

Structure and Dynamics of Human Resources in the 2SE Region

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Abstract

Agriculture is often seen as a process of sustainable and sustainable economic development that is due to the vision of continuous development of rural areas. The purpose of this work is to study closely both rural development and the Agricultural Sector in the South East region. This work is based on the pursuit of the elements on which the potential for rural development and agriculture depends.

Nowadays, both rural development and agriculture in our country persist in a crisis area, and it is the existence of a realistic vision of the future of the Romanian village, which could lead to multifunction rural development and is increasingly common.

Key words: rural, agriculture, development, region, village

J.E.L. classification: O12, O18

1. Introduction

Through this paper we try to carry out an X-ray of the rural environment in the Region 2SE by analysing the important areas. Development is a dynamic, complex and difficult to define process. Over the years there has been an emphasis on economic development, but there has been talk of social development.

Broadly, we can say that development can mean perfecting everyone's lives, both today and in the future. Thus, it integrates the man in close connection with the environment in which he lives.â

The concept of sustainable development promoted by the United Nations includes the following principles: (Bleahu, 2005)

- a. Sustainable and balanced economic development;
- b. A higher level of employment, civic and inclusion;
- c. Assuming responsibilities for the use of natural resources and protecting the environment;
- d. Coherent, open and transparent policies;
- e. International cooperation in order to achieve the promotion of sustainable development globally.

2. Theoretical background

Rural has been studied for a long time in Europe. Over the years, several research paradigms have been outlined, namely: (Vlăsceanu, 1994)

1. The traditional model, which sees the countryside, more specifically the village, being the true keeper of the spirituality, specificity and originality of a culture, a society, such studies seeking to specify traditional rural values, behaviours and symbols;

2. The meliorist model, which concerns the countryside as the genetic form of a company, but not sufficiently evolved and which must be brought to the level of urban structures. Analyses in this field usually point to differences between urban and rural, in terms of income, education, comfort and productivity;

3. The ecological model, which shows the specificity and advantages of contemporary rural living;

4. The chronoregresiv model, generally used in the monographs of settlements in rural areas.

Demographic analysis shows us a general decline in population, especially for young age groups. Thus, we also know a low level of education of the inhabitants, ethnic diversity, the significant share of rural population and a low standard of living. An increase in the population aged 65 will lead to the lifting of the needs in the field of social and medical assistance. In the educational field, institutions should be based on quality in vocational training.

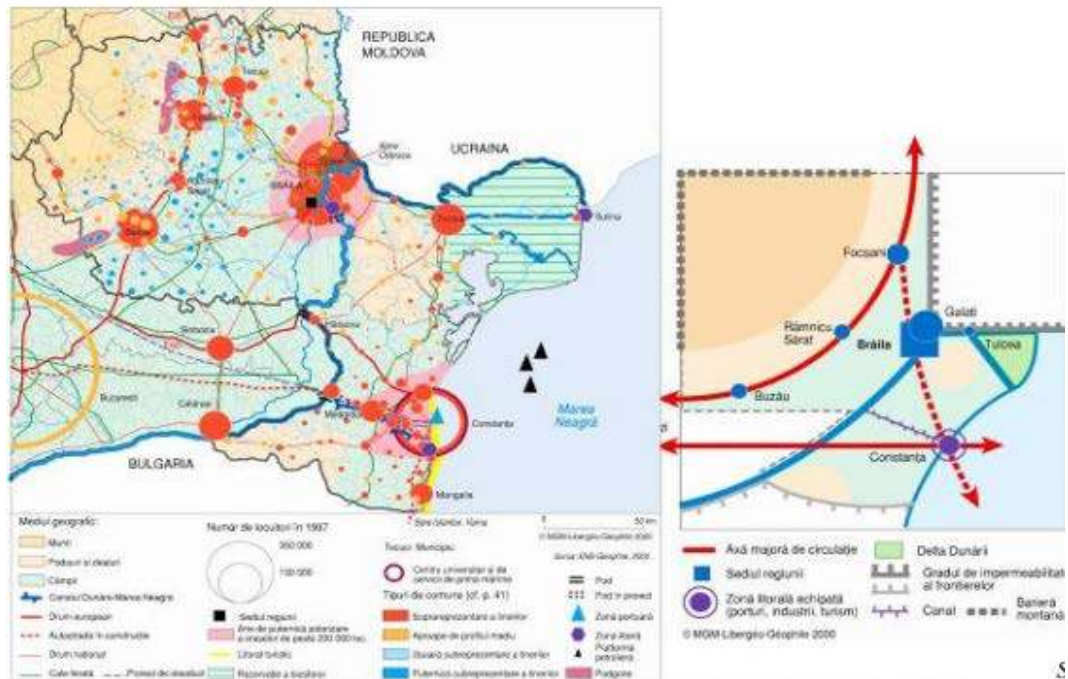
The 2SE region is made up of 6 counties, 35 cities and municipalities and 339 communes. This amounts to 2.536.923 inhabitants.

