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DIRECTIONS AND ALTERNATIVES OF THE AGRICULTURAL
STRUCTURE AND PRODUCTION DEVELOPMENT IN MAROS
COUNTY

Thesis book

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Introduction, objectives

The necessary condition to prepare a regional or a county development plans is to take into account the process of the economic globalization. Not only the restricted environment characteristics should be known (region, country), but also the global economic characteristics. The main objectives of my thesis was to obtain a general idea of the actual agricultural systems. This is necessary for the agricultural development plan, to explore it, with the help of the data, the directions and the alternatives of the agricultural development in Maros county.

During my research, I have tried to find the answers for the following questions:

1. Which are the economic systems that are met nowadays, and its main characteristics?
2. Which is the cause of the regional economic systems estimation and what kind of methods define the competitive position?
3. Which are the Romanian agriculture main characteristics, and how do the product system and the mill system fit the European Union's structure?
4. Which is Maros' prime mover agriculture and how is its competitive position?
5. Which are the county's agricultural indicators for the competitive position according to the informations?
6. Which are Maros' county agricultural development opportunities and trends considering the social economy and the characteristics of the European Union's environment?

Regarding the questions for my research, my assumptions could be categorized as follows:

1st hypothesis: Nowadays the economic system is characterized by variegation, the main purpose in every system is to increase the standard, to reach their objectives but the economic systems differ in practical instruments.

2nd hypothesis: The increase of the regional economic system is attributable to the economic globalization. A defining regional competitive position, it's not known as an unique model, yet but the existing models can be combined according to the informations.

3rd hypothesis: The characteristics of the Romanian agriculture differs from the characteristics of the other members of the European Union and that's why the integration will be difficult.

4th hypothesis: The county's facilities are proper both for crop and livestock production, but the competitive position is low, and the results compared to the country results are lower, too.

5th hypothesis: Because of the defective items the classical competitive positions are the more proper for the agricultural competitive position.

6th hypothesis: The multifunctional agrarian model acclimatization would be a solution. Here aliments of quality are produced and assured. Agriculture is developed through multifunctional agriculture and emphasises the rural standard and the cultural values are kept.

Conclusions, proposals

1. Nowadays the economic system is characterized by variegation, the main purpose in every system is to increase the standard, to reach their objectives but the economic systems differ in practical instruments.

The general economic changes in the old EU member countries occurred in the same time as the structure changes in the agriculture. The reorganization of the employees from the agriculture smoothly could become reality. The resorts of the common agricultural policy helped the development of the effective work structure and the increase of the workers income. However, the members of the EU had to accept the unpredictable impacts of the agricultural resort policy. The tone often had changed in the common agricultural policy, but the common goal proved to be successful. From time to time appear negative impacts, too but this is because a perfect economic system doesn't exist. That's why correction and changes are needed all the time in the Common Agricultural Policy, too. The family

estates from the EU still need help from the state, on the other side the agricultural production is becoming a land expansion support. In this way, the competition will increase on the market and the free agricultural market system will predominate. In the same, time the public support has a positive influence on regrouping those who live on the countryside and on their standard of live.

In the same time the support of the community's territory development has and will have a positive effect on the living standard and activity of the people who live on that territory.

2. The increase of the regional economic system is attributable to the economic globalization. A defining regional competitive position, it's not known as an unique model, yet but the existing models can be combined according to the informations.

Nowadays the competitive market's condition and characteristics have changed. The place and distance interpretation have changed, too. The agriculture field process has changed, too. The global competition took the place of the national competition. Strengthening the continuity of globalization more and more attention is paid to the differences resulted from spatial investigation. The new field constitution is connected to the global, national, and regional level. The companies strengthen is conditioned by the regional business environment. The thought of regional competitive position in the EU appeared in the same time as the appreciation of the regional politics. The interpretation of the traditional competitive position extended for community target with the rise of the living standard and with the amelioration of trade. Not only the measurement of the competitive position is important but also its amelioration. The macro-economics are important for the especially for the measurements and the micro-economics for the amelioration of competition. As a result, the regional competitive position hardly can be measured with the help of the countries competitive position adopted indicators. The economy result can be found in the middle of the competitive position, but we should have in mind the rising accomplishment of economy, community, and environmental agent. The combination of nowadays indicators of applied regional competitive position with the indicators of the traditional competitive position could be a satisfactory

accomplishment for the defective database of the regional competitive position measurement.

