



Conceptual Objectives of Rural Management

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In Moldova the rural economy evolution is resulted by some factors of geographical nature, economic, social, conjunctural and international.

Market economy transition, which proceeded in the socialist states, including Moldova, contents rural sector in ample reformation and restructuration. Economic reform has began in 1990 and was a strategic objective enlightening. Some social markets economies supposed rural economy transformation in more productiv and more efficient system.

Agriculture oweded colectiv agriculture failure who has determined anti-economic politic at the last totalitar system.

The last has materilised in reducing instruments volume, in practicing some unstimulated prices of the agricol products, in excessiv centralization of producing plans etc. The direct effects of this politics has impoverished the rural economy to recovered in financial and social-human profound lack of poise.

Agriculture balanced wake of wale agrofood system supposed fund radical measures.

The agriculture evolution in Moldova in transition period to resemble to a certain extent measure whit other countries of the middle and east comunist Europe.

Immediat after comunist system falling was abandoned in this countries centralization planning, was eliminated oficial control pricos, becoming free, the biggest part of stat firms entering in privatization proces.

In the same time, in transition to market economy, Moldova have taken apart position which thanks to relative important procent of agriculture in national economy and local agriculture specificity.

In existence of our people from historic times, results a strong cemented relation between peasant and land which on possessed this. From this vissionone affirmation of private firm in agriculture to enstabilish transition from colectivist behaviour, deprived of interest, at property behaviour, dinamic, whit major interes in valorification of production possibilities and activity.

Private agriculture restructurated economical and social dimension of the peasant farmstead, to rivived the village, reset in natural right agrar space and people.

Agriculture is the branch which for have been financial resources and which could remake in short time, bringing modifications through adequate strategy for balance and flowering of whole society.

We consider that intervention of states for modernization of agriculture, peasant farms, subsidized from budget the cost of this modernization is in the same time economical objective demand and priority. For scientific ground what must undertaken in rural economic restructure purpose, for risedof rural spaces and enliveing contractor activities is necessary an analyse on rural development strategy.

To strategic approaching of rural development it constituted component part of national strategy of economic-social developing in Moldova, in prospect of bringing in European Union together whit Romania.

Strategy elaboration will watch restructure and development of rural sector in Moldova, ask attribute applicationof rural management.

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In drafting and metodologic plan rural management supposed social-economic system financial administration and natural-geographic, estimate economic resource, human and natural, estimate objective and the rural economy strategy indicators of development.

Rural development strategy in our conception started from his grounding, in the base of human and natural resources the high potential extant at national level, districtual and local, and in adequate equipment under technico-material aspects and from scientific organization of diferent agricol activities and industrial in rural spaces.

In this strategic approaching, humain progrs priorities it proceeded on agricol activities, beeing existance of abundant natural and human resources, at least under qualitativ aspects. Efficient using imposed governamental programs harmonization whit agricol enterprising initiatives, irrespective of property farm, for materialized one durable agriculture.

The economic structure of the rural place bringing a amle and complex development the rural industrial activities, completing whit new industries placed in urban and rural places whit public and private servicies which are a condition for social-economic progres in yhe rural space.

Rural development is uncoceining without national programs which that allowed creation institutional and logistic infrastructure the social-culture activities, profesional forming, education institutes, health, religios and cultural, efficient using a different local condition and the creativ and moral values of rural spaces inhabitant, in income grown conditions, of this life quality.

Rural development strategy it proceeded from on integrative concept. This integrate rural space one harmonious local development, national and european, needs an application the rural magement demands, ecological arrangement on base one functional and arhitectural bringing the development objectives.

Strategy application impose human and natural resources capitalizing through strong development the technic-material bases through human contribution rise in adequate bringing purpose, the natural, economical-technological spaces and human in rural localities.

In this context we consider, that base objectivs of the rural management to dovetailed whit rural development objectivs (fig. 1).

