0,095	0,105	0,142	0,145
Total milk	LITRI	7,653	7,662	7,613	7,393	7,838
Cheese and cream	KG	1,011	1,074	1,114	1,034	1,119
Eggs	PIECE	14,269	15,033	15,044	13,411	13,449
Fats-total	KG	1,544	1,554	1,546	1,497	1,465
Fruits - total	KG	2,270	2,289	2,562	2,428	2,667
Potatoes	KG	4,504	4,494	4,229	4,135	4,050
Vegetables and canned vegetables	KG	6,863	6,652	6,704	7,026	6,318
Sugar	KG	0,970	0,965	0,984	0,931	0,951
Honey, jam, compote	KG	0,344	0,322	0,327	0,346	0,327
Other sugra products	KG	0,119	0,141	0,145	0,177	0,173
Coffee, tea, cocoa	KG	0,115	0,134	0,146	0,176	0,184
Mineral waters and other soft drinks	LITRI	2,065	2,467	3,042	3,166	3,169
Alcoholic Beverages - Total	LITRI	1,346	1,448	1,452	1,504	1,509
Wine	LITRI	0,560	0,607	0,499	0,588	0,491
Beer	LITRI	0,476	0,513	0,639	0,655	0,756
Brandy, natural spirits	LITRI	0,252	0,263	0,247	0,230	0,192

CONCLUSIONS

Regardless of the level of development of society, land was and remains the main means of production in agriculture, and its essential role in ensuring food for human being depends to its rational use. Therefore, land arrangements have a decisive influence in social and economic organization of agriculture.

Socio-economic structure from agriculture directly depends on the type of land arrangements (forms of land ownership), which in turn is the organization of various forms of exploitation of the earth, but at the same time and the organization of different types of farms.

The analysis of the topical situation in the agriculture of Bihor county , shows that this one is appropriate with the general development of the agriculture and rural environment from the whole country. This fact indicates the need to speed up the reorganization and modernization processes in agriculture and rural development, in order to ensure a durable economical development of the rural environment , and with a certain purpose of dissaperance of the disparities between rural and urban.

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