INTEGRATION INTO THE EUROPEAN UNION DETERMINES MODERN AGRICULTURE. CASE STUDY BOTOSANI

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Abstract

Modern agriculture is rural economic development perspective, in Europe as predominant areas with soils suitable for the development of modern agriculture. The European Union supports the development of modern agriculture through financial instruments in all countries, claiming to private ventures and investments in agricultural holdings. Botosani County soils has positive characteristics for practicing agriculture Moderen, but the socio-economic prevents completion. Statistical analysis of 2002 and 2010 (farms, number of employed persons working in agriculture, crop area number cereals, corn, fodder, vineyards, orchards, farms existing) Romanian Agricultural Census has to highlight the type of agriculture practiced in Botosani, subsistence and modern in an early stage. The development and practice of modern agriculture for this area represents an opportunity for economic development and rising living standards.

Key words: modern agriculture, farms, private agricultural companies, statistical.

Rural development is achieved through programs and financial instruments support this phenomenon. Thus the main instruments for promoting rural development in the European Union are: LEADER TRDI and SAPARD, complemented by structural and cohesion funds. The major objectives of these financial programs are rural-urban disparities, increasing the employment rate of the labor force in rural areas, facilitating access to the labor market, reduce discrimination, increase the perception of social inclusion, quality of life, preserve the traditions and culture of rural exploitation of resources by preserving the uniqueness of each rural area.

Local Economic integration of Romania in the EU requires an approach to rural development as a component of economic, social and cultural priority. The rural area is considered as the card of Romania. In the planning and technical equipment for agricultural land are two issues at national level: increasing the area (and livestock) farms and increasing the area of the farm parcels components EU policy faces three major challenges: competition, technological revolution and transformative society and expanding (enlargement). Although EU policy is to reduce regional disparities and socio-economic disparities, their tendency is to increase, which will cause changes in development policies for the period 2014-2020.

Rural development priority is the modernization of agriculture and rural economy by deepening social and economic functions vital scheme has groalimentare: ensuring balanced alimentațieie population, the necessary raw materials for agricultural activities and an active and profitable export of agricultural products. In the rural economy, agriculture is a major market for downstream industries in mind they contribute directly to the development of non-agricultural sectors and rural sectoarelorconexe. Rural development is encouraged at European level of existence the financial instruments that finance projects proposed by rural communities. The diversity of projects that can be funded denotes complexity of the issues facing rural Europe-wide. Financial programs designed to implement rural development policies for rural development which respects the principles set out in the European Charter of rural and aimed at reducing rural decaljelor locally at European level in terms of socio-economic and territorial. Botosani County benefited from the advantages of European integration through the European funds and implement projects aimed at rural development.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study was conducted by using the statistical data from 2002 and 2010 Agricultural Census. Although the statistics for 2010 are more
complex, with many indicators evidenţiaază situation in rural areas, the effects from accessing European funds, comparisons can be drawn with the data from 2002 for a general statement indicating agricultural development has had since 2002 By 2010 and may predict the effects of the implementation of projects aimed at rehabilitation and modernization of agriculture. Quantitative data were processed in Microsoft Excel 2010, mapped and processed Philcarto program Adobe Illustrator CS 6. Making cartodiagramelor was done using hierarchical ascending classification and identification method typologies, depending on the chosen indicators. Such typologies indicate agricultural situation in each village and rural-urban relationship (what proportion of land in proximity to urban areas are occupied by agricultural activities). Ability to use statistical methods and mapping determines agriculturiii highlighting developments and how to reduce agricultural land use issues, namely subsistence agriculture.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The study aims to highlight the development of agriculture in the county of Botosani. This provides a comparison of common indicators obtained from the Agricultural Census 2002 and 2010 and a detailed analysis of farm area used and occupied population with agricultural activities to observe the influence of European policies for rural areas.

