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ORGANIZATIONAL AND SECTORAL STRUCTURE OF MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Peculiarities of regional development and economic activities in the mountains, including agriculture, have led to the fact that mountainous areas are characterized by significant economic lag and spatial distance from the centers of development, which adversely affected the social policies and enforced here activities in furtherance of enhancing local development.

The objective to seek the opportunities of economic turn in mountainous areas and prevent further recession there is of primary importance for the regional domestic agricultural policy. This requires a detailed study of the structural changes that occurred and occur in some areas of regional activity, particularly in agriculture.

The current state of farming development has many objective and subjective reasons. Above all, environmental factors make it impossible to maintain this large and efficient production. Therefore, it is necessary to provide proper conditions for the creation of new enterprise structures founded on family-based business, especially private farms.

No consideration was given to the problems of agriculture in the

mountains and the use of mountainous areas for agricultural purposes in times of economic transformation. Scholars have proved general methodological approaches and practical recommendations concerning the core of the subject, parameters and perspectives of the various forms of management in agriculture.

The main purpose of this paper is to study the theoretical and methodological principles to research organizational branch structure of mountain agriculture and to establish the main tendencies and patterns of farming methods in agriculture in the Carpathian Mountains.

The main objectives of research are:

- to define peculiarities of research methodology of the mountainous agriculture organizational branch structure;
- to determine the economic strength of the rural mountainous farms;
- to identify new principles of revitalization and renewal of mountainous agriculture.

The transformation of the national economy to market relations, the agrarian and land reforms have made significant changes in the

development of agriculture in the region, especially its organizational structure. It should be noted that in fact at the beginning of the period of transformation, in the mountains the collective forms of management were liquidated and, without waiting for the corresponding legal solutions of the land problems, the lands were taken away for keeping the individual households, respectively, the material-technical base was completely destroyed.

The large management is practically impossible in the mountainous area of the Carpathians with its particular relief, soils and climate. Collective farms were constantly unprofitable and subsidized here. That is why the reformation in this area is primary and has the most acute forms. The activity of land reform is the characteristic feature. Many collective farms actually ceased to exist.

The existent state of the farming development has many objective and subjective reasons. First of all, natural factors do not give

an opportunity to conduct a large and effective production here. Secondly, the corresponding infrastructure of the market is not created, consequently there are many nonproductive questions which are too difficult to solve for individual farmer. Thirdly, and probably essentially, the status of the farmer is status of legal entity which has no privileges but the tax and other obligations that substantially influence the freedom of his actions and dependence on different administrative bodies. Obviously, the last reason is a crucial factor that at the existent situation of permanent infringement on public policy in relation to a large landowner and land users resulted in a further decline and dying of farming as a form of management in the region.

Thus, it is necessary to provide the proper conditions for the creation of new entrepreneurial structures based on family format of conducting business, especially the farms.