The region's ethnic diversity requires solutions to ensure access to vocational education and training.

3. The main demographics indicators

Region 2 SE is facing an important workforce deficit due to external migration to the countries of the European Union. The level of living in this region is lower than the other regions of the country. This is a necessary factor in early school leaving and the low level of education of a large part of the inhabitants.

Figure no. 1. Geographical positioning of region 2SE



Source: (Rey, 2006)

Romania is part of European countries with the most favourable pedo-climatic conditions for obtaining quality agricultural productions and in significant quantities, which can cover an important segment of domestic demand for agro-food products. Although it has high potential, yields from Romanian agriculture are modest and show a use of inputs far below optimal values.

Agriculture has an important role in Romania, if we report to the size of the population of the rural area and the degree of employment. Approximately 45.7% of the population in our country lives in the countryside, compared with around 23.6% in the Member States of the European

Union. About 30% of the population is employed in agriculture, compared with around 2% in the old Member States of the European Union.

There are significant differences between rural and urban areas, the first being part of a higher level of poverty and a Lower corresponding standard of living.

If we compare with other countries in the European Union, the agricultural sector in Romania has a relatively high share in gross value added (VAB), but is lagging behind in terms of labour productivity.

4. Human resources in rural area 2SE

On July 1, 2016, residents after home in the development region 2SE were 2,865,838 people, which mean 12.89% of the total population of Romania. The region is ranked third region by number of inhabitants, after the northeast region and the region of Sud Muntenia.

The most populated counties of the region are represented by: Constanta, with 769,337 inhabitants (26.85% of the total population of the region), Galați, with 630,683 inhabitants (22.01% of the total population of the region) and Buzău, with 477,071 inhabitants (16.65% of Total population of the region). At the opposite pole are the counties of Vrancea, with 390,861 inhabitants (13.64% of the total population of the region), Brăila, with 354,467 inhabitants (12.37% of the total population of the region) and Tulcea, with 243,419 inhabitants (8.49% of the total population of the region).

Table no. 1. Administrative Organisation of the South East region at 31.12.2011

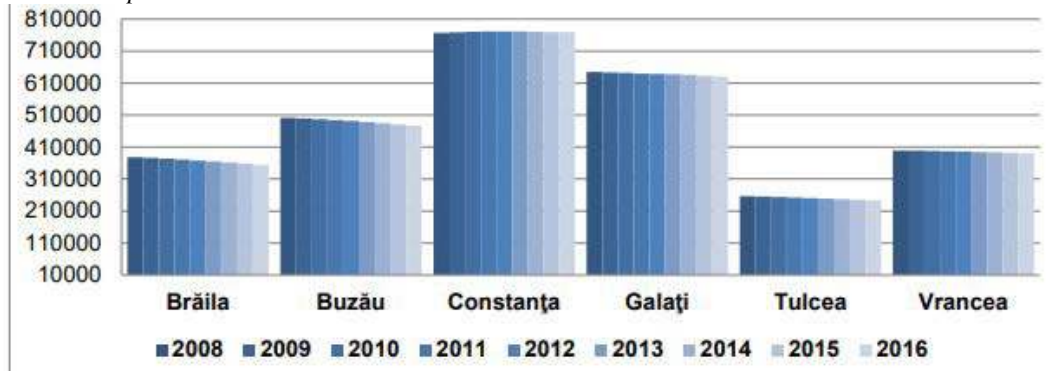
County	Total area (km2)	% of regional territory	Number of cities and municipalities	Of which municipalities:	Number of communes	Number of villages
Constanta	7.071	20	12	3	58	188
Galați	4.466	12	4	2	61	180
Tulcea	8.499	24	5	1	46	133
Brăila	4.766	13	4	1	40	140
Buzău	6.103	17	5	2	82	475
Vrancea	4.857	14	5	2	68	331
Total	35.762	100	35	11	355	1.447

Source: Processed data from INS, *The Statistical Yearbook of Romania*, 2012

In the territory of the region, the share of the inhabitants is not uniform and varies from one county to another. We meet a predominantly urban population in the towns of Constanța or Brăila, and in Vrancea, the inhabitants choose the rural area. Due to the development of rural areas, but also of higher pollution in urban space, the population chooses to migrate from towns to villages.