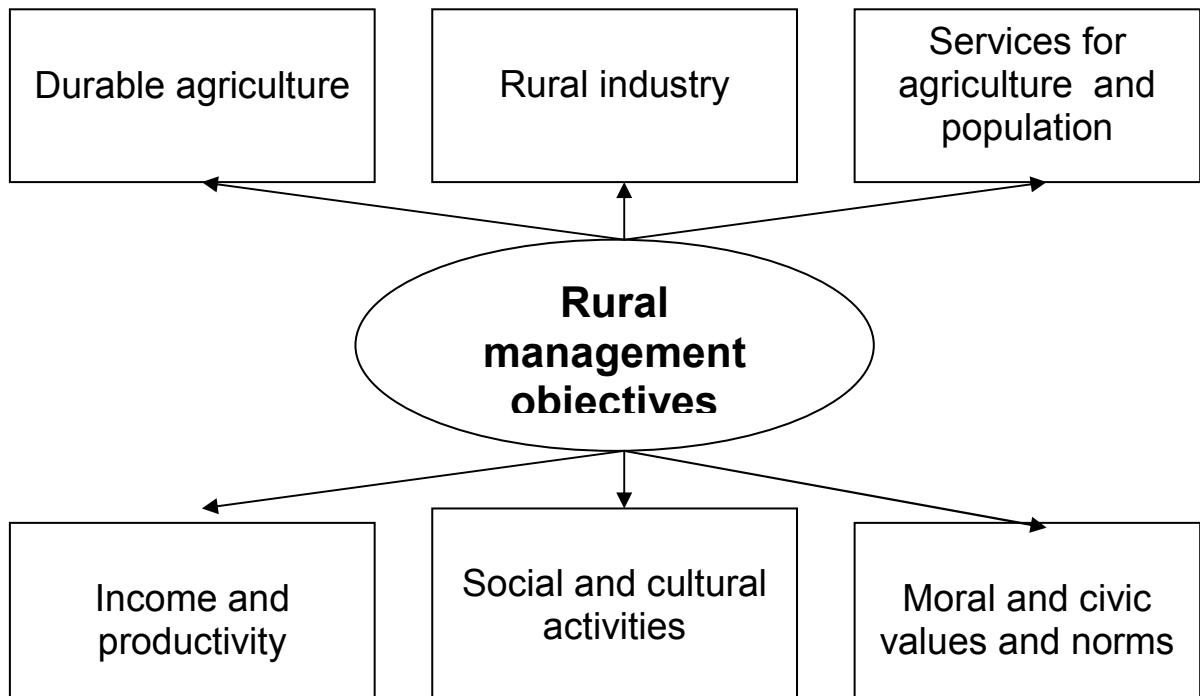


Figure 1. Rural management objectives.

The rural management objectives it materialised in diverse forms existence condition of

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property about land and production factors, the different types of organization, the agricultural exploitation, the different access of population to education, culture, professional training.

The rural management must be exerting to whole level of decision from organization structure the national economy.

- the macroeconomic level, where management is exerting of towards government through his political economy and the rural development;
- the middle economic of branches were Agriculture Ministry, in collaboration with others ministries and state organisms involved in rural development process to be promoted rural management;
- the microeconomic level, at the level of economic agents from rural sector.

By the social economic vision about rural space, which in human-nature reports generating social-economic and spiritual system is necessary to keep account of the view point of some scholar of the nation about the rural development-as historical phenomenon.

Acad. Costin Murgescu assert: „To had been understanding in her substance, the Romanian nation economic life evolution, must be followed through agrarian relations evolution and they periodical foundation”. Ion Ionescu advised as to other rural people which identify with our nation: „To rural inhabitant we find the most four considerable virtues, the moral quality the most indispensable for agricultural success: diligence, justice honesty, the family aspect of property and authority”.

This is moral quality which they do on Romanian farmer to pass over some difficulties and to send up from some disasters.

Spiru Haret appreciate: “The occurrence they put me in position to know enough a very important part from problems. Some serious and most threatening than others, what constituted which named peasant administration. I am succeed to convince myself how big emergency is to be import out for our state people to resolve this whole problems.”

Acad. Vasile Parvan assert: “The peasant tradition correspond an extraordinary curiosity, even for stranger things. To distrust front of new, correspond to the wish of know the secrets for subjugate-resolute a high spirit of observation and critical—which outrun of the educated man”.

Constantin Radulescu-author of “energiser personality” - approaching the peasant village problems: “The peasant village means harmonizer states function with permanent, moral and material interests of the peasant, not for the moment interest satisfaction of the constituent peasant, but for permanent interest satisfaction of this, which are in the same time permanent interest of the Romanian nation”.

Haralamb Vasiliu professor-Founder of agricultural University in Moldova, show in 1931 year: „Farmer had to keep individual autonomy, but he must associated in agricultural organization for efficiency”.

Result that rural defined and his development strategy is tight bound of life style-in time of the people.

Rural people has professional and moral quality which well balanced action value and function efficiency in rural development.

For harmonize state interests with general and permanent interests of rural, to make a part from general development strategy of the country and rural development.