3. The characteristics of the Romanian agriculture differs from the characteristics of the other members of the European Union and that's why the integration will be difficult.

Because of its characteristics the Romanian agriculture doesn't fit with the other countries from the EU. The consequences of the low competitive position are; on the one side a very good land for agriculture, a big range of workers and on the other side the deficiency of machines or bad machines and the deficiency of capital. The changes that are taking place in Romania don't seem like those, which had taken place in the structure transformation of the other countries from the EU. The transformation is happening slowly. In this way, the development can't really be seen, but the way to the transformation is more certain. The approach and the integration are needed, but this doesn't mean that the variegation can not stay in the work structure or in the production structure. The increase of the competitive position in the Romanian land structure should be approached socially, because of this, the agrarian strategy should be strictly in connection with the complex countryside expansion.

With the expansion of the EU the agricultural structure has become bigger and more complicated. The emergence of many agricultural structures has damaged its flexibility but in its variegation can be found positive features, too. A large informational base is needed according to which the ramification estimations and the strategy decisions are made. The Romanian agricultural informational base is deficient and its reliability doesn't reach the EUs' level. These differences appear between the statistics of the county's agricultural directors' office and the statistical offices.

4. The county's facilities are proper both for crop and livestock production, but the competitive position is low, and the results compared to the country results are lower, too.

In Maros county the role of agriculture compared with the state results it is a little higher. In 2004 the agriculture value compared to country wide agriculture stands for 14,1 %, while in Maros county in the same year the added economic value meant 15,1%. The county's agricultural characteristics can be briefly presented as follows:

- The agriculture social economy role is outstanding. 32,5% of the active population works in agriculture, and 47,4% of the county's population lives on the countryside
- The proportion of old people is high between those who work in agriculture
- The agro-ecological facilities give surety both for crop and livestock production
- The land structure is very sectioned, so 52,1% of the lands are under 1 hectare
- The product structure is changeable, but it is not oriented on the market. The production is low, and the competitive position is far behind the other EUs' countries.
- A few of those who work in agriculture are qualified
- The mechanization is lower leveled, there are not many laborers
- In the aliment industry the vertical integration is almost absent, and the horizontal integration is visible
- The little economies don't have enough capital
- Discussions are going on for the application of the common agrar politics.

The Romanian and Maros county's agriculture is seen to be far behind the other EU countries agriculture. Considering the competitive position the fallback is present both in the fundamental factors and in categories. Compared to himself the economy is developed and with the economy the agriculture, too. Considering the competitive position the economic increase is seen especially from 2000.

5. Because of the defective items the classical competitive positions are the more proper for the agricultural competitive position.

I have tried to approach Maros county's agriculture with applied regional competitive position. My investigation started from solid competitive position. The competitive position investigation expanded to the prosperous factors, too. Measurable and immeasurable factors got into the investigation. For the regional and ramification

competitive position the application of the registered indicators showed problems because of the defective database. For this reason to characterize Maros county's agriculture, the traditional competitive position, indicators are more reliable.

