

AGRICULTURE- BRANCH OF MODERN ECONOMIES

**Ioana Anda MILIN¹, A. Anca²,
Elena PET¹, Camelia CIOBAN¹**

¹ University of Agricultural Science and Veterinary
Medicine, Timișoara
e-mail: anda_milin@yahoo.com

² University Tibiscus- Timișoara.,
Faculty of Economics

The world economy is undergoing a complex transformation, which shapes and creates a true mosaic of these conditions. In sectors and industries have different weights in each country's economy. Determine the characteristics of agriculture taking into account its function in the national economy and we determine according to its importance, reflected in a number of macroeconomic indicators. Over 60% of global gross agricultural produce comes from developed countries. Developed countries have a dominant position in most products considered fundamental to nutrition. Food served agriculture in global context, is fundamental for humanity, because agriculture provides the basis for agricultural products for human consumption both directly and through processing satisfying physiological nutrition of people and animals. This paper presents the place of agriculture in the world economy based on international statistical data, in 2005 and the assessment of agricultural production in the world

Key words: agricultural production, economy, transformation, indicators.

The world economy is undergoing a complex transformation, which shapes and creates a true mosaic of situations. The world differ much in terms of level of economic efficiency, employment of labor, the endowment with natural resources and, especially, the development of various branches and sectors. In these conditions and the branches have different weights in each country's economy.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Globally, agriculture is a subsystem of the national economic system in which acts the same economic laws as well as on the whole.

From the history, cultivation land, the original form of agriculture appears over after 10. 000 years, provided the first food on a regular basis and created prerequisites for the development of human society through the transition from nomadic life to the stable. As a result, agriculture today is a result of the historical process of social division of labor.

In restricted sense, agriculture is defined as a “branch or gross primary production, company that supplies raw products of nature vegetable (directly or indirectly consumable) and / or animal”.

It defined "purely agronomic" traits but do not reflect socio-economic aspects of agriculture, the existence and action of the human factor is practically essential in the occurrence and evolution, defining a process of natural, biological, occurring in nature. Determine the characteristics of agriculture taking into account its function in the national economy and we determine according to its importance, reflected in a number of macroeconomic indicators (eg share of agriculture in GDP, the share of agricultural employment in population total employed population, the share volume of exports in agriculture, etc.). Assuming the existence of a relatively agricultural sector representative in the national economy, its functions are generally valid, but the place and role of this sector differ in relation to a scale that is determined by: the land fund, the situation of livestock, etc.

Although agriculture is the predominant industry in most developing countries, they have most of the land (about 800 million ha. of a world total of about 1.5 million ha.). And the majority population Active agricultural world, agricultural production in the world are not primarily in these countries.

Over 60% of global gross agricultural produce comes from developed countries. Significant is that developed countries have a dominant position in most products considered fundamental to nutrition. They produce over half of grain production, almost two thirds of the meat more than three-quarters of production of milk.

Table 1

Structure surface land-2005

Country	Agricultural area		Forest land area, meadows, pastures and other areas
	Arable	Vineyardds, orchards	
	% as against the total area		
1.Austria	16,54	0,79	80,98
2.Bangladesh	55,22	3,19	31,99
3.Belarus	26,28	0,56	73,11
4. Belgium	27,64	0,75	70,62
5.Bulgaria	28,59	1,81	67,48
6.Cambodia	20,44	0,86	76,20
7. Rep. of.Korea	16,36	2,01	81,09
8.France	33,56	2,05	64,14
9.Germany	33,34	0,55	63,79
10.Greece	19,91	8,58	69,20
11.India	48,57	3,04	38,84
12.Italy	25,70	8,43	63,48
13.Lithuania	29,19	0,61	66,19
14. Netherlands	21,86	0,79	58,92
15.Pakistan	26,72	1,00	69,11
16.Poland	38,83	1,21	57,93
17. United Kingdom	23,52	0,19	75,60
18.Rep. of Moldova	54,61	8,81	33,72
19.Romania	39,52	1,86	54,10
20.Slovakia	28,37	0,53	69,20
21.Spain	27,11	9,76	61,91
22. U.S.A.	18,11	0,28	76,72
23.Turkey	30,41	3,54	64,28
24.Ukraine	53,77	1,49	40,73
25.Hungary	49,45	2,23	44,65

