REORGANIZATION AND MODERNIZATION MEASURES FOR ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE

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SUMMARY

To consolidate the institutions from Romanian agriculture it is necessary the use of adequate agricultural and alimentary politics that should emphasize on the functions that agriculture should fulfill in the next period of time, as it follows:

1. Nourishment that ensures the nutritional needs necessary for feeding the population; produces are coming from agriculture that has a special place in every human society.

2. Employment – agriculture needs and creates work places. New employment is a direct consequence of agricultural growth.

3. Supplying work resources for industrial development – increase in the agricultural productivity will release work resources for other economic sectors, without diminishing the agricultural support to providing food.

4. Supplying input material for industry – since forever, the raw materials provided by agriculture have been played a very important role in industrial development.

5. Financing of the industry – it is generally accepted that from a historically point of view, agriculture financed more or less industrial development.

6. Capital source for industrial development – agricultural exports create, by means of payment, the necessary imports of raw materials, energy, capital goods, in this way opening ways to transfer the economical surplus created towards industry.

7. An outlet for industry – as long as the agricultural sector is the dominant one in economy, the demand of a sector for industrial goods has a determining impact over economical growth.

During the process of integration, Romanian agriculture will benefit and it will be capable to cope with the pressures of a unique market only if it takes the proper measures to form competitive structures that will exploit these resources. Taking advantage of the potential of the territorial resources needs a continuous modernization and organization of self consume agriculture and of rural areas, by absorbing community funds and by taking advantage of the full agricultural potential in order to ensure food security and to reduce commercial balance.

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