Abstract

The aim of this article is to verify the conditioning factors of the agricultural modernization in the Brazilian States and measure their relative performance concerning the levels of modernization. The factorial analysis was used as a multifarious technique of data analysis. As a result of the research, the Agricultural Modernization Ranking (AMR) was achieved and allowed to rank the Brazilian States according to their agricultural modernization potential. The main factors responsible for the agricultural modernization were: the use of new technologies in relation to the exploited land, to the labor and to the new technologies of logistics and transportation. Based on the identified factors, the results permitted to conclude that the intensity of the modernization process was meaningfully different from the federation unities. This shows the big heterogeneity of the Brazilian States concerning the agricultural modernization. The States with higher AMR were the Federal District, São Paulo and Mato Grosso. The States with lower AMR were Amazonas, Acre, Amapá, Piauí and Maranhão, situated in the North and North-East of Brazil.

Keywords

Agricultural modernization, relative performance, productivity, intensity in the use of the inputs, Brazil