

STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC EFFECTIVENESS OF SOME CULTURES IN THE ALBANIAN AGRICULTURAL FARMS

Bardhosh Ferraj¹, Ylli Subashi², Bahri Hodaj³, Elsa Mone⁴, Blendi B. Feraj⁵

¹Department of Horticulture, Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania,
E mail: bardhoshvl@yahoo.it

²Center for Agriculture Technology Transfer, Lushnja, Albania,
E mail: ylli.subashi@gmail.com

³Agricultural University of Tirana, Department of Horticulture, Albania,
E mail: barihodaj@yahoo.com

⁴Agricultural University, Department of Foreign Languages, Albania,
E mail: elsamane2003@yahoo.com

⁵Agriculture University of Tirana, Department of Agrobusiness, Albania,
E mail: blendiferaj@gmail.com

Abstract

After the 1990s, the Albanian socio-economic system changed, as a consequence changed also the ownership on the land. According to the law 7051, the agricultural land that used to be under the ownership of the state was distributed to the rural families. In this way were created 408 thousand small farms with a size of circa 1.2 ha. A feature of this new organization was the fragmentation of the land which created difficulties for a profitable business, where the Albanian farmers were faced with problems such as lack of experience and financial difficulties for investments in production, machinery, seeds and saplings. To precede the necessity for adaption with today's global economy, specialists from the Agriculture University of Tirana conducted the study: "Effectiveness of some cultures in Albanian agricultural farms." with the purpose of evaluating the actual possibilities and to determine future possibilities for development. The study was conducted for two consecutive years including five main production regions. Were tested 110 farms with a size of 1 ha/repetition. The variants studied are: corn, field tomatoes, greenhouse tomatoes, peaches and nectarine, intensive apples, watermelon and grapes used for industrial production. So in the study the cultures were unified with the variants, while the repetitions are considered the agricultural regions and farms. For the data retrieval, were adapted forms with specific requests, where attempts were made to basically create an evaluation structure for cost and income, the relations between the two and the factors that increase the production cost, decrease the VDT for raw materials such as: pesticides, packing ect. As a conclusion of the study resulted that the smallest incomes in our farms are achieved through the cultivation of corn (V1), which has caused a decrease of the areas cultivated with this plant, which is now seen as uninteresting from the farmers. By the Analysis of Variance is proved that the best incomes are achieved from the cultivation of greenhouse tomatoes V4= 11 times, Intensive apple V6=7.3 times, peaches and nectarine V7=7.9 times, field tomatoes V3=5.6 times, watermelon V2=5.4 times, grape for industrial production V4=4 times. The total costs are dominated by raw materials with circa 32-65% (pesticides, plastic, seeds, saplings) and the workforce that in cultures such as tomatoes, peaches, intensive apples reaches 17-43%, transport 8-16% and mechanics 6-12% ect.

Keywords: *reform, administration, farm, cost, fragmentation*