

AGRICULTURE IN THE POST-COMMUNIST PERIOD-BETWEEN SUSTENANCE AND MODERNIZATION. CASE STUDY: BOTOSANI COUNTY

Maria-Simona CUCIUREANU¹

e-mail: cuciureanu.simona@yahoo.com

Abstract

The reforms after 1989 has led to fragmentation of agriculture and lower the average production per hectare, which led to the do not acover of consumer products. The situation caused a crisis after 1989 highlights of the Romanian agriculture, which causes the appearance of new laws that would stabilize the agricultural sector: the law on cadastre and real estate advertising, agricultural chambers Law, law on agricultural credit and creates such a premise a legislative assistance for agricultural development. Botosani County underwent major changes by applying laws after 1989, because of low production per hectare, the process of modernization has been reduced and it was switched to practicing subsistence agriculture, which has led to the loss of use of the land. After the land reform, which installs since 1990, shall encourage the development of agriculture based on individual agricultural enterprises, but the process has been difficult, therefore appeared practicing subsistence agriculture. Integration in the European Union offers numerous opportunities to develop agriculture and subsistence farming influence replacement with one performance, competitive. Agricultural modernization, supporting small farmers and offering subsidies for the purchase of modern agricultural equipment represents a major support for the creation of agriculture as an activity that sustains economic competitiveness.

Key words: agriculture, farmers, agricultural exploitations, subsidies and european funds
