

The evolution of the work resources in Romania. Case study, Calarasi county

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Abstract: *The demographic aging of the rural population and of the population in general, has consequences on the multiple aspects of the agrarian structures, of the quality of human resources, of managerial leadership, organisation of production, the type of technical progress. According to the main demographic indicators, the population in Călărași county presents a series of features that provide, in general, a balanced character of the structures and its evolutionary processes. In order to understand the meaning of the development of the rural economy, of the village, of the agriculture in general, it is required to know the evolution of the rural population, its demographic and socio-professional structure in close connection with the urban population because, between these two categories of sub-population there are interdependent and different relations in terms of demographic, economic, social, cultural status.*

Key words: *demographic and socio-professional structure, rural population, rural economy work resources*

INTRODUCTION

The rural area, on the one hand, transferred to the city together with the work force and a range of economic activities which belongs to this area, and on the other hand, it developed a series of non-agricultural activities [3]. Another problem the rural area faces in Călărași is the poor representation of services for the population, such as: maintenance and repair of things and household equipment, radio and TV repair, hygiene, sewing, dyeing and dry cleaning etc.

From the total of employees at the level of the year 2012, from 47498 persons, the share has the activity of *services providing*, with a number of 21707 employees; followed by the activity in the *agricultural companies*, with a number of 8184 employees; *the activity provided as post office clerk, CEC and other similar activities*, with a number of 7730 persons; the *education activity* – 4098 persons; *health sector* – 2594 persons; clerk in *the town hall* – 1071 employees; employees in the *veterinary dispensary* – 141 persons. The activity developed in the *craft* sector is insufficiently represented, respectively 553 persons, of which: 54 persons – *carpets weaving* (Oltenița), 101 persons – *wood processing* (Ciocănești, Oltenița, Modelu, Budești, Frumușani, Valea Argovei, Vasilați etc.); 37 persons – *braiding* (Călărași, Modelu, Roseți, Ulmu); 5 persons – *stitches* (Modelu); 356 employees in other craft activities. Within the activity of *services providing*, the share belongs to *the commerce activity*, with a number of 5558 employees, activity that appears in almost all localities in the county, except for Gurbănești and Dichiseni localities [1].

Wood processing, with a number of 718 employees, is the best represented in the localities: Roseți -33 pers., Modelu, Soldanu, Budești – 30 pers., Chiselet, Borcea, Ciocănești, Curcani, Independența, Luica, Lupșanu, Nana, Plătărești, Perișoru, Radovanu, Spanțov, Ulmeni, Vasilați with a number between 15- 23 employees[1].

The constructions activity is well represented in almost all county localities, with a number of 5181 employees, distributed as follows: Modelu- 350 pers., Radovanu -115 pers., Ulmu and Dor Mărunt – 100 persons etc. [3]. Starting with 1990, once with the beginning of the construction of private houses in the rural area, this activity improved and attracted a part of the population who left other sectors. A remarkable increase has *the tailoring activity*, with a number of 4500 employees, activity which, is also in all county localities. For example, in Modelu locality, of the total of 1300 employees, 400 persons are involved in this activity. With these activities of *services providing*, although weakly represented, there are the activities of *metal processing* (Modelu, Budești, Radovanu, Roseți etc.), *shoes making* (Ileana, Modelu, Nana etc.), *radio-Tv repair* (Modelu, Chirnogi, Plătărești, Vasilați etc.) [1]. The development of the existing services network for the

population in the rural area and the establishment of other services such as maintenance and repair of objects and household equipment, hygiene, dyeing and dry cleaning etc, would create the prospect of increasing the employment level in general and of women employment in particular.

On the whole county, the activity of services providing is relatively well represented and proportionally distributed, existing localities where all structure of services are found (Borcea, Budești, Chiselet, Ciocănești, Ileana, Independența, Lupșanu, Radovanu, Roseți etc.), but also localities where there are no such activities (Gurbănești, Dichiseni, Ștefan Vodă, Vâlcelele) [2]. In the other sectors of activity: education, health, veterinary, town hall, CEC, post office, all county localities benefit by these services.

LAYOUT

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For a more complex characterisation of the county, the analysis took into consideration the most important features of the social and economic sector, expressed by a set of analysis criteria. The analysis of these sectors allowed the identification of the development stage and of the resources needed to support a sustainable development. In order to make this complex analysis with a high level of objectivity, a set of criteria was given to each sector that highlights the problems existing within it.

