

## AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS OF TORMAC LOCALITY, TIMIȘ COUNTY

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**Abstract.** *In the current international economic situation of prolonged food crisis, agricultural products have ensured a safe sale, bringing to agricultural producers' remunerative income, which contributes to their material well-being. The world's great political and food powers have turned food aid into a political weapon, dominating the least developed or food-strapped countries. The fate and importance of agriculture is linked to the economic, social and political importance of the farmer as a factor of production and development in any society. The economic importance of the farmer is determined by the possibility of self-satisfaction of his most significant needs to live – food. Therefore, the farmer is more independent and more resistant to exhortations or measures that come from outside his concerns. Having been able to adjust his own balance of income and expenses, more than any other professional, he is able to multiply his own wealth, thus contributing to the increase of national wealth. The special social importance of farmers derives from their undying love of ancestral land, nurtured for centuries with the blood of estates and ancestors. Therefore, the farmer is the guarantor of the preservation of ancestral traditions, of the customs of the earth, which give content to the personality of a people. From a political point of view, farmers form the basis of national existence. Therefore, even in the case of Romania, their strength is the strength of the state. Romanian statesman, lawyer, historian and publicist Mihail Kogălniceanu (1817-1891) said that peasants are the very most powerful element of the Romanian nation because they are the country itself. The Commune of Tormac is located in the southeast of Timiș County, Romania. It borders to the north the communes of Nițhidorf and Sacoșul Turcesc, to the south with the Commune of Gătaia, to the west with the communes of Voiteg and Liebling, and to the east with Caraș-Severin County. Tormac comprises the villages of Tormac, Șipet and Cadar. Tormac is 135 m above sea level and, morphologically, the territory of the area falls within the sub-hill plain of Șipet and the Pogonici Plain. The latter starts 160-170 m above sea level and descends in the form of fan, fragmented to less than 110 m above sea level to the west, where it passes into the alluvial plain of Timiș OKROS 2015)*

**Keywords:** *Tormac, agriculture, systems, profit, income, production*

### INTRODUCTION

Food security has as its basic components the provision of food available per capita (calories and protein) and the purchasing capacity of the population, and is achieved by linking nutritional policies with food policies. Food policy aims to ensure the quantitative and qualitative need for food for the entire populations of affordable prices. Paradoxically, in the midst of the scientific and technical revolution, which causes strong growth and agricultural production worldwide, many countries face a food problem that tends, over time, to worsen, constituting a factor of destabilization of international life. There are large gaps between developed and developing countries in terms of food opportunities. There has been a strong polarisation of food consumption worldwide: on the one hand, about 2/3 of the population, mostly in undeveloped and underdeveloped countries, where there are severe hunger and malnutrition and, on the other hand, a minority located mainly in industrialised capitalist countries, which can consume beyond national norms. The problems posed by the development of agriculture, the global nature of the food situation have increased the concerns of the countries of the world to find, outside bilateral exchanges and cooperation, ways to intensify multilateral cooperation, to institutionalize this cooperation. (NIȚĂ SIMONA, 2015)

The Commune of Tormac is located in the southeast of Timiș County, Romania. It borders to the north the communes of Nițhidorf and Sacoșul Turcesc, to the south with the Commune of

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The administrative territory of Tormac amounts to 12,103.17 ha, of which:

- Arable land 9,681.03 ha;
- Pastures 1352.09 ha;
- Meadow 439.30 ha;
- Orchards 5.04 ha;
- Forested pastures 104.54 ha;
- Water and puddles 90.41 ha;
- Non-productive land 17.67 ha;
- Roads and areas with construction 229.24 ha;
- Yards 183.54 ha.

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

For the elaboration of the paper were used data obtained through own observations, through data accessed from the Statistical Yearbook of Romania, from M.A.D.R., I.N.S.S.E., APIA, AFIR, Tormac commune and discussions with farmers.

#### RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this paper, both tabular and graphical data on areas cultivated with cereals, technical and oil plants during the years 2017-2019 are presented, as well as productions obtained during 2017-2019, costs per hectare divided by categories of works, costs of diesel, seeds, herbicides, and plant protection products, production price and selling price of agricultural products on an agricultural holding in the perimeter of the Commune of Tormac, Timiş County: the LOGOFATU PIROSKA private company.

Table 1.

