

Analysis on Rural Development of Region 2 South East

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Abstract

Agriculture is now seen as the maker of sustainable and sustainable development of an area or environment. The effects of agriculture are increasingly visible today. For a long time, agriculture has persisted in a crisis zone, but the importance of having a more accurate vision would lead to multifunctional and cost-effective development for different areas in the development regions of our country.

In this article we set out to objectively analyze the agricultural sector and rural development in the South-East region of Romania, studying in depth the elements on which the potential for agricultural development is based, but also how it can evolve with the help of the workforce in this region.

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

J.E.L. classification: O18, Q01, Q14

1. Introduction

The rural area comprises all activities that take place outside the urban area and comprise three essential components, namely: (Bold I., Buciuman E., Drăghici N., 2003, p. 15-21)

- administrative communities made up of relatively few members and with mutual relations;
- pronounced dispensation of the population and collective services;
- the special economic role of agriculture and forestry.

The main purpose of this study depends on identifying some ways to develop the attractiveness of rural areas by reclaiming the circumstances of young employment in rural areas of South-East Region.

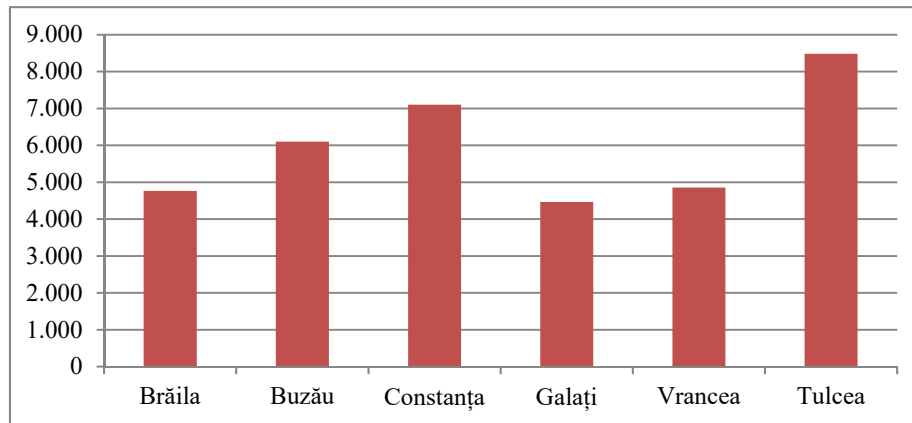
2. Theoretical background

Less satisfactory living conditions are much more prevalent in rural areas and the low level of education is a significant problem in employment.

Agriculture is an important role in the rural economy, especially since our country is a predominantly rural state. Agriculture and forestry are essential sources of Romania compared to other Member States of the European Union. We recall that almost 32.6% of the population represents the agricultural and forestry sectors compared to 5.3% of the European Union.

The municipalities and towns of the region have an intravilan area of 45,921.86 hectares, the largest share being Constanta, and at the opposite pole is Tulcea. In the figure below we see the positioning of the counties in the region by area.

Figure no. 1. Counties of Region 2 South – East



Source: Own Processed Data

3. Research methodology

In this project, like research methodology, we used examination instruments and classical observation, and the research methods were based on the basic principles of scientific research. We used instruments based on deep analysis and documentation and international literature. In this paper we used direct instruments of data and information from de internal and international literature, but also from scientific articles that was published in various journals and from books.

4.The particularities of Region 2 South – East

The region under review comprises almost all forms of relief. It is open to the sea and this gives it the opportunity to develop port activities and maritime transport. In the figure below we can observe the geographical positioning of the South-East region.

Figure no. 2. Geographical positioning of region 2SE



Source: Image taken from the <https://www.cjgalati.ro/images/stories/formulare/studiu-demografie-2014.pdf> website on 04.06.2020

