

PRIVATE HOUSE HOLDINGS IN RECAS LOCALITY AREA, TIMIS COUNTY - PRESENT AND PERSPECTIVES

GOSPODĂRIILE PRIVATE ÎN AREALUL LOCALITĂȚII RECAȘ, JUDEȚUL TIMIȘ - PREZENT ȘI PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract: In this paper, we studied the organization of private house holdings, the number of them, and the land that they have. This land is very crumbed and difficult to work and need high resources that make them unprofitable. The cost per hectare is high and the production that they obtain is small which causes great losses. But in this final years we observed that most of house holdings are associated one with another in the purpose to buy seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and work the field to obtain better crops, with high quality at a low costs.

Rezumat: În această lucrare este studiată organizarea gospodăriilor private, numărul lor și terenul pe care îl au în posesie. Acest teren este foarte fărâmițat și dificil de lucrat necesitând resurse mari care le fac nerentabile. Costul ridicat pe hectar și producțiile mici obținute sunt cauze de pierderi economice pentru gospodării. În ultimii ani s-a observat o tendință de asociere a acestora în scopul de a achiziționa semințe, fertilizanți și pesticide, cât și de a efectua lucrările agricole în scopul de a obține producții mari și calitative cu costuri reduse.

Key words: house holdings, agriculture, associations, productions, surfaces

Cuvinte cheie: gospodării, agricultură, asociere, producții, suprafață

INTRODUCTION

Considering the fast rhythm of agriculture development, and the fact that the principal resources of the rural community is land we try to present the situation of house holdings in Recas perimeter, the development of them or in few causes the disappearance.

Most of people from Recas between 40-75 years are occupied in agriculture, which has an important role in they life, because is a source of alternative incoming such as food for family and animals and money and for some are the only source of income, we studied the development of agriculture at the house holding level and we observed some improvement which is due mostly to association between house holding.

In time change were made, mostly on the purchase of materials, such as fuel, seeds, fertiliser, and pesticides and in the way of field working.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

Evaluating the agriculture at house holdings level was made based on study activity, documentation and research in the perimeter of Recas under the aspects of number of house holdings, the surface of land that belong to them the and the way of using that land. Evolution of house holdings regarding at the agriculture is in some ways atypical.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Agriculture following the man control over the food production constituting a fundamental socio-economic development that depends the satisfaction of basic needs.

The land in Recas area is favourable for a large palette of plants, but the financial strength of private house holdings are very low and by that, the level of mechanization is almost inexistent and insufficient for performing high-quality agriculture.

There fore the most common situations that we can meet in this region is association of two-three persons who have approximately 0.5 to 1.5 hectare and an income that depends on each family varying on 200 \$ to 400 \$ on acquiring the fuel needed for mechanization, seeds, fertilizer and pesticides because the price of this products are high reaching in one agricultural year up to 700 \$, and the commercialization of this products are in large quantities which is too much for one person, and in the past years they preferred not to buy this products and performing a very low performance agriculture known as sustenance agriculture.

Which mean they produced only that they consume and if it was a good year it remains to sell a part of production.

All that forced in one way the house holdings to associated one with another especially the landowners who have the land one along another and they can make a perfect timing in all the agricultural works.

Table 1

Statistical situation of lands from Recas

No	Land owners groups	Arable fields	Grasslands	Hays	Vineyards	Orchards	Total agricultural
1	County total	12.125	4.791	969	1.589	232	19.706
2	Private propriety total	11.991	4.786	956	1.589	232	19.554
3	<i>which from:</i>						
4	Private propriety of juridical person	1.536	93	5	7	0	1.641
5	Private propriety of physic person	10.389	1.934	942	914	231	14.410

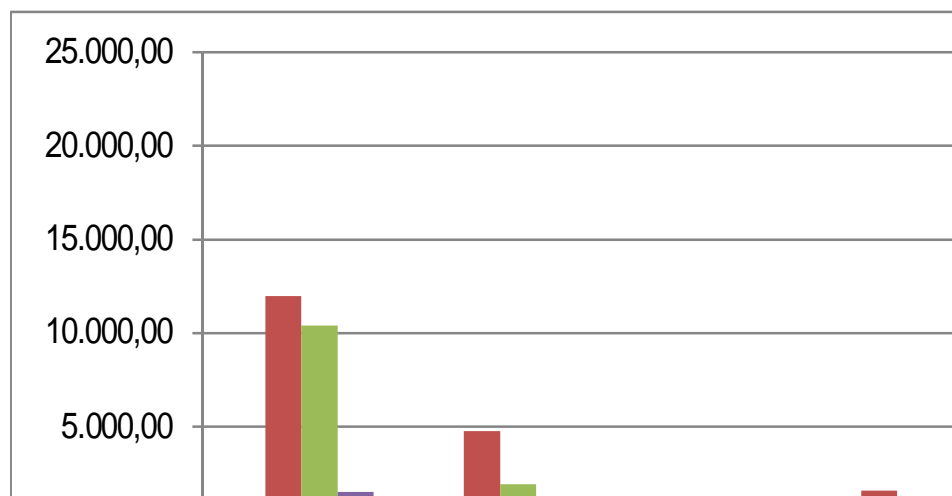


Figure 1. Statistical situation of lands from Recas (ha)



Fig. 2 Statistical situation of lands form Recas (ha) private propriety of physic person
Compared with total

As we observed in the two graphic the predominant form of propriety is on the physic person with 14,410 ha, which is almost the biggest surface from Timis County.

In Recas place are 5356 house holdings that mean an average of 2.54 ha/house holdings. They are a few agricultural machines and qualified people to do this.

However, the major problem is the fact that the land is much crumbed and in some cases, one owner has approximately 2.5 ha divided in 5 or 6 portions. In addition, the cost of working this land in time and money not justify the effort that people made.

Although the people try harder to work their land sometimes, with all costs.

CONCLUSIONS

After the 1990 the agriculture in Recas area was made to some structural modifications and the limited possibilities of local people under technically and economically aspect lead to develop of sustenance agriculture, which cannot ensure a substantial participations of this branch in rural development of place.

In many cases, the people used seeds obtained from previous harvest because the certificated seeds cost too much. This situation lead to poor harvest, ill crops, and the profit was low or inexistent.

After a few years, they became aware that this situation leads to no good, and slowly they start to buy certified seeds. Although the price of this seeds rise year after year and the possibilities to buy this seeds was almost inexistent.

In this case they start to associated one with another there for the price of seeds start to be accessible. For example the seeds need for one hectare have a price of 150 \$ and she needs only half of it, so to neighbour buy one half and she the other half the price of 75 \$ is more accessible for them.

Regarding to fertilizer hose price is 20 \$ per sack the situation is a little bit different, because in this situation they associated one with another to obtain a low cost on transport and if they buy large quantities they obtain a discount and a low cost per fertilizer.

At the pesticides, the situation is almost the same with the fertilizer.

With cost of fuel that fluctuated so often in the past years is no wonder that in some extreme cases people use the people use the wagon and horses to work the field.

On way or another, the people star to associated at this level and if the country leaders start to understand this situation and construct a legal basis to help this associations, on long term the benefits will be enormous, not only for people but to the land, environment and local communities and country as well and we will be able to face the EU regulations without doubt.

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