

STUDY REGARDING THE EVOLUTION OF THE AGRARIAN ESTATE IN ROMANIA BETWEEN 1864 – 1918

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Abstract

The characteristics of the structure of agrarian estate follow certain major coordinates in Romania between 1866-1947, such as the increase of the great agrarian estate, the process of division and multiplication of the small peasant households, the gradual development of the rural bourgeoisie and the decrease of the surface of state-owned estate through the sales of land. The coordinates of the peasantry issue range from the peasants' endemic craving for land (the peasant who cultivates the great estate with his own tools and cattle) towards „the great capitalist in agriculture”. The fundamental solutions for the peasantry issue alternated between the slow reformist method, emerging from „above”, and the radical method, of complete „economic and political renewal”.

Keywords: the peasantry issue; the agrarian estate; the great landowner estate; the small peasant household; the rural bourgeoisie.

JEL classification codes: N33, N53.