

IMPACT ANALYSIS OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY ON FARMERS INCOME IN NORTH-EAST REGION

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Abstract

Aim of this paper is to highlight the fact that changes in agriculture and rural development are reflected in the economic downturn, the emergence of demographic problems (increased distances between work and home, decreased rural population), social structure changes, refocusing on systems values, pressures occurring in ecosystems, destruction of cultural heritage areas, and reducing income disparity, changing habitat preferences (secondary residences in the village). Integrating agriculture into the market economy, technical and economic modernization is achieved with great difficulty for various reasons: lack of capital and a well organized credit system, inadequate material resources, dependence on upstream, due to high prices of input -sized industrial and agricultural nature, but also downstream, due to disruption of agricultural contracting system and deepening "price scissors ". Price liberalization and restriction of state intervention in agriculture cannot be similar to the situation in other areas of economic activity. Agricultural support by States is and will remain a necessity in the future economic, political, social and environmental. Policies and support techniques are variable according to variation of supply and environmental policy. Professional aspect concerns the economic organization of farmers, in order to protect revenue and influence government policies. Administrative bodies are agricultural (state) or professional (producers).

Key words: policy, rural, economic, development, integrating, agricultural.
