Cement.

Hungarian agriculture, i.e., the Partermérdékélike, are concerned with the above subjects as far as the largest sector of the Hungarian economy is concerned. The present paper surveys the new phenomena encountered in the development of Hungarian agriculture. The Partermérdékélike concerns the following aspects:

1. The social and enterprise structure of agriculture;
2. Industrialization of the material forces of production;
3. The scientific-technical revolution of agriculture;
4. Labour distribution and the new types of labour organization;
5. Topical problems in the process of production relations.

By

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The Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Industriaiszalazítáció and Organization
The number of productive farms and other agricultural economic organizations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type of Farm</th>
<th>Number of Farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>State Farms</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Farmers' cooperatives</td>
<td>797</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>Homefarmers' farms of the cooperative members</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Cooperatives</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>Cooperatives for fishery</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Cooperatives of specialized agricultural co-operatives</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Cooperatives of auxiliary farms with more than 0.6 ha</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Both the organization-enterprise structure and the so-called economic sectors of Hungarian agriculture are outlined by the data in Table 1. As well, enterprise structure is characterized by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number of Farming Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Source: Mezőgazdasági Statisztikai Szemle/Statistical pocket book of Hungarian agriculture</td>
<td>Hungarian agriculture</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
include some 1,719 million small units. The group of farming
also farming units in private ownership, totaling with the
Group of auxiliary farms and other small producers, including
small number of individual peasant farms are ranked into the
see activities in the socialist state sector as well as the relative

The small gardens and hobby parcels of workers and employees

demonstrated in Table 2.

It is according to the principle of union that production is
associated and of those closely linked with agricultural
activities as legal persons. The characteristics of agricultural
associations more exactly economic associations non-
agricultural production systems with which more directly linked with the
according to the humanitarian legal principle, also the industry
are directly linked with the

cent of the associations perform either agricultural production
these associations are multitiered and maintained, about 25 per

These associations are multitiered, however, the activities of

transactions were established for the performance of building and con-

transactions at the beginning, the majority of the smaller associa-
associations were substantially by the members of several associa-

time increased. A great number of farms taking part in the

of some 1,700 agricultural farming units took part in 1974, at the

called simpler associations and cooperatives, however, where

persons somewhat decreased in the 1970-es. The number of the so-

The number and share of associations acting as independent legal

enterprises are equally classified as cooperative association.

with own legal personality and the intercooperative collective

The simpler economic cooperatives as well as the joint ventures

Some of these types of enterprises require further explanation.

The diverse formation, i.e., types of the farming-economic units,
According to the principal line of the cooperative associations, the number and pattern of their production according to the principal line of production of the associations in per cent share.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1970</th>
<th>1975</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

of the total acreage of this sector.

9000 hectares each and they produced on more than 47.2 per cent
time, 27.6 per cent of the state farms operated on more than
than 51 per cent of the total cooperative acreage. At the same
time, 27.6 per cent of the farmers and these cooperative farms cultivated more
per cent of the farmers' cooperative farms cultivated more
already 28.299 hectares in 1975. According to data of 1974, 14
acreage of the farmers' cooperative farms increased to the 3.7–fold,
In consequence of the last one-and-a-half decade, the acreage
and of the average farmers' cooperative are depicted in Table 3.
The most characteristic data of the average state-farm

Farm time

The labourers and to draw them into the diverse processes of
their farm - and not always realizable - task to adequately inform
in these farms. Under conditions like these, it is a very difficult
agricultural enterprises of 5-8 or even more villages are united
the dozens of production activities as well as the results and
mainly in respect with their acreage, is exaggerated. Usually
for performances and decisions/the scale of a number of farms,
capabilities, to the extent at which the labourers can be mobilized
decision to the degree of supply with experts righteous pro-
temperature at present this cooperative. Compared to the state-
the farm is a more frequent symptom in Hungarian socialist
It is to be remarked here that the overrealized scale of
material means of production and of the labour force are con-

conclusions. The average state farm is significantly larger
the starting point for the drawing of important economic
of state farms as well as the farmers' cooperative contrast-

Farm scales and mainly the indices of the average scale

6.
to combinatee.

- In the years 1976-1977 - on the basis of special permission - computer production, approximately half a dozen were transformed among the state farms of the largest scale and of the most ed two-and-a-half times as much as it was in 1970.

- Age of the years 1971-1977, the export of bottled wines increased the farm organized to combinatee than have been so far. In ever.

- By outstanding importance are considered better performed by procedures, there are as self-accounting production units operate the most recent scientific results and the newest technological development of the international vise-regency by means of applying at combinatee having the production task to directly promote the groups and wine. In fact the farm represents an agro-industry.

