SPECIFICITIES OF THE AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES IN ROMANIA AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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SUMMARY

The evaluation of the level of concentration of the areas cultivated on agricultural exploitations is made, as general role, through average size of the exploitations from a country, omitting the fact that the distribution of the areas on class size of agricultural exploitations can be very different from country to country.

Between the distribution of the exploitations according to agricultural size and areas possessed according to the size class exist major differences and one propose, based on this truth, the use of the indicator: „Level of concentration of the areas in large size exploitations”.

In the west European countries one can notice a migration and a stratification relative harmonious of the exploits agricultural areas from small size exploitations to the large size exploitations. In the east European countries, with traditionally small sized farms, an important phenomenon of polarization has been noticed.

Due to these specificities it is risky and non rigorous to evaluate the agricultural structures from a certain country through the average size of the agricultural exploitations. It is very important to reveal from what structure of sizes is derived such an average. The elimination of such a problem can be realized trough the calculus of the level of the concentration of the agricultural areas in large size areas. The evaluation of the concentration of the agricultural size areas can be done using the concentration coefficients [2].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specification</th>
<th>Romania</th>
<th>Poland</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Denmark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average size (ha)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>59.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of areas concen. (%)</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>64.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The comparative analyze of the computed data of the two indicators confirm the fact that countries like Romania and especially Hungary have a level of concentration of the areas in large size units, comparable to the same indicator for France and Denmark, despite that the average size of the agricultural exploitation is much smaller. (Table 1)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

2. MERCE, E.; Elena, Merce; (1992); Dimensiunea optimă a exploataţiei agricole. Buletinul Universităţii de Științe Agricole, Vol. 46, nr. 1, Seria Agricultură și Horticultură, pag. 151-157, Cluj-Napoca