

## **Abstract**

Present human societies, although politically divided, have a common cultural background and agriculture, higher than any time. This requires a knowledge of development concepts, given the specificity of historical developments and the possibility of generalizing the basic concepts of the unit that measures are taken and their consequences for the future. These issues have particular significance for rural areas and agriculture in particular, because the weaknesses of other agricultural industries are amplified, with lasting effects. In this context it may be that only rational agrarian structures having a rural area can be ordered for the continued development and sustainable agriculture, avoiding discontinuities and destruction of contributions made, for it has been our history over the past 150 years, the agrarian reforms undertaken each quarter of a century, regardless of social system and form of government, have not found an appropriate way to proceed. Agrarian problem was solved very easily in her work, action procedures, destruction of structures, making them more difficult work of reconstruction and territorial organization. In all cases of agrarian structures were solved by the slight line of moral and social resistance, the phrase "ownership is a natural right so everyone has the right to property" (134).

This thesis aims to analyze the structural problems facing Romania, Botosani County today and excessive fragmentation of agricultural holdings in the controversial economic sector of national economy, agriculture.

Currently, agriculture and rural development in Romania, Botosani County continues to be in a crisis and the economy is far from being stable enough to be able to support it. Conversely, decreasing ratio of price indices for agricultural products and increase those of industrial products purchased by farmers, deepening the price scissors, which leads to the conclusion that agriculture record low productivity compared to other countries, especially to those in the EU, which represents the model and the target to be achieved.

By making a comparison with the Member States of the European Union, Romania is seconded by widespread problems, and therefore the severity. A number of studies have already

explored and even proposed solutions for solving some of these aspects of structure, with which our country faces. A review reveals their preference but by analyzing the structure of agricultural holdings. For example, when discussing the excessive fragmentation of agricultural holdings, offering up real solutions to their merger but unfortunately could not specify the criteria by which to be able to decide if a holding is too large, or conversely too small. Or, in this way, it would presumably be one of the first steps in formulating strategy.

The issue of agricultural structures in Romania includes not only agricultural production but also the quality of production, supply and sales markets and processing. In addition, development and modernization of agriculture is possible only when the change in the structure and reducing the workforce in this sector. A reorganization of the structure and the issue, namely, labor migration can take place only when other sectors than agriculture needs and absorb the workforce and infrastructure is adequate staff training. To achieve this goal it is necessary to develop appropriate strategies that allow multiple sources of income and while there are jobs for non-agricultural population and for people dealing with agriculture only secondary.

Analysis of the agrarian structures and the projection of their size is a necessity in rural areas of prime importance for the Romanian agriculture, both as a theoretical issue, and especially the practical implications of this phenomenon, given the current state of agriculture in the county of Botosani and increased share properties.

In this context we considered it useful in making the complex modernization of agrarian structures and functionality to them as a model European farm, known for its technological and economic stringency which they operate. For that model, the European one to become a real factor of influence and progress Romanian farmers has undertaken several studies in different literature. In parallel throughout Chapters 1 and 2 is detailed study of the evolution of agrarian structures in Romania and the EU. To determine the line of evolution, the study started after the privatization of the agrarian structures of agriculture, the main emphasis being placed on the period 2007-2009.

The problem of determining optimal land structures is ever present in Romania, now land reform after the seventh, when added together instead of massive land; everything was pulverized, under the concept of constitution and reconstitution of the property in about 48 million parcels. In addition, we find that households made (according to Law 18/1991, from 0.5

to 10 ha, an average of 2.5 ha) is unsustainable. Creation of viable farms, medium size, model and methods of western European countries, Romania is more difficult because there was the "tradition" that every accumulation to destroy land reform carried out, as happened particularly in land reform in 1945 (which destroyed large and medium reservoirs farms), land reform cooperatives for 1949-1962 (which destroyed reservoirs farms) and finally the 1990-1991 land reform (which made reservoirs destroyed agricultural production cooperatives and inter-cooperative associations).

Consolidation of new structures is a requirement of modern agriculture. In this context it should be remembered that the peasant owner is a totality, the social balance. Agrarian structures will therefore be most appropriate set of new conditions created so as to ensure its place in the agricultural society that agriculture would cease to be characterized by "an industry supported.

This is all the more if we consider that agriculture was the subject of manpower in the country, in addition to the 400 to 900 million workdays per year to crops, the peasantry was the one who made all local transport and regional goods, all roads and roads built, worked at the moving and the construction of ports, railways construction, urbanization, etc. to work.

Agriculture was the general source of income and wealth accumulation of the main classes of society envisaged by the early 20th century, large landowners, tenants, traders, exporters and importers, lenders and bankers, besides artisans and industrialists.

With agricultural products Romania in the second half of the 19th century, entered the European economic cycle, the production and export of grain was Romanian Foreign loans of the country and guarantee its ability to pay.