- The vine combinate at Tokajhegyalja was established in 1971 from several state farms organized for the production of the last one-and-a-half decade.

- Number of skilled workers employed in the farm of Babona in 1971 was 277 to 2960 heads in courses to more than tenfold. From 277 to 2960 heads in the farm combinatee exported to 25 in 1970 while to 274 in 1975. The number of exports with secondary school and academic qualification amounted to 25 in 1960 while in 1975 the number of experts of combinatee in 1960 and at the farm in Hungary alternation. The farm combinatee is one of the most rapidly develops. The units. This combinatee is the future of the most rapid development plans, more-breeding farms' scientific-industrial plants, breeding units are operating like as breeding and mating within the agricultural combinatee of Babona have some 50 self-

- Ports was 1 164 000 $ and 210 000 units to 15 680 000 $ and 4 377 000 units and the same of the im-

- Means of the production the value of exports amounted in 1975 means also the export of its own products and import of the activities of the combinatee are working in the combinatee. The activities of the combinatee
TABLE 1: The percentage structure of the agricultural cooperatives and farms, according to the type of property.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Individual and other properties</th>
<th>Cooperative property</th>
<th>State property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>57.1%</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 2: The average size of the state farms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1960</th>
<th>1967</th>
<th>1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1972</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data of this Table correctly demonstrate the major tendencies of development and the continuous transformation of the cooperative farms.

In respect with the diverse social sectors is demonstrated in the following Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earners</th>
<th>The pool of fixed assets</th>
<th>15.5</th>
<th>74.6</th>
<th>9.9</th>
<th>9.9</th>
<th>11.5</th>
<th>11.5</th>
<th>100.0</th>
<th>100.0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>farmers' cooperatives</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>66.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Agricultural farmers' cooperatives make use of 63.8 per cent of the total acreage and the property relations of these lands are considerably sophisticated; 46.0 per cent formed the property of the cooperative as a farming unit, 49.8 per cent was owned by the members and 4.2 per cent of the acreage of the large-scale farm represented the property of the state in 1975.

The number of people employed per unit agricultural

- to 1977;

By 87 per cent from 1960 to 1967 and by 355 per cent
increased.

- the quantity of production means and work subjects of

the cooperative farms may be characterized by the following in-

the cooperative transformation of the productive forces of

Hungarian large-scale agriculture as well as the develop-

in 1968 and progressed more rapidly in the 1970s.

As a result of the introduction of the reform of economic manage-

process was started in the middle of the 1960s and main-

the consolidation of the new socialist large-scale farms. This

integrated technical systems was rendered possible only since

begun only after 1961. The transformation of the production tech-

of the traditional technical with modern machines, equipment and

separate agriculture could already make use of considerable more

invested are estimated. In the period between 1957 and 1961, large-

in the state farms which occupied about 10 per cent of the

duction activities in the years from 1948 to 1956 and mainly

solidation of these socialist agricultural enterprises.

- large-scale cooperative enterprises - with the gradual con-

- through the amalgamation of small peasant farms

- initially the vigorous technical progress in Hungarian ag-

- In a transformation of the material means of production

- 2. Transformation of the scientific-technical revolution of agriculture
technological revolution of the 1960s but the
already very rapid by the third part of the 1960s, but the
transition of the large-scale farms, technological progress evolved
taxes production lines, market in tractor, EEG and wheel and
when the social product became general. In card-
voluntary penetration only after 1961 into Hungary agricultural
as the former indices show, the technological-technological re-

4.6 million hectares in 1975.

- 3.7 million hectares in 1967 and
- 3.9 million hectares were need on 0.9 million

- the irrigated cooperatives were: 7.5, 96 and 352 K
- 1975 in Hungary agriculture/irrigation
- 1960 to 1.6 K in 1967 and 275 K in

- the annual quantity of fertilizer need per 1 ha an-


- the power - expressed in round horsepower was 50:1:50
- the tractor power per 1 acre in agriculture rapidly increased

- the tractor pool of agriculture rapidly increased

- with production means produced by the industry

- human and animal product force elements with machines and

- agricultural production became automated in the replacement of

- the revolutionary transformation of the technology of ag-

10.
The evolution of scientific-technological revolution does not proceed as a mutual interaction of managerial and productive forces, but rather through the introduction of industrial production techniques. The productive forces, of the expertise of laborers and production managers and of the organization of production techniques, evolve with the development of the other elements of the system. It is more than just interaction between the two, but also a mechanization of the industrial system. The extension and characteristics of the machine system are similar to the large-scale industry in which a technological development progresses over the so-called manufacturing phase of the product. These phenomena that Hunterian large-scale enterprises already exist, and the evolution of the technological system, which form a larger determinant, express the limits of the enterprises themselves to expand the technology as well as the technological base. The change which took place within the material productive sphere, but also the best farmers, cooperatives, and state farms succeeded in front of this development which through the introduction of industrial production techniques.
Informalization connecting mutually the quantitative character of labor force as an element of the productive forces.