Table 2

Production of main agricultural products-plant

World production	Total (thou tonnes tone) 2006	Average yield per hectare (kg/ha)
Wheat	605.946	2.804
Maize	695.228	4.815
Potatoes	315.100	16.734
Sugar beet	256.407	47.070
Grapes	68.953	9.319

Table 3

Production of main agricultural-livestock

World total	Total(thou heads)-2007
cattle	1.59.956
pigs	989.744
Sheep and goats	1.962.735
Cow milk (thou tonnes)	555.704
Lina bruta (thou tonnes)	2.133
Production of meat from slaughtered animals, in 2006:	273.723
- beef and veal	64.222
- pork	106.192
- mutton, lamb and gota meat	13.809
- poultry meat	85.255

The explanation consists in the gaps much lower endowment of agriculture with adequate equipment, in sufficient degree of qualification of labor, in short, in the low quality of factors of production that characterized the economy in developing countries. Labor productivity in agriculture differ from one group of countries to another. Thus, if the developed countries is a sufficient worker 9 hectares of arable land in developing countries the average worker is 1 to 2 hectares. Production an agriculture worker in developed countries is over 10 times higher than in developing countries.

Agricultural development and its correlation functions in the economy must achieve harmony in the context of national economies, so to use the advantages they have.

The main functions of agriculture can be considered to be food served, socio-economic position to participate in the process of growth and economic development, the office of environmental protection and sustainable development.

Food served agriculture in global context, is fundamental for humanity, because agriculture provides the basis for agricultural products for human consumption both directly and through processing satisfying nutrition of people and animals. The degree of nutrition, in turn cause or health of individuals, allowing them to conduct daily activities, contributing to their integration into society.

Reduction or absence of essential products of life may cause serious disturbances in the body and can lead also social tensions. Ensure a physiologically normal consumption, as measured by daily caloric intake recommended by FAO as 2200 calories minimum, must cover not only ensure necesaruiui consumer in terms of quantity but quality and assortment. In this respect, it must be mentioned that for a balanced diet, of the total protein physiologically necessary within a day, about 50-60% protein should be of animal origin. Most of the underfed populations are in developing countries. Most underfed population lives in rural areas that the mere inhabitants without land and without occupation.

Twentieth century, the century has witnessed some amazing changes of types of human settlements. At the beginning of this century, our planet was almost entirely rural, and at the end of it was largely urbanized (over 4 billion people).

In terms of urbanization, any country can not afford to be permanently and largely (20%) depending on other countries in terms of food. In paradoxically, precisely the most developed industrial and given the greatest attention the problems of agriculture. This is true both for U.S. and for Canada, Japan, Switzerland or the European Union.

Themes most complex and well-articulated agricultural policy to meet these country's. This power has been recognized officially by the Minister and American agriculture in that period, said: "food is a weapon. They are one of the main tools in our arsenal in the international negotiations.

Current area used for crop production in developed countries (excluding China) reached 760 million hectares, of which 120 million hectares are not only 30% of areas totals of land suitable to be grown (2.57 billion ha). Nearly 92% of the 1800 million hectares suitable for agriculture are located in sub-Saharan Africa (44%) and Latin America (48%).

In contrast, in South Asia, Middle East and North Africa there is no possibility to extend the area of land planted with agricultural products. Around 60% of the 1800 million hectares are located in a small number of Jari: Brazil (27%), Zaire (9%), Angola, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Indonesia, Mexico, Mozambique, Peru, Central African Republic, Sudan, Tanzania, Venezuela, Zambia (all 13 countries - 36%).