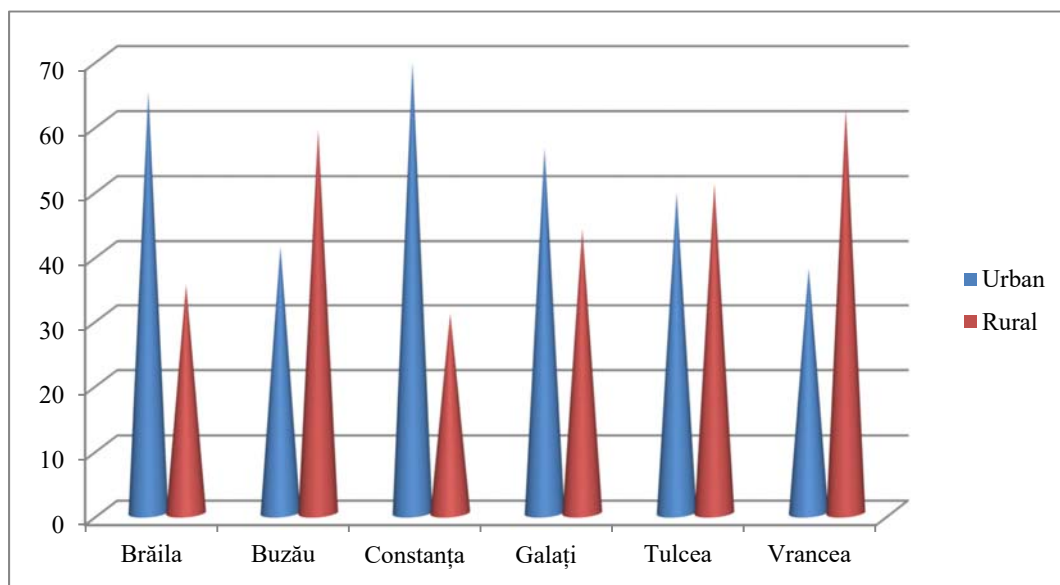
In recent years, demographic change has been reflected in different changes in the number of inhabitants of our country. From year to year there is a decrease in the population in both urban and rural areas.

The region-specific areas are as follows:

- a. Area of the Bărăgan Plain;
- b. North Dobrogea;
- c. South-East Dobrogea;
- d. Central Dobrogea;
- e. Southern Moldova;
- f. Curve subcarpaths;

In counties such as Brăila or Constanta the population is more prevalent in the urban area, while in Vrancea the population predominates in the countryside. We see in the following figure the distribution of the population by residence averages.

Figure no. 3. Distribution of residents by areas of residence



Source: Own processed data on PDR. Sud_Est_2014

The demographic decline in the South-East Region has a negative influence on the economy and society in general.

5. The main indicators of economic development of the South-East Region

The South-East region ranks in the middle of the podium if we refer to the number of enterprises in our country. They have undergone a negative trend in recent years, resulting in a less positive turnover.

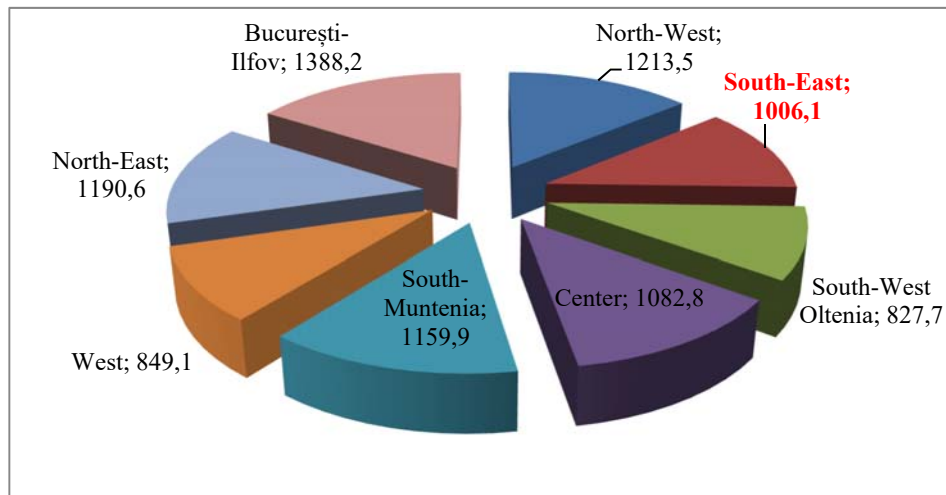
In recent years, the region's population has seen a decreasing trend due to the emigration of a large number of people, but also due to negative demographic trends.

In developed countries in Europe, such as the UK, Germany, Italy, France, the population is growing a lot more active than in our country.

The South-East region is close to the last positions according to the division of the active population by development regions. The lowest values are recorded by the West Region with 849.1 thousand workers and by the South-West Oltenia Region with 827.7 thousand workers with employment contracts in force.

In the figure below we see the distribution of the active population by development regions in our country.

