PLACE COUNTY TIMIŞ ISSUES IN ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE

ASPECTE PRIVIND LOCUL JUDEȚULUI TIMIŞ ÎN AGRICULTURA ROMÂNIEI

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Abstract: *A prerequisite prior diagnostic analysis of the economy of rural communities in Timis County is trying to shape a place owned by the county in the national economy. For this purpose, we used an indicator system, whose support is the local and regional statistical data currently available.*

Key words*: agricultural, indicators of economic national, the national economy.*

INTRODUCTION

The complexity of agriculture, a branch of material production, the national economy, is the role of agriculture in economic development and the peculiarities of technical, economic and social, general economic laws that give a specific manifestation in agriculture.

Timis agriculture is characterized by a very strong dual exploitation of agricultural land: on the one hand large mass of farms that own and operate small areas of dull, and on the other hand, a relatively small number of agricultural holdings large, but uses almost half the agricultural area of the county.

It should be noted that local and regional range of statistical information has improved considerably especially after 1996, when, and in Romania, in line with the European trend, began to implement regional development programs and activities.

From this perspective, a knowledge base structured territorial and regional statistics allow, among other things: a better understanding of the difficult economic and social restructuring processes, adequate information to decision makers on local and state government and local economic development, ensuring solid analytical base needed to define national and regional development strategies.

ANALYSIS OF KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

Appreciation Timis position in the national economy is on the basis of a set of currently available indicators, grouped into several main categories: demographic indicators, labor, agricultural production and factor endowment. Summary indicators for Timis county share is presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Timis share in key economic indicators national, 1995-2010

%

Indicators	1995	2000	2005	2007	2010	Differences (+/-) 2010/1995
The total area	3,63	3,64	3,64	3,64	3,64	**0,01**
Total population	3,05	3,06	3,04	3,09	3,17	**0,12**
Workforce employed in that:	3,19	3,41	3,79	3,58	3,44	**0,25**
- agriculture	2,91	2,96	2,96	2,68	2,68	**-0,23**
- industry	4,18	3,9	4,52	4,15	4,85	**0,67**
Employees - of which:	3,95	3,64	4,16	4,29	4,28	**0,33**
- agriculture	8,95	3,15	3,24	5,38	5,15	**-3,8**
- industry	4,03	3,04	4,63	4,85	4,99	**0,96**
Agricultural production of which:	4,61	4,58	3,67	4,73	5,48	**1,32**
- plant	5,42	5,40	4,27	5,19	5,89	**0,47**
Tractors	5,17	5,96	5,88	5,99	5,79	**0,62**
Agricultural area	4,77	4,77	4,75	4,75	4,73	**-0,04**
Arable area	5,61	5,64	5,65	5,63	5,64	**0,03**

Source: own calculations based on data from the Romanian Statistical Yearbook 1996-2009, 2011 Timis Regional Statistics Department

We must mention that the analysis of level indicators and structural evolution revolves around agricultural activity, based on realistic basis that, in Timis county, rural share in total area of the county is high.

A first level of analysis Timis development site in the national economy may consist of group indicators of agricultural potential. From this viewpoint, is to note a slight change in the share of total county land resources (diminishing share in the agricultural area from 4.77% to 4.74% and arable land increased from 5.61% in year1995 to 5.65% in 2005, followed by a slight decrease in 2008

In light of result (we refer especially to agricultural production, the value expression of the predominant activities in the area) Timis place in the national economy registered a slight rebound ratio (from 4.61% to 3.60% for agricultural products total, and from5.42% to 3.73% in vegetable crop production).

Timis County economy can be taken as an example for all other regions. In terms of economic growth, Timisoara is the most dynamic pole of economic development in Romania.

Timis weights correlating evolution of the labor force employed in agriculture to share agricultural production, it is clear that a percentage point share of labor produces more than one percent of the county's share of agricultural production, a conclusion which is not listed nationally.

The evolution during the 1995-2010 employment indicators work some relevant conclusions can be drawn: higher rates of the county labor force employed in industry compared to total employment, as well as in agriculture; reduction in the number of employees in agriculture Timis, both absolutely and relatively; total number of employees in agriculture and industry in Timis county, fell, and some non-agricultural labor layoffs has turned to agriculture.

More than half of Romania's GDP in 2010 is made of nine counties plus Bucharest, the ten administrative units with a population of 7.8million, or 36% of the population.

Thus, capital accounts for about 20% in total GDP, followed by Timis, Constanta, Cluj Prahova with percentages ranging between 4.7% and 4%.

If talking about GDP/capita, the highest values recorded in Bucharest (~ 12,500), Ilfov (10,000) and Timis (8500). Conversely Vaslui

and Botosani is a GDP/capita of 2500-2700 Euro. Average GDP in the country last year around 5.500 Euro/capita.

In Timis County, economic power is determined by various economic fields, the quality of labor, an important private sector, the appropriate size enterprises and major foreign investment. In 2009, Timis ranks 3 GDP at national level and be the first county in Romania after Bucharest and Ilfov, with the largest economic development. Increasing investments in numerous prestigious international companies present in Timis county, international competition creates a suitable climate for further strengthening the local economy. The county's economies are present, in addition to traditional areas (food, textile, chemistry) new areas (IT, communications) that in recent years have witnessed an important development. Foreign company, present in Timis County, have spurred economic development, businesses are preferred by foreign investors from the rest of counties, except Bucharest.

CONCLUSIONS

The analysis of level indicators wine, on the one hand, to confirm the views of specialists on the performance level of the Romanian agriculture and on the other hand, can be support for the foundation of regional strategies for agricultural and rural development, which would be improve, to the elimination of existing territorial differences, in terms of economic and social.

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