Analysis of indicators of agricultural censuses in 2002 and 2010 shows that in 2002 urban areas had areas to be used for agriculture, but in 2010 there is a distinction between space and Botosani city for many other localities of Botosani County because even if they land ocupete urban areas with agricultural activities. Darabani and Dorohoi cities were developing agriculture, Flămânzi and Ștefănești cities (cities became in 2004) have developed agriculture and cities Bucecea Săveni and subsistence agriculture, while urban areas have become in 2004 (Bucecea, Flămânzi and Ștefănești) had in 2004 an underdeveloped agriculture, although the land was used. There is an evolution in the practice of modern agriculture or agricultural development by increasing the number of holdings, the utilized agricultural area and surface area, so that in 2002 only 4 towns practiced agriculture developed (Ungureni, Coțuşca, Manoleasa and Avrămeni), while 2010 are a large number of localities with developed agriculture or developing (central and northern part of the county), while the west and south-east facing agriculture in developing countries, but below the average of others locations.

Dominance underdeveloped areas with agriculture and farming in the vicinity absence urban areas in 2002 reveal the existence of subsistence agriculture, replaced with a partially common in some developing agriculture to the year 2010. Thus comparing identical indicators for 2002 and 2010 resulted in establishing the type of agriculture: developed, developing and underdeveloped or subsistence. This first analysis, which is founded on the utilized agricultural area, number of farms and average size for a farm show being restored farming, one of the factors is provided by EU subsidies for agricultural land, livestock or farm purchase.

The next step is to highlight the situation analytical indicators are important in defining agriculture, developed or poorly developed at, modern or subsistence.
Regarding the utilized agricultural area (Figure 2) by mode of holding can see that in 2010 we can identify the following classification: localities property utilized agricultural area (central and north-eastern area of the county, Vorona, Tudora) an area used as county average (the south-west, north-western and central-western county, Răuseni, Călăraşi), with land on lease (Santa Mare, Manoleasa, Cristineşti), partly lease (Flămângi) and surfaces free and the site (Ungureni Ştefăneşti). Among urban areas, not only Săveni and Botosani and areas used for agricultural activities, but other areas used in significant numbers have generally being usprüge-ownership or leased. Agricultural area used by highlights how holding the property, free of charge or on lease, which means that there are a significant number of agricultural associations using land, exploiting the opportunity to benefit from subsidies provided to agricultural land use. The above analysis is completed by identifying localities classification based on the number of farms by way of holding agricultural land, which will outline the type of agriculture practiced in every village.

Thus we can identify a significant number of municipalities with land holdings that form of ownership (northern, central-southern part of the county, Tudora, Ştefăneşti Vlădeni) land holdings free of charge (Frumuşica, Corni, Hudeşti) with land concession (the central and western part of the county, Santa Mare, Manoleasa), owned and free of charge (the eastern part of the county, Răuseni).

The existence of a large number of holdings with land ownership or free shows an increasing interest among the acre agricultural associations have to use agricultural land available.

The existence of a number of farms indicates that agriculture is a viable solution to the county for people who have the possibility of creating agricultural associations, motivated by capitalizing terenuri to the opportunity to get European financial subsidies. Increasing farm and agricultural land use can have a positive effect on labor because it provides jobs and a population unregistrează practicing modern agriculture. Demographic typology was achieved through the use of specific indicators registered population practicing agricultural activities are categorized by age groups (25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years and above 65 years). This will be able to see places where prevailing farming population, age predominant etc. Classification by age category of the population employed in farming typology illustrated in Figure 4 shows the following situation: areas which are predominantly occupied by agricultural activities, areas with places where there is a growing number of people employed in agriculture, in the persons 65 years (the central-eastern and north central part of the county), places with a constant number of persons employed in agricultural activities, but below the average established at county level (Manoleasa, Mihaileni, Prăjeni, Răuseni) and places with a small number of persons employed in agricultural activities, predominantly those aged 25-55 years (Ripiceni, Româneşti, Copălău, Văculesiti). Predominant localities that have an increasing number of people working in agriculture, especially those over 65, which shows a predominantly aging in Botosani, especially labor. The core activities are agriculture, generally working all age groups, but analysis shows cartodiasgram platforms employee status, workers, and not those who work for their household.
Thus although the first analysis observed a small number of labor employed in agriculture, favorable situation there may be registered workers providing agricultural activities due to the existence of agricultural associations that provide jobs for local people or areas in the proximity. Among urban areas, Botosani Săveni Dorohoi and have a few people in agriculture, having a significant other, which shows a developed agriculture and land suitable for agriculture. Completing the analysis of population working in agriculture is supplemented by analysis of cumulative time for such activities. Typology performed (Figure 5) determines the classification: the employment between 0-25% of the time (Botosani, Dorohoi, Ștefănești, Curtesti) labor employed between 0-50% of the time (Vorona, Frumușica, Ungureni, Darabani) labor employed labor early 100% (most towns in Botosani county, especially the centre, east and north), labor employed between 50-100% (Vlădeni, Vârfu Câmpului, Hipiceni) and the employment of an low compared to the average of other cities (Păltiniș, Săveni, Broscauți). It is noted that prevails localities with about 100% of the time occupied by agricultural activities, indicating the predominance of agriculture, or developed under development. Determination of a population practicing agriculture is favored by the existence of a specific job in which people receive remuneration and opportunities offered by the European Union for agricultural land use, but this requires both labor, agricultural land and the European funds or projects that aim to develop agriculture.