Peasant land and labor exploitation was the main source of primitive accumulation, cash, capital, wealth, based on income from agriculture, economic development was fueled by contrast, increased money circulation in the country, have increased revenue and expenditure budget was finalized, ultimately, the overall modernization of the country. Modern building was done on Romania's wheat fields and the rivers of sweat of the peasants (6).

The thesis is divided into two parts:

1. Bibliographic study to refine the structure of agriculture,
2. Land structures, evolution, and potential optimization of agriculture from Botosani County,

The first part contains two chapters, namely: "Status of research on structural improvement of agriculture and Chapter II: The purpose of research and methodology, and Part II presents four chapters that are presented and results obtained during their discussions.

The first chapter is entitled "A bibliographic survey of the structural improvement in agriculture." In this chapter we presented the main types of farms, farm characteristics compared with the other Member States of the European Union and formulation several ways to redress the Romanian agricultural holdings. Examined the dynamics of agrarian structures and their projection in the Romanian agriculture is a necessity of prime importance for development.

The concept of agricultural structure, means the place where the entrepreneur, whatever it is, combining inputs to obtain agricultural products. Also available is the full potential of Romania, in terms of land (the evolution and structure the ownership and operation), the total food production, the endowment with agricultural machinery and that the other factors production.

In Chapter II: "The purpose of research and methodology" to achieve a balance of classic and contemporary works of economists in the country and abroad, specialists papers in agriculture, the legal framework in Romania and the European Union on the integration functioning of the food and rural development. This chapter summarizes the main bibliographic resources structure analysis of land from the country and abroad, to identify the state of research on development strategies of agricultural holdings in Romania and the European Union.

Agricultural structures (households, farms, businesses) are present, for the most part, competitive both in size (very small subsistence farms, or large companies, based on the concession of state land, on land leased from or associated but there's no owner's manual and economically. Of the 4.28 million private-family farms, only 53600 meet European standards in terms of area size. In this structure, if we take into account the 115000 farms with legal personality (companies and agricultural associations, companies) using 6190100 ha, it follows that, in Romania there are about 70000 farms which can be classified as commercial farms, accounting for 75503000 ha of agricultural land, 50% of the country's agricultural area.

In Chapter III: Natural and socio-economic conditions of the area studied was bounded by natural micro "with its natural features, social, economic, administrative and demographic

using the zonal method. This was based on direct field observations, statistical documentation, graphics, especially maps.

Farm structures are analyzed in the NE region and county Botosani including labor and the degree of car ownership and agricultural machinery. Botosani County Agriculture has an important role in the whole region's economy, with crucial implications on the level of living standards and food safety.

Agricultural potential that it has Botosani County is remarkable, because of extensive farmland and soils of very good quality. Although at present it low valorized, but in future it is expected to become one of the most attractive offers of economic cooperation for foreign investors Botosani County. Botosani county agriculture is characterized by a very strong dual exploitation of agricultural land: first big mass of peasant households, which own and operate small areas of dull, and on the other hand, a relatively small number of agricultural holdings large, but uses almost half of the county's agricultural area.

In Chapter IV, "Structures of land in Botosani county agriculture development" has analyzed the economic and structural developments, farms and agriculture, as well as key indicators of agricultural structures in the interwar period (1918-1938) to present (2009) with consequences for each period . Agrarian structures can be considered reasonable only when the land - as the main means of production - is organized and arranged to allow the incorporation of a factor as large capitalization, labor and management, in order to obtain quantitative results, the highest quality and economic the national and global competition.

We have also analyzed the effect of land reforms in Romania, Botosani county and cooperative role in the recovery of peasant farm income. Cooperation, the historical phenomenon as a result of the action of a complex of contributing factors: the social division of labor, scientific, and technological ethnic, labor and specialization in production.

Between the two world wars and especially the second half of this period was characterized by profound changes in our country's agriculture and therefore the Botosani county, changes that led to major changes in agrarian structures in the county. Thus, land reform took place in 1945 and 1948 that led to the abolition of the great properties in Botosani county agriculture, the abolition of rich peasant class, which ultimately led to the fragmentation of agricultural land parcels in extremely high. Thus, the census of 25 January 1948 mentions the

existence in the former county of Botosani and Dorohoi parcel number 501 556 which is a total of five plots on a farm.

Also in this chapter are tackling issues related to the evolution of agrarian structures in Botosani County since 1990. Promulgation of Land Law (no.18/1991) and the reconstruction and establishment of private ownership of land has changed fundamentally "painting" Botosani agriculture, is deploying a comprehensive process of development of agricultural structures (ownership structure, the structure of agricultural holdings structure of production, technological structures, marketing, etc.). Reconstitution of private property to former owners or their descendants, led to a very large number of individual households.

In Chapter V "The potential for agricultural production structures in the county of Botosani after EU accession" to analyze the performance of agriculture and state agricultural structures Botosani county that should have totally different objectives than those of European agriculture (deep restructuring of holdings, massive support to increase technical and economic returns in order to ensure regional consumption, agricultural products market penetration agricultural community but also for environmental protection).