From 2008 to 2016, the inhabitants of the region, after home, counted a decrease of 80,836 people. The reduction was permanent in the period 2008-2016. All Counties of the region have been Shrinking the population in the studied period, except Constanta County, which has experienced a slight increase in population, with 2,679 people.

Figure no. 2. Population evolution 2008-2016



Source: Data taken from INS Tempo On-line 21.11.2019

The activity rate of the working age inhabitants (15-64 years) increased in the year 2015 compared to 2002 reaching the highest value in the analysed range. In 2016, a reduction in activity rate by 2 percentage points was noted compared to the previous year, reaching 61.3%, lower than that recorded in 2002 (62.1%).

However, at the level of the SE region it was noted in 2016 an activity rate higher than the national average (61.3% at the region's level versus 53.7% at national level). The activity rate of male residents in the year 2016 is 24% higher than the activity rate of the female population.

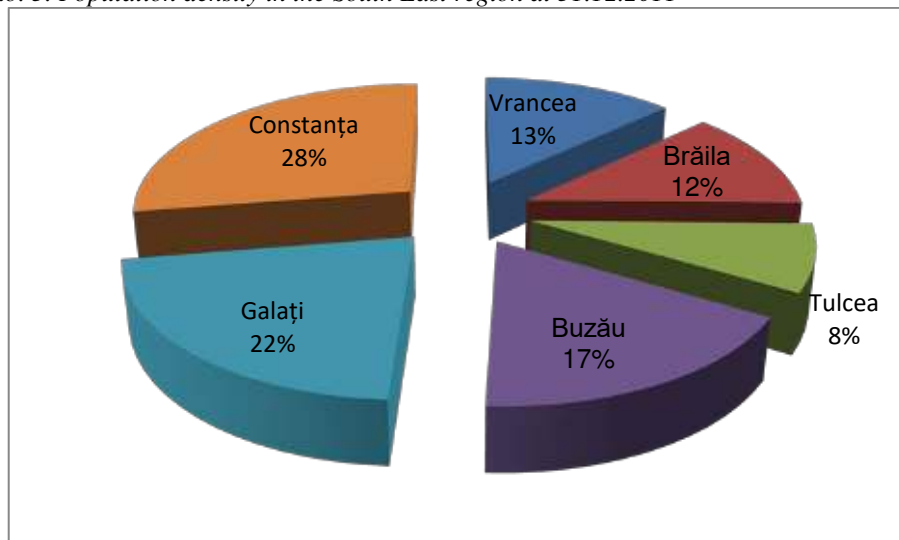
In the period 2002-2016 the activity rate of male inhabitants increased by 1.5%, with a maximum in 2015 (75.8%) While the activity rate of female residents amounted to a reduction of 3.6%.

The urban activity rate is higher than the rural area by 4% (63.1% in urban areas versus 59.1% in rural areas). In the years 2002-2016, the activity rate in urban space increased by 4%, while the activity rate in rural area decreased by 7.5%.

5. The level of living and the degree of poverty in the 2SE region

The South East region cannot enjoy real success in terms of employment. This represents 9.95% of our country's workforce. The main hiring industries in this region are the shipbuilding industry, apparel, services such as tourism and trade, and agriculture.

Figure no. 3. Population density in the South East region at 31.12.2011



Source: Processed data from INS, *The Statistical Yearbook of Romania*, 2012

The population of the whole country has been low for some time in the drilling of external migration or low-level natality from the last two decades. Demographic decline, major infrastructure problems and deindustrialisation negatively influence the popularization of both cities and villages.

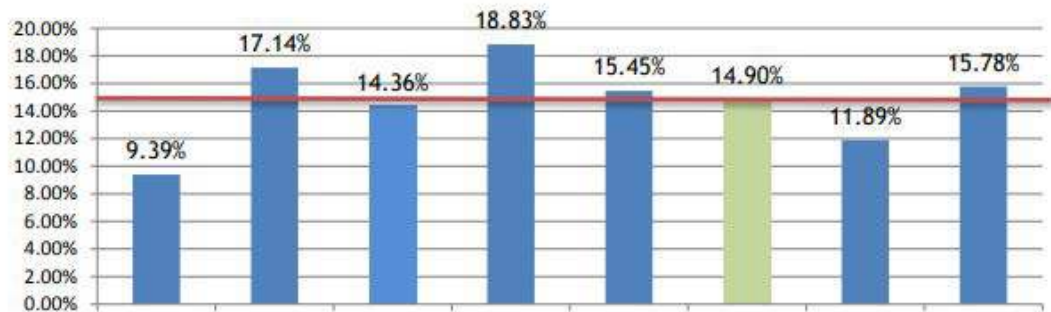
The low volume of inhabitants and the precarious evolution of the economy have led to the modification of the occupational structure within the counties of the South East region. We are noting a sharp decrease in the number of inhabitants in both rural and urban areas due to migration External. Cities will come to a difficult confrontation with regard to the development of institutions for job creation.