Cartodiagrame in figure 6 concludes demographic analysis that is designed to highlight areas of people employed in agriculture and indicating the type of agrocultură practiced.
area. Since Botosani faces an aging population and the population is predominantly coupe farming over 55 years are negative predictions regarding inserting labor in agriculture, by practicing modern agriculture, but the advantage of the existence of agriculture and devzoltate possibility of accessing European funds, determines the continuous modernization of agriculture, mecanziarea to, which does not involve a significant number of jobs.

The practice of modern agriculture and highlights the ability to exploit optimization potential farmland. In 2002, subsistence agriculture is practiced in the area of study, and in 2010 observed the presence of modern agriculture in some localities, developing, despite all obstacles.

The geographical distribution of arable land in Botosani

Figure 7 The geographical distribution of arable land

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Cartodiagrame in figure 7 is intended to show the importance of the opportunities offered by the European Union in various forms: grants. It can be seen that there are large areas of arable land idle, which suggests an early stage of development and use of the land, but in most localities are given land to farm subsidies. The central part of the county has the highest rural areas are subsidized, and the south-west and center have large land areas at rest, indicating that there are local policies aimed at revitalizing the agricultural land.

Status of arable land, the most important category of land, showing interest in the development and optimization potential of agriculture land expanded via funds.

Thus Botosani accessed through SAPARD grants being approved projects in the fields of food, farming and diversification of economic activities, which expolică difference between 2002 and 2010 in terms of predominant type of agriculture. SAPARD Programme implementation during 2000 - 2006 was a significant opportunity in the area studied, this time absorbing the EU funds in the amount of 48,248,300 Euro, achieving a total of 132 projects. Most projects are for purchasing agricultural utilijae dairy farm setting, the 95 projects for these two categories which demonstrates that the priority is to practice modern agriculture, modern and specialized in conformity standerdelor abandon subsistence agriculture (Cuciureanu S, 2012).

Botosani County received a positive trend between 2002 and 2010 in terms of agriculture practiced, this is due to the integration into the European Union, which facilitated access politiici grants and implementation of local development and rehabilitation of agriculture in accordance with European ones.

CONCLUSIONS

The study on Botosani county on the type of agriculture practiced highlights a significant trend between 2002 and 2010, a period for which official statistics are available, in which the transition from practicing subsistence agriculture to modern agriculture, being developing or developed in some localities. EU integration has favored the implementation of projects aimed at developing agriculture and obtaining grants for farmland. Thus arose agricultural associations that have leased land and bought them creating a logical system of land use and providing jobs for the workforce.

The early stage of practicing modern agriculture are positive results of European Union integration Botosani. Recovery of agricultural land, providing jobs and progress of modern agriculture is the concrete practice of accessing EU grants and national integration in various rural programs aimed at developing agriculture.

This study represents the prospects of deepening the analysis of agriculture practiced in Botosani by including more indicators from the 2010 Agricultural Census and other indicators required for correlations and comparisons highlighting the impact quantified by means of European funds for agriculture.

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