

Agriculture and Rural Development in Albania In the Transition Period

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Abstract- In 1990 Albania passed from an economic and social system centralized with full control from the part of the state in a free-market capitalist system. Essentially in the field of economy was the transformation from a state property to a private property. This dictates the take of many reforms especially in the legislation field.

One of the first laws with heavy weight was the law of year 1991, which had to do with the pass of the agricultural cooperatives in private property, also after this fundamental law of the reform in the agriculture were approved even other laws and other indispensable legal acts.

All the changes brought a deep transformation for the character, trends, and tendencies of Albanian agriculture development.

I. INTRODUCTION

From the communist regime Albania inherited this property of agricultural land:

- agricultural land in property of ex agricultural cooperatives 75.8 percent
- agricultural land in property of state farms 20.7 percent
- agricultural land in use of backyards 3.5 percent

Is seen that was a complete concertation to state ownership and to transform this should be made its privatization, consequently of the privatized reforms were privatized 375.000 ha agricultural lands.

This surface was passed as property to the private farmers. This was the biggest transformation of the transition in agriculture and in the future rural development of the Albanian village. According to the law this land was given without reward to the ex-workers and members of agricultural cooperatives.

II. THE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENCES

A. positive effects

- It made as owner of agricultural land the Albanian peasant
- It developed the interest to develop its production and marketing and consequently the growth of the financial income and the better living.
- It created the opportunities for agricultural development and stable rural development.

But this separation created even some problems:

B. main problems

The surface was less in separation about 0.6-3 ha for each farm, this surface is smaller to develop in profitable manner the farm.

Other factor that affects like an assence is the absent of surface concentration in the same territory also this surface is separated at least 3-4 places, this brought by the separation of the land fertility.

Also, in some way this small farm stops the mechanization etc.

III. DEVELOPMENT AND INTEGRATION SECTOR PROBLEMS

However the sector has gone further and has progress with all the encountered difficulties, so since the beginning was seen increase and production for the market, improvement of the production quality and gradually an increase of the export and the investments for new seeds, qualitative seedlings, increase of the production for the internal market and for export (external market). Today the agricultural sector in Albania employs 47.8 percent of the labor active force of the country, it uses 24.3 percent of the land for

agricultural goals and it gives 18.9 percent of the internal bruto production.

It remains important sector and with weight due to the number of high weights in the internal national production. Due to even the tradition that has will continue to have great importance for the country economy.

The future and further needs

The sector has need for continual support to go further but its progress is dictated by:

- The need for much more financing in some directions. During 20 years have been implemented subvented statial schemes as for extensive multiplication, those for the market solded product, but now it's been increased even the support of the financments and subventions of the EU.

Greater technical and qualitative assistance near the farmers especially against the diseases and pests of plants and animals.

- Greater encouragement and assistance to the agricultural and livestock processing industry.
- Better quality assistance from specialists in the field.

CONCLUSIONS

The development of the agricultural and livestock sector in Albania is a good development opportunity for the country, especially the provision of free products.

- The sector has good start-up and progressive capacities due to conditions and geographical position.
- It is necessary to increase investments and subsidies for the sector.
- Adaptation of development according to concrete conditions taking into account the concrete features of farms, size etc.
- The development policies need to be intensified in order to increase further the weight of this important sector.

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