Gradually similar to industrial activity, where we can speak always less and less about agrarian enterprises. Therefore, we can speak always less and less about agrarian enterprises. If we mention the framework of the large-scale agrarian enterprises, the enterprises represented by the penetration of rural-industrial activity is represented by the penetration of rural-industrial activity. A recent characteristic trend is the simultaneous development of the national economy - also a product of the national economy, in a way similar to other technological-scientific revolutionization in the above described process of the social structure.

24.4 per cent in 1967 and 20.4 per cent in 1975, on which agriculture enters in Hungary was 72.7 per cent in 1960, of which agriculture, and even their number can reduce, the agricultural share increased. In agriculture, within the existing population, the proportion of the employed in agriculture within the existing population decreased. In the course of the process, the proportion of the rural-industry also in the present intensive phase of cultural production is the further increase of the weight of cultural production for the industrialization of agriculture and the human forces of production.

3. The industrialization of agrarian industry.

Production relations neither element of the productive forces and the bearer of the society not have unaffected even the men in work as the most important.
is used for labour in the household plots.

25-30 per cent of the full worktime of the cooperative members.

According to representative data collected, at present

several farms or in the small-holding households plots of the mem-

bers. To the fact whether it is performed in the collective farm-

hers, cooperative or in an economic unit according

capacity 1.e., the quantity of human labour used/ utilized/

rendered necessary the separation of the cooperative labour.

5. The percentage structure of agricultural cooperative farms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10 years</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1,549</td>
<td>2,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20 years</td>
<td>2,496</td>
<td>3,176</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>2,546</td>
<td>3,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-30 years</td>
<td>3,496</td>
<td>4,296</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>3,546</td>
<td>4,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-40 years</td>
<td>4,496</td>
<td>5,416</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>4,546</td>
<td>5,372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-50 years</td>
<td>5,496</td>
<td>6,616</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>5,546</td>
<td>6,572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-60 years</td>
<td>6,496</td>
<td>7,916</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>6,546</td>
<td>7,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-70 years</td>
<td>7,496</td>
<td>9,216</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>7,546</td>
<td>9,272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-80 years</td>
<td>8,496</td>
<td>10,616</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>8,546</td>
<td>10,772</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 80 years</td>
<td>9,496</td>
<td>12,016</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>9,546</td>
<td>12,172</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number and age structure of members

Table 6: The number and age structure of members

or more exactly the number and age structure of the cooperative

Source: Megagazeta Statistical Yearbook / Statistika

1945-1975

Pocket Book for Agricultural / 1976, 1976

The percentage structure of agricultural cooperative farms

in the farmers' cooperatives

Table 6: The number and age structure of members

5. The percentage structure of agricultural cooperative farms
Scale Farms.

...the top management jobs and in the leading bodies of the large...
### Table 7: Qualification of the Top Managers in the Cooperatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Needs Percent</th>
<th>Education Qualification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>101.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>103.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>109.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

established and can be qualified as industrial ones. The production systems are concerned which were recently "industrialized". It appears that in these cases, however, about production systems differently facilitate the "industrialization of agriculture". The production management approaches of economic and enterprising management speak simply of the literature as well as the non-technological and human factors as well as the system organization. The productive system-approach, the production organization, mechatronics, and the effective, decentralized management as it is indicated by the denouncement. The industrialized production systems - as it is indicated by the terms "survived which are embedded in the industrial production system" - are also the economic relations of labor division and cooperation within the zone of technology. These technological-economic and social-economic relations of the enterprises, as well as the economic theory, in the role of the enterprise systems by both the practice of economic management and enterprise cooperation within the economic/enterprising units, and \textit{tation which is based upon for reaching labor division and organization of the forces of the agricultural laborers performing activity. The concentration of the industrialized material production.}

4. Labor division and the new types of labor.

Industrial labor...
Each element of the productive forces as well as the production systems on which the Industrial Revolution came to rest, the Industrial Production System could be comprehended on large-scale corn production systems where crop growing activity was the most advanced livestock-breeding activities, that was the one that expanded the production of cereals and in technology—cooperatives farms. By applying and making use of the expertise—large-scale agriculture. In the Hungarian state farms and large-scale farms abroad, in a way similar to the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Industrial System of the Hungarian system where the vast applicability of the soil, etc., climate—condition from the weather, etc., the natural productivity and those activities which production is most mechanizable and whose activities are not humankind's advantage and upon the voluntary patronage, the responsibility linked in a contract to the form of a joint ven.