Area cultivated with wheat, maize and triticale in the period 2017-2019 Crops Area (ha) Wheat  
Maize Triticale TOTAL

Crops	Surface (ha)		
	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	174,95	137,59	150,95
Maize	12,60	2,50	4,50
Triticale	0	0	7,15
<b>TOTAL</b>	187,55	140,09	162,60

Areas cultivated with wheat, maize and triticale differ from year to year: in 2017, there was a total cultivated area of 187.55 ha, in 2018, 140.09 ha, and, in 2019, 162.60 ha. The largest areas were cultivated with wheat. Triticale was cultivated only in 2019.

Table 2.

Average wheat, maize and triticale yields in 2017-2019 Crops Average production (t) Wheat  
Maize Triticale

Culturi	Producții medii (t)		
	2017	2018	2019
Grâu	5.000	3.700	4.500
Porumb	7.000	6.000	6.500
Triticale	0	0	6.500

The highest wheat production was in 2017, 5,000 kg, while the lowest was in 2018, 3,700 kg. In maize also, the highest production was in 2017, 7,000 kg, and the lowest production was in 2018, 6,000 kg.

In Tables 3 and 4, the average price of corn and triticale wheat, income and profit during 2017-2019 are illustrated.

Table 3.

Average production price (lei/kg) Crops Average production price lei/kg Wheat Maize Triticale

Crops	Average production price lei/kg		
	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	0,23	0,33	0,26
Maize	0,36	0,34	0,36
Triticale	0	0	0,22

Table 4

Incomes (lei) in wheat, maize and triticale Crops Incomes (lei) Wheat Corn Triticale

Crops	Incomes (lei)		
	2017	2018	2019
Wheat	507.355,00	305.449,80	407.565,00
Maize	48.510,00	10.500,00	17.550,00
Triticale	0	0	27.885,00

As can be seen in table 3 and 4, the average price for wheat reached a peak in 2018, like in maize, in 2017 and 2019, i.e. 0.33 lei for wheat and 0.36 lei for maize.

High incomes were recorded in 2017. In wheat the income was 507,355,00 lei, and in maize, it was 48,510,00 lei.

Table 5.

Income (lei) in wheat, corn and triticale Crops Wheat Costs Corn Triticale Total Wheat Income Corn Triticale Total Profit

Crops		2017	2018	2019
Wheat	Expenses	340.708,71	279.222,51	299.279,79
Maize		17.733,70	3.652,38	6.376,44
Triticale		0	0	17.937,64
<b>Total</b>		<b>358.442,41</b>	<b>282.874,89</b>	<b>323.593,87</b>
Wheat	Expenses	507.355,00	305.449,80	407.565,00
Maize		48.510,00	10.500,00	17.550,00
Triticale		0	0	27.885,00
<b>Total</b>		<b>555.865,00</b>	<b>315.999,80</b>	<b>453.000,00</b>
<b>Profit</b>		<b>197.422,59</b>	<b>33.124,91</b>	<b>129.406,13</b>

The profit achieved over the years varies according to the costs and incomes recorded in the years 2017-2019. The lowest profit in 2018 was 33,124.91 lei and the highest was in 2017 i.e. 197,422.59 lei as can be seen in the table above.

### CONCLUSIONS

- In 2017, there was a total cultivated area of 251.61 ha, in 2018, 224.62 ha and, in 2019, 244.67 ha: the areas differ from year to year depending on leases;
- The largest areas were cultivated with wheat;
- In both maize and wheat, the highest production was recorded in 2017;
- Wheat and maize production costs reached 358,442.41 lei in 2017, 282,874.89 lei in 2018, and 323,593.87 lei in 2019;

- Incomes from the two crops reached 555,865,00 lei in 2017, 315,999.80 lei in 2018, and 453,000.00 lei in 2019;
- The average wheat production price peaked in 2017, as did maize, and 0.33 lei in wheat and 0.36 lei in maize in 2019;
- The lowest profit from wheat and maize in 2018 was 33.124.91 lei and the highest one was in 2017;
- Triticale was cultivated only in 2019 because it is no longer demanded;
- The largest areas cultivated with sunflower were in 2018, 71.05 ha, with soy in 2017, 22.77 ha, and with alfalfa in 2019, 12.69 ha;
- In 2018-2019, there was the highest production in sunflower, and in 2017, in soybean;
- The highest costs in sunflower were in 2018, with a total of 86,510.38 lei;
- The highest costs in soybean were in 2017, with a total of 39,002.01 lei.

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