If we refer to the workforce in this area, we can observe the following:

- The south-east region contributes quite a bit to the structure of skilled workers, you have exactly 12.12%. The region is on the third place.
- It is almost the last of all the other development regions on the contribution to the structure of unskilled workers (10.5%).
- Has a deficit on the number of specialists in different fields (8.34%).
- It ranks 2nd on the services sector, after the Northeast region (16.20%).

In this area unskilled workers are above the national average. We note in the figure below that it is the fourth region with the lowest share of unskilled workers.

Figure no. 4. Share of unskilled workers



Source: Data retrieved from https://www.piarom.ro/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Studiu_forta_de_munca-2016.10.03-TIPAR.pdf?x44818

Variations are recorded within the labour structure from one county to another depending on the fields of activity.

Table no. 2. Workforce structure by groups of employees

Group of employees	Brăila	Buzău	Constanta	Galați	Tulcea	Vrancea
Administrative officials	4,71%	5,60%	7,44%	4,04%	4,49%	4,53%
Skilled workers in agriculture, fisheries and forestry	0,27%	0,52%	0,29%	0,24%	0,63%	0,66%
Workers in the services sector	14,06%	12,37%	19,38%	15,38%	15,78%	15,11%
Legislative body, public administration, senior officials	6,34%	6,45%	7,57%	6,59%	6,00%	5,90%

Skilled and assimilated workers	20,59%	15,10%	16,34%	19,34%	20,82%	10,54%
Unskilled workers	15,23%	21,99%	11,61%	11,22%	16,91%	21,99%
Operators in installations and machines	13,52%	12,74%	10,74%	12,15%	11,73%	15,71%
Specialists in various sectors of activity	17,73%	18,33%	16,89%	20,94%	17,01%	19,32%
Technicians	7,54%	6,89%	9,74%	8,10%	6,63%	6,22%

Source: Data processed from the work of the study on labour analysis at the level of Romania's development regions, for the year 2015

6. Living standards indicators

The level of living in the region analysed is the lowest of all regions of our country.

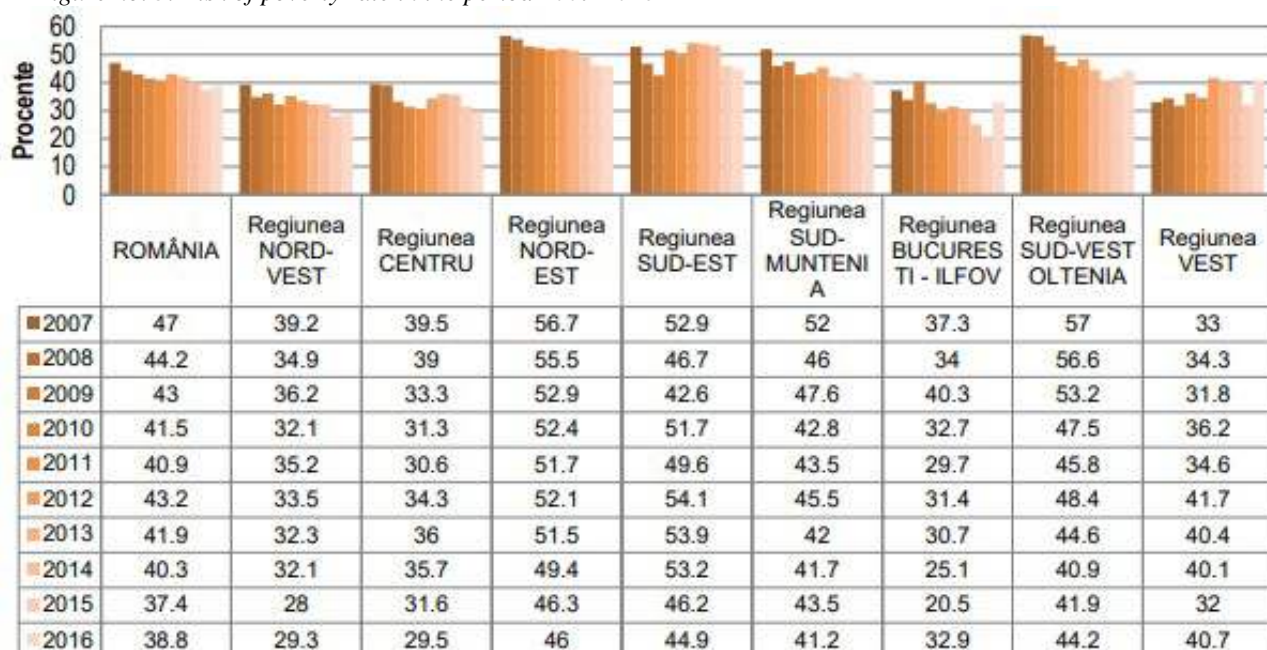
The severe material deprivation rate poses an important factor in reflecting the standard of living. This indicator recorded in 2016 a value of 29.9%, ranking the south-east region in the first place between development regions.