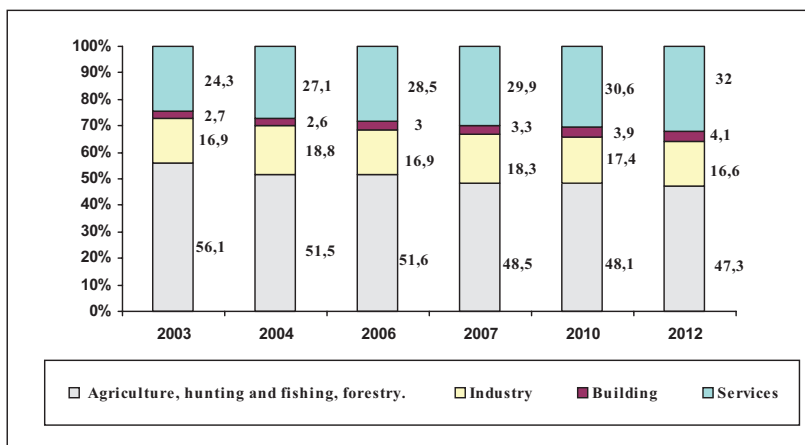
RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Further on, we present the evolution of the population employed in agriculture compared to other sectors of economy, at the level of Călărași county, where, given a trend of steady employment (Table 1., and Figure 1) of the county economy (from 101,4 thousand persons at the end of 2003 it reached 101,3 thousand persons in 2012), the agriculture developed specifically as an effect of the land privatisation and inadequate technical facilities.

As the data show, there have been significant changes in the structure of the active population on activity sectors, but also within each sector separately. Thus, the number of persons employed in agriculture in the period 2003-2012, had an accentuated decline from 56.1% to 47.3%. Regarding the industry and constructions, the number of persons employed in these activities has an oscillating evolution from 16.9% to 16.6% for industry and from 2.7% to 4.1% for constructions in the same period. Instead, the services increased from 24.3% to 32% over the same period. Note that the number of employees increased in the analyzed period, from 43,975 persons in 2003 to 47,498 persons in 2012, as shown in Table 2, and Figure 2.

The share of women in total employees, on an ascending trend, is increasing in the analyzed period from 21.9% to 23.8%, mainly due to the development of the food industry and textile industry. [3].

The number of persons employed in commerce activity increased in the period 2003 – 2012, from 4392 persons, to 6629 persons, while in agriculture and industry the employment level decreased year by year. Analysing the population employment level – active population at 1000 inhabitants and the employment level of the labour resources [4] in 2012 on each locality of Călărași county it is found out that only 42% of the total population (313,626 inhabitants) represents active population, the percent ranging between 31% (Ștefan cel Mare locality) and 56% (Ulmu locality) [4].



Source: Data processed –General Direction of Statistics of Călărași county [5].

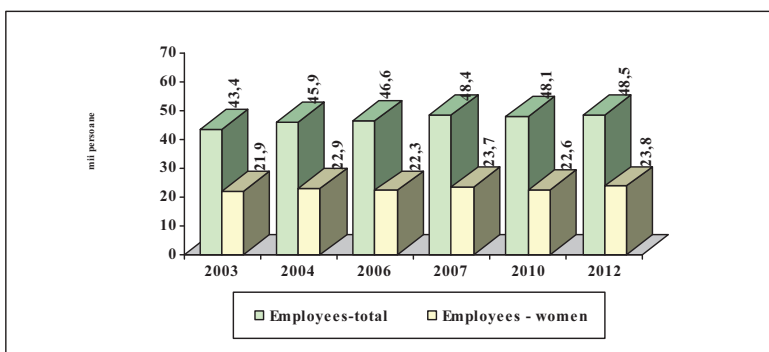
Figure 1. Structure of civil employed population on main activities of economy in Călărași county

Table 1. Civil employed Population, on activities of the national economy, according to CAEN, in the period 2003-2012 (thousand persons)

Specification	2003	2004	2006	2007	2010	2012
Total	101,4	100,4	101,6	101,3	101,5	101,3
<i>Agriculture, hunting and forestry</i>	56,8	51,6	52,3	49	48,7	47,7
<i>Fishing and fish growing</i>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2
<i>Industry</i>	17,1	18,9	17,2	18,5	17,7	16,8
<i>Extractive industry</i>	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<i>Manufacturing industry</i>	15,7	17,7	16	17,4	16,6	15,6
<i>Electric power and heating, gas and water</i>	1,2	1,1	1,1	1	1	1,1
<i>Constructions</i>	2,7	2,6	3	3,4	4	4,2
<i>Commerce</i>	7,2	7,8	8,4	8,5	8,1	9
<i>Hotels and restaurants</i>	0,4	0,8	0,8	0,9	1	0,8
<i>Transport, storage and communication</i>	2,9	2,9	3,3	3,7	4,1	3,6
<i>Financial intermediations</i>	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,6
<i>Real estate transactions and other services</i>	2,6	3,1	3,1	3,3	3,3	3,7
<i>Public administration and defence</i>	2,1	2,4	2,6	2,8	2,8	3,1
<i>Education</i>	4,5	4,5	4,7	4,8	4,8	4,9
<i>Health and social assistance</i>	3,8	4,1	4,3	4,5	4,8	5

Source: General Direction of Statistics of Călărași County [5].

