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РЕГИОНАЛЬНАЯ ДИВЕРСИФИКАЦИЯ ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО ПРОИЗВОДСТВА В ПОЛЬШЕ

THE REGIONAL DIVERSIFICATION OF ECOLOGICAL PRODUCTION IN POLAND

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В последнее время сельское хозяйство Польши развивается очень динамично, однако проявление негативных последствий интенсификации способствовало поиску новых путей развития, одним из которых является экологическое сельскохозяйственное производство. Анализ данных за 2005–2009 гг. показывает, что экологическое сельское хозяйство в Польше активно развивается, о чем свидетельствует увеличение как числа производителей экологически чистой продукции, так и площади экологических сельхозугодий. Одновременно наблюдается увеличение региональной диверсификации экологического производства. Проведенное исследование позволяет сделать вывод о том, что в ближайшие годы данные тенденции сохранятся.

Recently, agriculture in Poland develops very dynamically, which among others stems from becoming an EU member state. It was necessary to set the course of the politics concerning the development of rural areas and agriculture, so that it would limit many negative, social phenomena, and above all to limit the environmental factors as it was in case of many highly developed EU member states. Those phenomena are the result of the currently dominating system of management based on the intensive agricultural production [Kuś, Stalenga 2005].

The consequences of those processes are the disturbing phenomena which occur, such as: degradation of the natural environment, which manifests itself by the degradation of soil, eutrophication of waters and vanishing of the natural ecosystems, overproduction of food, decrease of trust of the consumers towards the conventional food products, pressure on following the rules of well-being of the livestock, Dioxin Affair, BSE, FMD epidemics [Jonczyk, Stalenga 2010].

The appearance of many negative consequences of the intensification of the agricultural production contributed to the seeking for new solutions, among which the greatest meaning has the system of ecological production.

Ecological agriculture is a system of management with a possibly balanced floral and faunal production in agricultural holdings, based on the resources of the bio-origin and of the mineral origin, which has not been processed. It is a kind of management ensures constantly fertile soil and high biological quality of resources, with low consumption of the energy coming from the outside of the agricultural holding [Soltysiak 1993].

The aim of the work was to present the changes in the ecological production in Poland.

The analysis covers the period of 2005-2009, which let to observe the changes in ecological agriculture. The data used for the analysis were provided by the Inspection of Trade Quality of Agricultural and Food Products.

The present data shows, that the ecological agriculture in Poland constantly develops, which is proved by the increasing number of the ecological producers (table 1).

According to those data from 2005, there were 7182 ecological producers registered back than, and 17091 in 2009. In comparison with the previous year, their number increased by 24% in average. The biggest increase in comparison to the previous year, was in 2007, and was estimated as 29%, and the smallest was in 2009, estimated as around 15%.

Voivodeship	Ecological producers					Ecological processing plants				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Dolnośląskie	395	481	652	879	1021	6	14	6	11	11
Kujawsko-pomorskie	145	173	217	258	279	8	10	10	11	13
Lubelskie	774	1072	1402	1566	1710	14	25	34	30	35
Lubuskie	188	256	361	480	579	1	2	5	6	4
Łódzkie	171	218	261	314	366	4	3	9	12	16
Małopolskie	1187	1363	1627	2100	2197	7	10	9	17	20
Mazowieckie	852	1028	1215	1481	1673	17	26	42	37	46
Opolskie	38	46	53	62	63	1	1	1	1	2
Podkarpackie	855	1164	1577	1892	2014	6	13	15	19	21
Podlaskie	482	628	847	1160	1528	5	7	7	5	5
Pomorskie	180	222	273	392	494	1	5	8	10	12
Śląskie	92	116	143	176	199	6	14	15	13	12
Świętokrzyskie	785	892	995	1165	1170	4	7	7	10	8
Warmińsko-mazurskie	432	586	773	1059	1514	3	5	7	9	10
Wielkopolskie	202	264	415	516	588	9	16	18	33	37
Zachodniopomorskie	404	678	1059	1396	1696	7	12	13	12	25
In Total	7182	9187	11870	14896	17091	99	170	206	236	277

Source: Own case study, based on the data from the Main Inspector of Trade Quality of Agricultural and Food Products.

The greatest number of ecological, agricultural producers in the period of 2005-2009 were registered in Lesser Poland Voivodeship (more or less 14.4% of all the ecological, agricultural producer), Subcarpathian Voivodeship (about 12.5%) and Lublin Voivodeship (about 11%). On the other hand the smallest number of them was registered in Opole Voivodeship (about 0.5%) and Silesian Voivodeship (about 1.2%). By the analyses of the dynamics of changes in the number of ecological producers in particular voivodeships, it was noticed that in 2009, in comparison to the previous year, the biggest increase was recorded for the West Pomeranian Voivodeship (over 44% a year), Warmina-Masurian Voivodeship (about 36.9%) and Podlaskie Voivodeship (about 33.5%), on the other hand smallest increase was in Świętokrzyskie Voivodeship (about 10.7%) and Opole Voivodeship (about 13.7%). By studying the number of ecological processing plant in the country, it was estimated that it systematically increased from 99 in the year of 2005, up to 277 in the year of 2009.