Another important indicator is the risk of poverty rate. Persons reflecting this indicator shall fall within the following categories:

- Have available come-ins below the poverty threshold;
- Is in a state of severe material deprivation;
- lives in a very low-intensity country of work. (<http://infraed.ro/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/PRAI-SE-.pdf> Accessed On 23.12.2019)

Following the analysis of this indicator, the region ranks second between regions, recording a value of 44.9% in 2016.

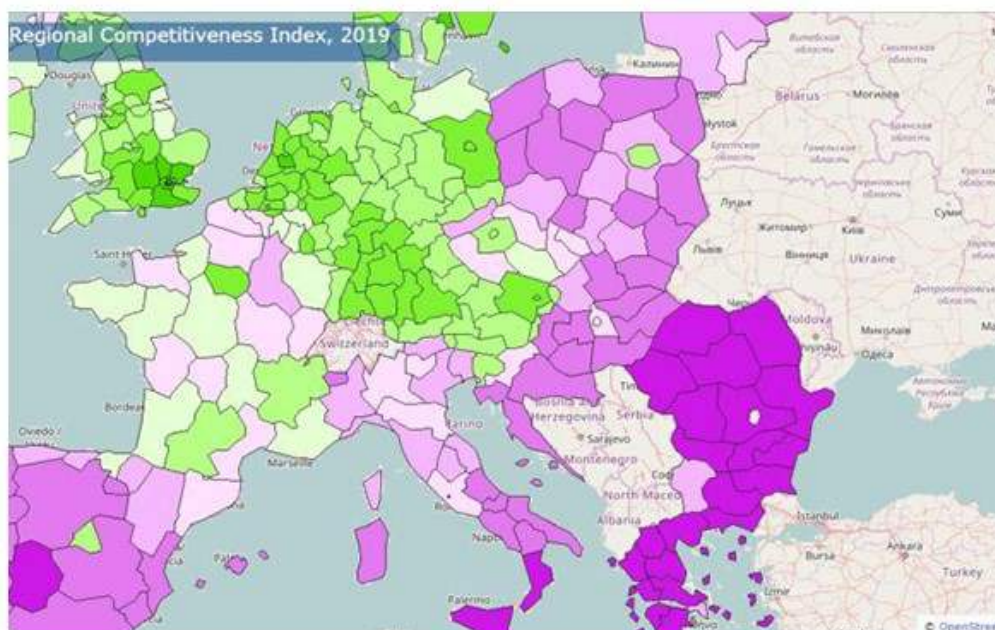
Figure no. 5. Risk of poverty rate in the period 2007-2016



Source: Data processed on the INS database TEMPO online to date 23.12.2019

In October 2019, the South-East Region was ranked second among the poorest regions in Europe.

Figure no. 6. Interactive map by the European Commission



Source: Data retrieved from the website <https://www.catchy.ro/regiunea-sud-est-din-romania-este-a-doua-cea-mai-saraca-din-ue/153246> on the date 19.12.2019

At the level of Romania, the most competitive region is Bucharest-Ilfov, followed by the Western Region. The last place is located South-East Region. The European population is significantly affected by the risk of poor, certain categories of the population posing a higher risk of poverty due to difficulties in finding and maintaining a job with sufficient remuneration due to discrimination and Social exclusion to which they are exposed. In this category, women, elderly and young people are falling.

7. Conclusions

The reductions of the number of inhabitants and the process from the economic sphere have led to the modification of the occupational structure of the South East Region. Following the study on the region I found a decrease in the employment segment in the industry field.

A major problem is constituted by the stressed population ageing process. The South East Region strikes a large workforce shortage due to external migration to the countries of the European Union. The level of living in this region is lower than the other regions of the country. This is a necessary factor in early school leaving and the low level of education of a large part of the inhabitants.

In the future, the demographic ageing process will mean a pressure to improve the care services of older people.

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