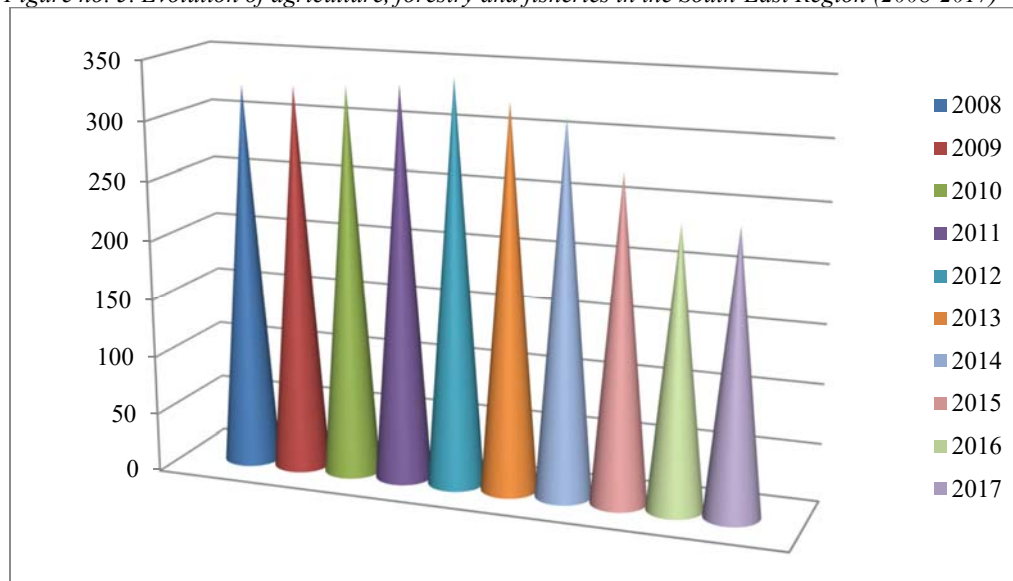
Figure no. 4. Active population in Romania (2017 – thousands)



Source: Own Processed Data from INS, Tempo – Online, 2019

The area of agriculture, forestry and fisheries has declined in recent years, and residents have gradually lost interest in this area. In the figure below we see the evolution of this area from 2008 to 2017.

Figure no. 5. Evolution of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in the South-East Region (2008-2017)



Source: Own processed data from INS, TEMPO – Online, 12.11.2020

Between 2008 and 2017, the active population of the South-East Region decreased by almost 9%, this being negative for the region, especially since the sharper decrease was in the agriculture.

Gross Domestic Product increased year-on-year. At the level of the Region analyzed, the highest level of economic development is recorded by Constanta, and the lowest level is recorded by Tulcea County with only 5,944.9 million lei. In the table below we see GDP at the level of the South-East Region in the period 2012-2016.

Table no. 1. Gross Domestic Product by Counties, 2012-2016, South-East Region

Counties	Years				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	64.410,4	71.624,5	75.293,7	76.189,7	79.909,8
Brăila	6.945,8	7.410,7	7.360,7	7.710,3	8.382,3
Buzău	8.714,8	9.579,7	9.438,8	10.258,4	10.435,3
Constanta	26.322,5	30.566	33.947,8	32.791,6	34.433,7
Galați	11.318,6	12.195,1	12.646,9	12.613,6	12.9470,1
Tulcea	4.902,8	5.252,4	5.151,4	5.519,2	5.944,9
Vrancea	6.205,9	6.620,6	6.748,1	7.296,6	7.743,5

Source: Own processed data from INS, TEMPO- Online, 12.11.2019 (Evolution of economic development in the South-East Region)

6. Conclusions

European states are going through a multitude of changes that are generating essential changes in their development. In recent years, certain measures have been taken to develop and capitalize on underdeveloped areas in order to create a balance between regions.

In this paper we briefly analyzed both the results and the effects of the evolution of the South-East region taking into account the external environment. The work consists of two parts. In the first part of it we specified some of the peculiarities of the South-East Region, and in the second part we chose to talk about the evolution of economic activity in this area, based on the countryside and especially on agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

The information from this study led to an accurate X-ray of the level in the region is also the need to develop a set of plans and measures to help the growth of the development sectors.

For the development of the economic environment in the region we have identified a number of measures, namely:

- Development, but also digitisation of the rural area by increasing the agrarian domain;
- Improving agriculture through support activities such as spin-offs or start-ups;
- Increase business competition through the development of industrial and technological parks;
- Development of the educational environment in rural areas.

These measures shall take into account the efficient use of the funds and resources enjoyed by the whole region for its development.

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