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THE ECONOMICAL RESEARCH OF THE HOMESTEADS IN THE SOUTH OF THE ALFÖLD IN HUNGARY

BOROS Janos

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,
FACULTY OF HORTICULTURE,
COLLEGE OF KECSKEMÉT, HUNGARY

SUMMARY

The agriculture has been a significant branch in the south part of the Alföld for the people who live here. In the course of farming we have to pay more attention to the protection of the environment and the landscape too. Activities of that have been supported by the European Union. The establishment of the multifunctional agriculture is the aim. This agricultural form protects the environment and people keep occupied and growing healthy foods and preserve the traditional agricultural technologies.

Here in our works we would like to find the answer to the question how does the adaptation of the multifunctional agriculture the homesteads and could provide the families with the income they can live on. What kind of possibilities and threats would be occurent in the course of the adaptment.

The economical examination have been done with the Standard Gross Margin. The agriculture of the European Union is measured with the help of this method. It could also help to decide whether the different farms belonging to families are economically viable in Hungary and in the European Union.

KEY WORDS:

economic evaluation, environment, farming, homesteads, multifunctional agriculture, SGM

1. PREFACE

The farming is the mainly livelihood for the people who live at small villages and little farms. The earth have been given to privat property and the large enterprises have been disintegrated in the course of changing the agriculture. The medial size of the farms is about 20-22 ha from which the 1/3 parts are in tenacy. (Á, Ferencz, 2003/a)

The involvements of the individual farming rised of late years.

The farms have to accomodate the arctivities to the subsistence. Many people break with the farming and sell their holdings and move to their residence to the cities.

(Á, Ferencz 2003/c)

To the cities because they try to get job and existence there. The programs which develop the regions give assistance those people who lieve round cities. To get some advantage is so difficult for the small business and the little farms in consequence of more and more globalization. The aim fo theese is to survive and to live. (Á, Ferencz, 2003/b)

2. DEFINE THE PROBLEM

The tendencies of the urbanization with the depopulation are growing in these days. (Table 1-2)

The chance for the employment and subsitence and self-instructing have not been guaranteed for the manpower of agriculture.

The rulardevelopment and agricultural policies are unable to hold the people at the region and to provide the living and developing for them.

The villages and farms have been depopulated and so should became deserted areas. This made a precarious living for the hungarian farmers.

TABLE 1 POPULATION OF SOUTH-ALFÖLD

Population of South-Alföld		
	Population in 01. January (person)	Population in mid-year (person)
1992	1 387 632	1 358 012,0
1993	1 382 392	1 379 457,0
1994	1 376 522	1 379 784,0
1995	1 375 046	1 372 170,0
1996	1 370 446	1 367 436,5
1997	1 364 427	1 361 156,5
1998	1 357 886	1 353 798,5
1999	1 349 711	1 345 315,5
2000	1 341 835	1 338 121,0
2001	1 380 387	1 376 790,5
2002	1 373 194	1 370 129,0

From: KSH datas 2003.

TABLE 2 CHANGING OF THE HABITANCY IN SOUTH-ALFÖLD PLOTTED AGAINSTCOUNTIES

	Population 1994	Population 1999	Change (%)
Csongrád county	436639	420198	-3,8
Bács-Kiskun county	538560	534290	-0,8
Békés county	401323	395223	-1,5
South-Alföld	1376522	1349711	-2

From: KSH datas 1994-1998

The unemployment and poorness are the one of the most important problem for the locals. The rate of unemployment is bigger in rular areas than in the cities. (Table 3-4)

This rate is more than 20 % at the villages. (KSH, 2001)

TABLE 3. RATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE COUNTIES OF SOUTH-ALFÖLD

	Overall 1998	Overall 1996
Csongrád county	53,6	51,9
Bács-Kiskun county	52,3	52,1
Békés county	46,7	46,3
South-Alföld	51,3	50,4
Hungary	51,7	51,8

From: Hungarian Statistical Almanach 1998

TABLE 4 SECULAR UNEMPLOYMENT PLOTTED AGAINST THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

Csongrád county	45,1 %
Bács-Kiskun conty	48,3 %
Békés conty	43,3 %
South-Alföld	45,7 %

From: (OMMK)

3. THE TECHNICAL PROGRAM OF RULAR DEVELOPMENT

The rular development means to adapt the strategies and systems of European Union. Unfortunately, the perfect adapting wa was resultless. Maybe for the failure of rational organisation of material and intellectual resources. (Ferencz Á, 2000)

One of condition to take part in national projects is the experience the methology and then to try it in working. The users of the rular development projects are suitable to accomplish the competitions and the succesfull carriaging. The agricultural sector has been advantaged since 1990. Many project has been realized but none of them related the developing the regions in that years. Later, the SAPARD project got many chance for subsidy. (Ferencz Á, 2003/d)

Hungary joined to the European Union at the middle of the budgetary period (2000-2006)

Two important documentums have been made that are important in the rular development policy. There are the National Development Project and the National Rular development Project.

4. THE AIMS FOR THE DEVELOP

The farmers have to avail the opportunities to hold up the subsistence. They have to collect a mode of production what attentive to the ecology and social interests.

The reform of the Common Agricultural Policy is enchancing the environment and the rular development.

The hungarian farmers have opportunities now if they should realize that the farming is much more than commodity production. The farming means the protection of the environment and the rular development.

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