Table 2 present the areas of ecological tillage in particular voivodeships in the country Voivodeship

Voivodeship	The area of ecological arable lands (expressed in ha)				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Dolnośląskie	16482,4	19303,3	21987,6	28466,5	26426,6
Kujawsko-pomorskie	3569,6	4845,9	5884,3	5942,5	6826,4
Lubelskie	11132,8	19956,6	23933,9	26891,8	30113,6
Lubuskie	7429,1	12093,8	18200,9	18206,5	22928,8
Łódzkie	2489,1	3378,3	3561,3	4828,5	5270,2
Małopolskie	11160,3	13827,3	14481,2	22654,9	16488,6
Mazowieckie	16551,6	20877,8	23217,5	27742,4	34537,9
Opolskie	589,8	1196	934	1570,7	1879
Podkarpackie	16019,5	20600,6	27046,7	28670,6	22592,7
Podlaskie	8747,3	11656,7	15391	20409,9	28764,6
Pomorskie	7185,1	8037,2	10967,6	11366,1	14591,3
Śląskie	1835,3	2340	3079,3	3934,5	3632,3
Świętokrzyskie	7636,9	8963,5	9824	10840,8	10646,5
Warmińsko-mazurskie	15341,6	23990,8	28810	28827,9	49616,6
Wielkopolskie	12011,2	14510,5	21095,6	20416,7	23769,9
Zachodniopomorskie	28118,1	42430,8	59113,5	54150,9	68976,6
In Total	166299,7	228009,1	287528,4	314921,2	367061,6

Source: Own case study, based on the data from the Main Inspector of Trade Quality of Agricultural and Food Products.

The greatest number of which (about 72%) was registered in 2006, in comparison to the year of 2005, and the smallest number was about 15% in the year of 2008, also in comparison to the previous year. The data show that in the period of 2005-2009, the greatest number of the previously mentioned plants was in Masovian Voivodeship (about 17% of all the plants) and Lublin Voivodeship (about 14.1%), on the other hand the smallest number them was in Podlaskie Voivodeship and Pomeranian Voivodeship (about 3.3 %).

The data suggest that the area of ecological tillage in Poland during the studied period, systematically increased from 166299.7ha in 2005, up to 367061.6ha in 2009. The greatest increases of that area was in 2006, in comparison to the previous year, and it was over 37%, the smallest increase on the other hand was in 2008 - less 10%. Based on the data (table 2) there is a noticeable diversification of the area of tillage designed for the ecological production in the country. The greatest part of the mentioned area, in refer to ecological tillage, was in the West Pomeranian Voivodeship and Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship and it was about 18.45 and 10.5% of the whole tillage area in the country, respectively. The smallest part of the area was in Opole Voivodeship and Silesian Voivodeship, which contributed to the tillage as 0.4% and 1.1% respectively. It is worth to emphasize that the analysis of the dynamics of changes of the ecological tillage in 2009 in comparison to 2008 illustrates unfavourable changes concerning decrease of the ecological tillage. That tendency was observed in the Lesser Poland Voivodeship (27.2% drop), Subcarpathian (21.2% drop), Silesian and Lower Silesian (over 7% drop) and Swietokrzyskie Voivodeship (about 2% decrease). Simultaneously, the year of 2009 is characterised by the significant increase of the ecological tillage in Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship (over 72%) and Podlaskie Voivodeship (around 41%).

To sum up, one can say that in the period of 2005-2009 in Poland, a systematic development of the ecological agriculture was noticed. What it proves is that the number of ecological producers increases, as well as processing plants which use the ecological resources and the tillage which was destined as ecological. Simultaneously, a huge regional diversification was observed, in case of all of the analysed features. Along with the increasing need steaming from the aware consumers which have some idea about the ecological products, we can anticipate the increase of interest about the system of production in Poland in the future years.

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ПРОГНОЗИРОВАНИЕ РАЗВИТИЯ СВИНОВОДСТВА В ПРИКАРПАТСКОМ ВОЕВОДСТВЕ

PROGNOSIS OF THE CHANGES IN SLAUGHTER ANIMAL POPULATION IN SUBCARPATHIAN VOIVODESHIP

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В статье проведен анализ статистических данных о поголовье свиней в Прикарпатском воеводстве за 1999-2007 гг., на основании чего определены прогнозные показатели развития свиноводства как в данном воеводстве, так и в целом по стране. Результаты исследований свидетельствуют о том, что поголовье свиней постоянно сокращается. Учитывая эту тенденцию, при ежегодном потреблении свинины 40 кг в год на одного жителя, к 2020 году даже по самым оптимистичным прогнозам дефицит поголовья свиней составит 55–65 %. Авторы также не исключают увеличение региональной диверсификации свиноводства и ужесточение санитарных требований к содержанию домашнего скота.