This chapter aims to diagnose the current state, identifying the main developments of the last decade and measures to increase the commercial nature of the agrarian structures in the county of Botosani. Farms are classified and analyzed according to several criteria (physical size, economic profile, production, employment, input use, etc.), While making comparisons with farms in the NE Region and other EU countries.

In Chapter VI to analyze the economic efficiency of agricultural structures in the investigated area are analyzed many aspects of production and economic outcomes by type of production in Botosani County, and the correlation between the type and size of farms and their profitability.

Mutations occurring in the economic and social structures not only the increase in land take the territorial dimension, but in particular the increasing concentration of production. The increase is accompanied by large commercial farms increased their efficiency in relation to small and medium-sized farms. These developments are reflected in the average annual income, the average annual returns to a worker.

Most of the structures of production which characterize European agriculture, and agriculture which is part Botosani county, even those that are committed to modernization, remain less mechanized and employ a large number of families live mediocre. Consumption remains low fertilizer, plant protection products are still ignored. Yields are still low. Self-consumption is widely practiced, forcing agriculture to poly-culture systems, where very diverse picture of the territories of different European regions. Development structures, inherited from different historical developments, are themselves offset, giving rise to very different working conditions.

Regarding the expenditure on individual farms, they are quite small because the owner works his land with his family, uses his own seed and fertilization is largely an organic fertilizer with their animals.

Fees, taxes and insurance are quite low, which means that the owners have no motive in the farm, preferring to rent cars or other assets rather than buy them. In fact, farm production volumes sold during the year, is small enough to invest in machinery or other fixed assets.

Most of the agricultural companies with legal personality are specialized in cereals, which make relatively low revenues due to lower selling price than their cost of production.

During the three years the total expenditure and per hectare increased for each type of existing agricultural society researched area. The increase in operating expenses related activity occurs as a result of greater efforts are taken to increase the quality and quantity of yields per hectare and per animal, a trend that would be normal. As such, effect size, especially in vegetable production, does not always depend only on the amount and composition of expenditure, especially as when they were made for the observance of certain rules of agricultural technology, the extent to which factors act and so on.

In Chapter VII, "The use and development of models to simulate the operation of agricultural structures under CAP" is addressed, the adjustment of agricultural sector development strategy of the investigated area, and national level, the common agricultural policy, government support measures through the subsidization of agriculture or the law of agricultural credit, ways to improve the structural reform in international integration processes.

This section discusses the Common Agricultural Policy and its implications in the development of agricultural structures. Also described are the main indicators characterizing the techno-economic analysis of farm and has solved a problem of optimizing the size of a farm.

Knowledge of national and European funding programs for agriculture and rural development, the advantages and constraints that apply to the CAP uniform throughout the Community, the demands of the new CAP reforms in line with market developments, are issues that require a permanent adjustment of management actions, confined to the ultimate goal of all activities, namely increasing the farm value and hence the farmers' income.

The model optimizes the same time: the farm crop rotation, the level of investments, loans and the level of investments made. To be considered representative of the farms included in the economic and mathematical model, a model is to calibrate the base year Hazel and Norton (1986). The model correctly predicted when the optimal solution obtained corresponds to the decision taken by the farmer of the year.

In this chapter we analyzed the impact of crop rotation system for three payments on existing farms in the investigated area, setting up various scenarios such as the support level financial impact on gross margin per hectare, crop structure change according to the scheme financing, impact analysis on the initial cash payment of net income and crop rotation agricultural structures, etc.

The current structures of agricultural activities are not conducive to Romania's efforts to capitalize fully support CAP. Inadequate structure of the farm, the farm is the main factor limiting the competitiveness of agriculture. (78).

Optimizing crop structures Botosani County agriculture considering compatibility researched area and deals with Common Agricultural Policy issues CAP implementation in Romania and especially the financing situation of Botosani County farmers as a result of implementation of the new Community Agricultural Policy implemented in 2007 - 2010. It describes how to finance the farmers in Romania and especially in Botosani County Fund for Agriculture and Rural Development (EAFRD) and European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF). (78).

The mathematical models presented reveal that in the joint production within a farm has a special role model criterion by which economic phenomena presented. The increase in average



farm size was achieved primarily by this means less beneficial for the Romanian farmer and a very small extent by increasing the size of private farms or farm households.

The information contained in the dissertation will be a source of information and viable solutions to complex problems identified in promoting the integration of production and optimal sizing of the farm which will lead to changes in socio-economic challenges in many localities in NE Region and Botosani County, with both aim to use resources in rural areas, on the one hand, and providing additional income to the population in this space, on the other side.

In particular, ensure the completion of a project promoting the creation of farms whose sizes allowing practicing sustainable agriculture, sustainable, efficient and capable of applying technology to lead to efficient and effective, strengthening their economic and organizational.

Ideas, the basic principles of the thesis were presented in four papers in scientific symposia.

The work is a source of information for both industry professionals and for small farmers who want to modernize the agrarian structures and practice of commercial agriculture in order to increase economic efficiency.

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