OPPOSITE FORCES IN A GROWING ECONOMY  
(DIVERGENCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR)  

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SUMMARY  

One of the most challenging topics of the scientists and public is related on the debate upon the antagonist forces that move the whole economy, some of them into the sense of convergence, others in the opposite direction, of the divergence.  

The dynamic economy of Romania is the best example in Europe to illustrate a continuously growing process, on the road of converging with the average European level of macroeconomic indicators, while divergent forces create a step back in some sectors, shown by the bad results of the yearly activity. Not by accident, the sector dragging down the macroeconomic index was agriculture: in 2007, the agricultural production lost 16.9% compared to 2006, and this decreased the growth rate (GDP/capita) with 1.3%.  

The general frame of the macroeconomic index display for our country the most optimistic evolution of the results: on the background of a continuous raising rate of the GDP, between 6% and 8% for 9 years now, the first term of 2008 recorded a 8.2% GDP expansion, the second term of 2008 recorded a 8.0% GDP expansion compared to last year situation; the unemployment rate decreased, from 5% in 2007, to 4.3% in 2008, while employment rate is expected to raise from 1.8% in 2007 to 2% in 2008; the average gross salary is expected to raise to 1550 lei in 2008, gaining 12.3% compared to 2007. Such figures design a large economic area which directs the resources flow to the most demanding sectors: constructions (which had a yearly raise of 33.6% in 2007 and are expected to remain to 22% yearly increase, and services.  

Meanwhile, we observe that, as a consequence of the lack in resource administration in the rural sector, Romania became in 2007 a net importer of agricultural products (opposing to the general trend of decreasing imports). Resources measuring shown a decreasing of self-propelled combines for harvesting cereals and fodder from 30 in 2000 to 26 in 2005; the irrigated agricultural surface decreased from 793.6 thousand ha., in 1994, to 45.7 thousand ha., in 2005; it is no wander why in 2007, the vegetal production decreased with 24.7% compared to the previous year, while the total agricultural production decreased with 16.9% compared to 2006 (source: www.insse.ro).  

If we consider the geographically favorable factors, the main way for our agriculture to follow is a determined action for increasing the productivity, the each operation output, and a substantial improvement of the rural management methods.  

REFERENCES  