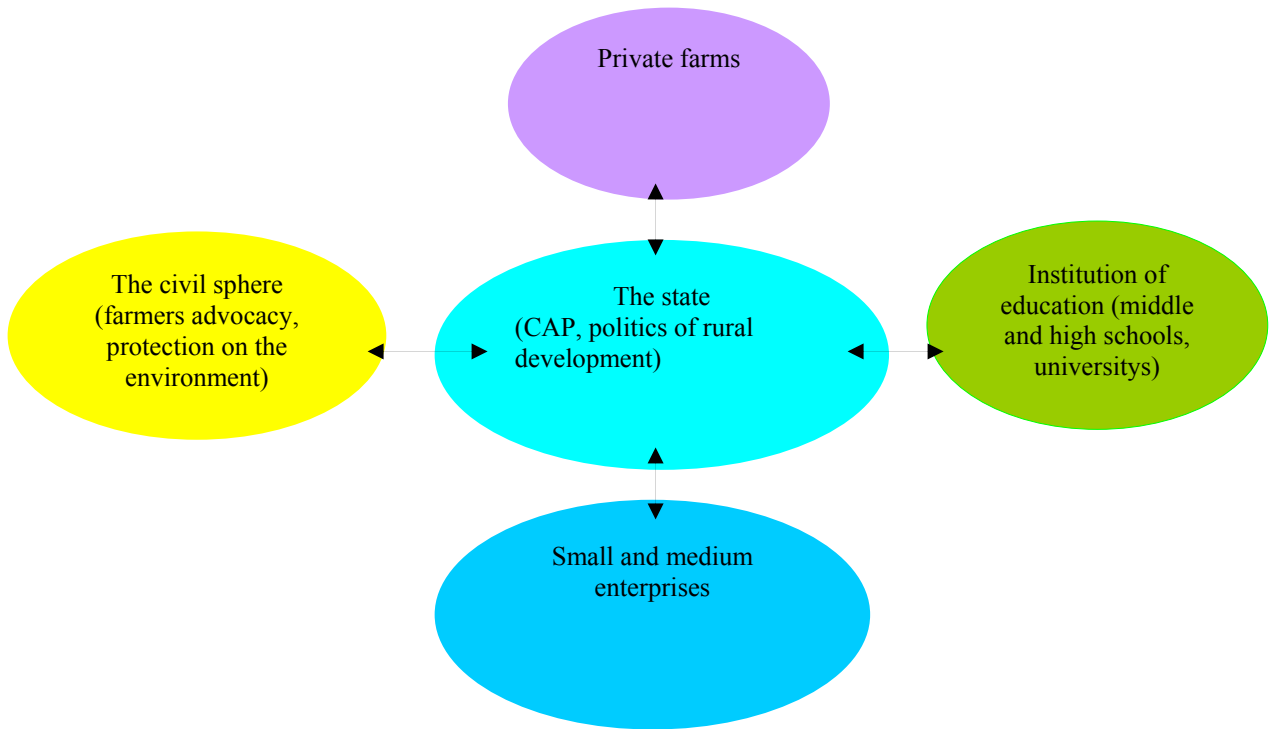
6. The development of Maros county's agriculture can be realized by applying the multifunctional agrarian model combined with complex land expansion programs.

The increase of the competitive position in the Romanian land structure should be approached socially, because of this; the agrarian strategy should be strictly in connection with the complex countryside expansion. The manufacturer style and the cultural service offer variable style proportions in different districts. In the element, development of the expansion strategy it should be considered the two financial structure bearings in the common agrar politics.

The active population, which gives up the agriculture production for the effect condition, can only live in that kind of business environment where they can choose alternative marketable activity. The development of the adequate business environment, and the organization and transaction of regional and county's economic characteristics are governmental roles, but they can be helped by little and middle estates, civil structures and educational institutions. The rise of the level of competitive position is possible through the Porter diamond model. The most important is the human factor. The development of the technical counsel, the training service, and the cognition of agriculture environment influence helps to accomplish the multifunctional agrar model.

The geared of the casts of the business life speeds up the rise of economy. A district or a county can take these advantages if it is ready to accept these things. If the strategy predictions of the territory that are prior are known, than the product structure is built up correctly, the work structure works out, the land expansions projects are made, and of course all these under the guidance of professionals.

The product system will change if the private farms, the small and medium enterprises have the right information. All these trace back to good preparation and information.



The casts and the connections of the agricultural development

Source: Individual construction

New and novel scientific results

1. Through the inspection I have compared the EU's structure with the Romanian changes and I have traced the Romanian arrears and its cause.
2. In the dissection of the regional competitive position, I have used the pyramid model. I have done the indicators evaluation by regional, nationwide and EU's level.
3. I have worked out the development of Maros county's agricultural and directional possibilities with the help of the Porter diamond model.
4. . I have used the method of simulation to define the decrease of those people who work in the Romanian agriculture and the change of the land structure until 2013.
5. I have ordered Maros county's possibilities of agricultural development and its directions in the multifunctional agriculture.

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