It is noted the structure of population on age and gender in 2012; thus the share belongs to the population aged between 30 and 40 followed by the population aged between 40 and 50 at both genders, a good aspect for an agriculture characterised by the phenomenon of aging and feminine predominance [3].



Source: Data processed – General Direction of Statistics of Călărași County [5].

Figure 2. Evolution of the number of employees

Table 2. Evolution of the average number of employees, on activities of the national in Călărași county

Specification	2003	2004	2006	2007	2010	2012
Total	43975	44298	44095	44701	46336	47498
	100,0	100,7	100,3	101,7	105,4	108,0
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	6895	5391	5292	5394	4705	3924
	100,0	78,2	76,8	78,2	68,2	56,9
Fishing and fish growing	69	78	132	86	122	168
	100,0	113,0	191,3	124,6	176,8	243,5
Industry ⁽¹⁾	14675	15914	14501	15010	14418	13967
	100,0	108,4	98,8	102,3	98,2	95,2
Constructions	2760	2297	2440	2272	2940	3706
	100,0	83,2	88,4	82,3	106,5	134,3
Commerce	4392	5033	5044	4874	5503	6629
	100,0	114,6	114,8	111,0	125,3	150,9
Hotels and restaurants	303	630	685	762	852	622
	100,0	207,9	226,1	251,5	281,2	205,3
Transport, storage and communications	2512	2193	2290	2414	2656	2314
	100,0	87,3	91,2	96,1	105,7	92,1
From which :	1046	660	601	642	690	613
Post office and communications						
	100,0	63,1	57,5	61,4	66,0	58,6
Financial intermediations	500	500	495	461	615	611
	100,0	100,0	99,0	92,2	123,0	122,2
Real estate transactions and other services provided	1178	1350	1572	1721	1786	2311
	100,0	114,6	133,4	146,1	151,6	196,2
Public administration and defence	2134	2275	2465	2531	2821	2990
	100,0	106,6	115,5	118,6	132,2	140,1
Education	4345	4314	4205	4307	4450	4502
	100,0	99,3	96,8	99,1	102,4	103,6
Health and social assistance	3623	3656	4068	4084	4350	4504
	100,0	100,9	112,3	112,7	120,1	124,3
Other activities of the national economy	589	667	906	785	1118	1250
	100,0	113,2	153,8	133,3	189,8	212,2

Source: General Direction of Statistics of Călărași County [5].

The population employed in services, administrative, social activities, etc., is lower as percentage. At the same time, most of the population working full-time in the

unproductive sector, makes also a productive activity in agriculture and other secondary sectors, helping the family members - farmers or working in their small farms or in hobby – farms. It is a characteristic of the rural population to work simultaneously in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. From the teacher, master, doctor, worker, clerk, to the priest, mostly working in their own household.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

From the analysis of the labor force market in Romania, case study, Calarasi, the following conclusions:

- The rural area is, from occupational point of view, primarily a production area in which the operations of primary sectors have a relatively high percentage, from economical point of view. The sectors of food production (field crops, pastures, vegetable growing, viticulture, horticulture, livestock), forestry and forest exploitation, industrialization of wood, livestock, agriculture related industries, domestic industry and crafts, have their share in the overall activity in the rural area.

- Much of the professions practiced in the rural area are practical professions, manual ones, some of them requiring continuous qualification. In addition, by the nature of the activity, the phenomenon of mutual aid, cooperation among the village inhabitants is more present than in the urban area.

- This multi-activity has multiple effects on the state of the rural population, including self-consumption of food.

- Much of crafts have taken during the time a great cultural meaning, given the wealth of folklore and ethnography characterizing the Romanian rural area, basically turning into a small craft industry. Thus, the weaving, stitching, knitting, woodworking, etc developed.

- Currently, due to the lack of real support for this sector and not encourage young people to settle in the rural areas, the share of craftsmen and artisans decreased a lot.

So, between the problems faced by craft and craft activities, on the one hand the lack of funds for modernization of production can be identified and on the other hand the lack of young apprentices to learn and take craft.

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