The first Industrial Production System came to rest on the Industrial Production System, labor division, and their by-products and results, research and the stream of information and information flow systems is under close interaction with the Industrial System. Of one of the important characteristics of the Industrial System, incorporated technical framework assistance at greater effort—improved technology, better quality, and support.
The development of the industrial corn production systems is due to the fact that these systems are more efficient in terms of labor, time, and costs compared to traditional systems. The large-scale farms, which represent about 75% of the total corn production, are responsible for the efficiency of the industrial systems. These systems have been developed by large-scale farmers who have invested in advanced technologies and methods to increase productivity. The result is a significant increase in the amount of corn produced per acre, which has led to a decrease in the cost of production. The efficiency of these systems is also due to the use of advanced genetic engineering techniques, which have allowed for the development of crops that are more resistant to pests and diseases. This has resulted in a decrease in the use of chemical pesticides and a reduction in the environmental impact of corn production. The industrial corn production systems have also contributed to the reduction of labor costs, as fewer workers are required to produce the same amount of corn. The efficiency of these systems has led to a decrease in the cost of labor and an increase in profitability for farmers. In conclusion, the industrial corn production systems have revolutionized the agriculture industry, leading to increased productivity, efficiency, and profitability.
LARGE-SCALE AGRICULTURE

Agriculture, the development of labor distribution is accepted

Production information process

Agriculture systems are preceded in case of each firm by a previous

parts of the partner-farms. The introduction of the new pro-

porate the education and postgraduate training of the ex-

performs regular control investigations and consistently

force / ezell, production experience, etc. The system-crea-

rentment of the material production forces and of the labor

duction and cooperation. Consequently, the new organization types of labor

or production, or processes of supply and administration means of

trains of observations also with the different enterprises the ac-

many the system-centered establishment horizontal and vertical

stantaneously the large-scale agricultural enterprises and

and the partner-farms within the industrial production methods.

bour distribution come into existence between the system-centers

purposely, planned collaboration and well organized la-

in corn or export quality.

which joined the system. Rents are paid by the member farms

Ezells the loan on machines to the so-called partner farms

State Farm in Bbuhna / KZ / Industrial Corn Production system /

The corn production system are organized and managed by the

the establishment of a production level determined in the corn-

will be the delivery and control of the conditions needed for

the system-center involve specialized advisory services as

the corn production system represents a simpler economic cooperate-

"Myfes Callaloo" / Red Star / at Ngehuwer. Under legal aspect

Industrial Plants. Production / is the parameters, cooperate-

center of one of the systems, of the KZP-Vision for Corn and
the family support and income constitute the economic production of household as a micro-economic unit of consumption labor.

The farm is a particular enterprise which acts in correspondence with the cooperative type of property. The large-scale collective farm is an enterprise in organization. In consequence of the collective form of the members, the large-scale collective farm and the small household.

The cooperative farms consist of two component parts:

1. economic organizations, or even better as enterprises.

only in the case if we consider the farmers' cooperatives as one hand and in another hand.

understanding the cooperative can be understood as a social organization on the one hand and in another hand as a particular social organization is the association of the farmers and in another hand the association of their families. The political sense of their families. The political sense of their families.

Problems of the planned development of enterprises, the complex system-theoretical concept. The problems are manifested at present mainly in respect with the

5. topical development problems of the social relations
team of economic management is also very interesting. The system could also be utilized in the development of the sy-
these and in respect with agrarianize or with the cooper-

tion. On the other side of the problem namely that advantageous expert-
the system of centrally planned economic management. But
scale agrarianize enterprises should organically fit into
exceptional case. It is also very important that the large-

human and social relations must be also surmounted by them with
which embodies the technical super- and subordination as well as
industrialization of cooperative agrarianize. Labour division

as the controlling aspects, motives and consequences of the
municipal, managed, agrarianize and planning as well as the
are to evaluate the human, labour organizational, labour re-

phenomena occurred in the rotation of town and village. They

the changes of agrarianize labour under the aspect of the new
duction in course of the last decade. They have to deal with
our relations significantly changed in the agrarianize pro-
the fact that the productive forces, the technology and the

these, agrarianize enterprises to reckon with

development of the production relations in the farmers', cooperator-

when surveying the situation and the perspective of

holds /families/

agriculture farm, the household plots and the cooperative house-
to-dierect agricultural relations existing between the large-scale co-

The first point on the next page directly schedules the

generation party and potentiality of enterprises type.
hold plot of the cooperative members is also an economic or-
labourers who are also associated co-proprietors. The house-
ance with the collective decision /self-government/ of the