



Rural as Essential elements in Ensurance of Food Security in Country

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The conception of food security includes an ensemble of measure destinating economic ensurance and physic acces in a sufficient food, for active life and a good health. This suppose as ensurance adequate food offer and both sufficient income existant for mention health life. Food security problematic in Moldova Republic is in pressing correlation in economic development and social security. The researches demonstrate that structured and balanced has been nourishment a substantial contribution of human performance developing beeing an indispensable of economic development.

Until in 1990 year the economic rise in Moldova Republic has been done by an investment effort which couldn't beeing supported in a moment, in fact that was a politic submination of population consumption, which adeed a cronic unbalance in national economic structure, by neylecting agriculture and services.

Agriculture has a great contribution on population welfare since needs with want to satisfy are essential, by importance quatient their permanence.

Reduction and absence on e of necessary product for life can bring perturbation in human organism and powerfull sociale tensions.

Degree of satisfaction a normal phisiological consumption to all population depends by intern agricol production.

Agriculture development is influenced by natural causes, technical and social-economics.

Natural causes:

- climate-is important as a condition in crops structure by special system of temperature, humidity and light;
- relief-influence crops repartition by altitude slopes inclination;
- genetic type of soil-is bringing his contribution by his fruit-felness, dren capacity and water holding;
- ecologicals-application degree by mineral fertilizees, pesticid etc.

Technical factors are very important part by mechanization, irrigation, chemicals etc., social-economics factors by capacity and workers preparation and all economic context which develop this economical branch.

An important line of Moldova's agriculture consist in fact that natural potential can ensure intern of food for numerous population that there is in present. Food imported must be just a source of completion and consumption verify. Food situation is characterized in present by:

- agricol product offers unstability;
- deficitary qualitativ structure of food consumption;
- wholesale wellbalance of expenses for food secure in the budget for a family whit medium incomes (60 %);
- tendency reduction of population demand.

Medium consumption of inhabitant at main category of food has a worsen tendence after 1990 year.

Against the European Union countries, the consumption level an inhabitant at food which ensure qualitative structure of consumation is deficitary (table 1).

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Table 1. Evolution consumption level in Moldova Republic.

	Product	Moldova Republic					European Union
		1985	1990	1995	1996	1997	
1	Meat and butchery (kg)	54	58	23	25	25	93,4
2	Milk and diary (l)	294	303	165	161	154	237
3	Sugar and sugar product (kg)	44,9	48,9	21,0	22,5	18,0	37,8
4	Patatoe (kg)	79	69	68	71	69	78,2
5	Bakery product	173	171	135	127	127	84,2

Food security of country is the principal objective in agrar politics, one of agrar sector reforming strategy components. Beeing a long standing objective, this touching ask suitable elaborated strategy. The last has complex structure, his elements we are going to explain in N1 scheme, using metod „tree purpose”.

On food security ensure strategy elaboration of country, we consider that it must put quantitative and qualitative evaluation of expenses and advantage agrar sector reforming to this way.

Food security ensure politic including four base way: food, agricol, agro-industrial, and extern trade, which are caracterized for different indicator and are treated as elaborations aspects of prioritys.

Food aspects are presented at first in priorities analyse, because it serve like a qualitative expresion for food security .In the same time, define phisiological and solvable borders at food product on the intern market.

Food aspects is characterised after the next signs:

- Phisiological norms of consumption in environment at one citizen. This sign could be used for general objective evaluation touches to food security politics but in acctually stage it is not used that level.
- The existent structure of consumption is calculated from payment capacity of population ask aned effective consumption to the one's own production and from import.
- Population ensure sign with food products it is determined as raport between existent structure of the one's own production consumption and from import to total phisiological needs.
- Food self-ensure signs,it is calculated whit the raport between existent strcture of the one's own production consmption and phisiological needs.

For complex measure elaboration bundled to metodologic agricol products market development it is important to determinate the factors, which influenced demand and offer agro-food products.

Factors which influenced demand:

- demographic facts-number of young population, and old, man and woman, number of children in family;
- income of population;
- consumption culture and population habits;
- population healths.

Factors which influenced the offer on the marketabout agrofood productions:

- naturals factors-climatic-natural resource existance, soil fertility, climate whichconstitute high limit of agricol yielding;
- extern factors factors-import delivery of agrofood production;
- processing industry and agriculture.

On of purpose of the reform from agrofood sector consist fixe fund renovated.

As obstacle in touching purpose appeare financial problems to agrofood sector producer.

Priority factor of efficient raising agrofood sector producing it is introducing high technology to economy of resources.

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Will bringing some dates and conclusions from Mechanised Farmstead Study realised of World Bank and Farm Consult (Denmark) in 1996 year in Moldova Republic.

The total number of tractors has reduced from 53 200 in 1985 year to 43 000 in 1995 year. In 1996 year in sovhozs were 7 518 tractors, in kolhoz – 18 848, in comercial farmstead 10 926 tractors, in private framstead -788 tractors. It comes 31 tractors per solhoz, 48 per kolhoz, 56 per comercial farmstead and 0,05 per private farmstead. The raport between the area and tractors number was approximatly 42 ha land per one tractor. It has been reduced tractor yearly ensure, from 6 650 tractors in 1985 year to 52 tractors in 1995 year. Agrar sector will require from 4 000 to 5 000 tractors yearly from the next few years for hold agricol production.

Many from agricol machins are lod and damaged. The combines for grains gathering are worn out require urgently repairs and also indicate a big waste percent. For a long period of time it is necessary to stimulate the growth self possibilities quota of enterprises in capital investment structure. Enterprise private land is bundle for large scale on structure to agricol enterprises traditions.

The first stage could named extern reorganization needs agricol enterprises reorganizations under organizatoric form legislative acknowledged. This extern reorganization is an essential condition land transfer from the state to community property and later for distributions of equivalent ground quota and valuable for private humain beeing. Extern reorganization is followed by intern reorganization which includes resource realization (land, patrimony, work force) of one of autonomous relative units rallyed for market.