Many of these theoretical reservations of land is afforestation (45%), are protected areas. They are not so in real available for agriculture. For this reason, the most reliable forecasts are those that rank in 2010, an increase of agricultural area (excluding China) at 850 million hectares, with 90 million more than in 1996. This growth will be achieved especially in sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. Irrigated areas in developing countries could increase by 2010 with about 23 million hectares.

Agriculture and meet socio-economic functions which may be stressed by the analysis of the dynamics of a system of structural indicators measuring:

- The share of agriculture in gross domestic product and gross value added,
- Share of population employed in agricultural population occupied
- The share of agriculture in the stock of fixed capital,
- The share of agricultural exports in total exports
- The share of food expenditure in total consumption expenditures of households.

Besides the low level of development of factors of production, social relations of agriculture, agrarian structures, forms of ownership, are also factors braking production in developing countries. In many of these countries, especially African ones, continues to maintain relations of feudal or even tribal. In others (especially in Latin America), the most extensive and most fertile lands are detfnute the big landowner, while the majority of rural population has no land or very small batches define.

Sustainable Agriculture, a means of ensuring food security is an element of modern economies and allows full meet food needs for the entire population, quantitative and qualitative preservation of the natural environment, sustainable recovery of agricultural structures, agricultural competitiveness stimulate growth and create an economic surplus; contribute to general economic equilibrium and raising the quality of life.

The office of environmental protection and sustainable development of agriculture is basically the ability to contribute in an overwhelming measure to protect

the environment and the environmental factors that define a practice: soil, air and water.

This function must be made, so as to counteract the negative effects induced in the medium even activitățile agriculture. Decades at least, irrational use of chemical and livestock droppings and mechanical means for agricultural works have led to the destruction, often irretrievable, of fertile land and unbalanced balanțele providing natural ecological balance.

Regenerative capacity of environmental factors has been so often broken, mineral and biological resources which provide soil fertility find entirely consumed.

Analysis of agricultural policies implemented in the last two or three decades by the developed countries (USA, EU Member States), show clearly that the ecological aspect becomes very important now that the conditions of environmental becoming essential in the development sustainable agriculture.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Increased crop production in developing countries during 1997-2010 is projected at 2.4% per year compared to 2.9% during 1970-1990. According to FAO forecasts, production of wheat and rice will increase, also in a slower pace in the period 1997-2010 aecat in the two previous decades, which could worsen in some areas due to food shortages and rapidly increasing population's and degradatation of productive potential cultivated land.

World production of cereals / capita will reach 2010 to 327 kg from 342 kg in the period 1984-1986. It is estimated that the future needs of consumption of developed countries will reach 620 kg / capita (45% of the world), in 2010 the world population will reach 7.0 - 7.2 billion inhabitants, compared with 5, 3 billion in 1990 and 3.7 billion inhabitants in 1970.

Examined the global evolution of registered agricultural production could occur as encouraging. Data for the world hide diferențe but sometimes very high, between different groups of country's, and inside them.

CONCLUSIONS

- Developed countries occupy the first position globally in terms of agriculture;
- Developed countries occupy a dominant position in most products considered fundamental to ensuring food security (cereal, milk and dairy products, meat and meat products, etc.);
- Determine the characteristics of agriculture taking into account its function in the national economy and we determine according to its importance, reflected in a number of macroeconomic indicators;
- Developing countries have most of the land (about 800 million ha. Of a world total of about 1.5 billion hectares, but agricultural production in the world are not primarily in these countries but in countries developed;

– Explanation of gaps developed countries and those in development include the low quality of factors of production that characterized the economy in developing countries.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Elena, Pet, 2004 – *Marketing agrar*- Editura Marineasa Timișoara.
2. Marian, Constantin, Pet, Elena and col., 2004 – *Marketingul producției agroalimentare*, Ed. Agrotehnica București.
3. * * *, 2008 – INS- *Anuarul Statistic al României*.
4. * * *, 2008 – *Statistica* FAO.