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The impact of the crisis on the Polish agriculture in the years 1929-1935.

The crisis in Poland in the years 1929-1935 which started with deterioration of industrial prosperity, in a short time triggered the falling demand for agricultural resources and for food in towns. The situation generated crisis in Polish agriculture. Its most severe effect was the decline of prices for goods produced and sold by villagers. By 1935 prices fell, on average, by 65% compared with 1928 which consequently led to a deep income decline in agriculture. Since the prices of agricultural produce were going down much faster than prices of cartelled industrial goods, it resulted in huge price disparities. Farmers started to restrict their expenses on industrial articles like farming machines and fertilizers which, as a consequence, deepened the industrial crisis. To save their incomes, farmers tried to raise production by increasing the amount of their work effort and limiting their families’ consumption so as to sell more products (the phenomenon of hunger supply). Unfortunately it only effected further decline in prices of agricultural produce. By the above reason, the principal objective of the planned presentation is to expound the impact of crisis in industry and services on agricultural crisis, as well as its feedback influence on the above mentioned sectors.