

## **HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL AREA - AS A RURAL DEVELOPMENT COMPONENT - IN THE BUCHAREST-ILFOV REGION OF ROMANIA**

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### **Abstract**

*The paper aimed to present the rural human resources development during the period 2007-2013 in the Bucharest-Ilfov Region of Romania, as a rural development component. It is based on the statistical data provided by our studies regarding HRD projects implemented in this area, financed from structural funds (European Social Fund). The data have been processed into the following indicators: number of projects implemented in the Bucharest-Ilfov region promoting long term sustainability of rural areas in terms of human resources development and employment, number of participants from rural areas in the integrated programs, employment rate, HR development, Bucharest-Ilfov region, rural area. During the analyzed period, the number of projects implemented for the human resources development has continuously increased, thanks to the structural funds financing in the first programming period in Romania. As a conclusion, the Bucharest-Ilfov region has an important rural human resources, suitable for structural projects and structural fundraising, for the next programming period 2014-2020.*

**Keywords** : ESF, HR development, BI Region, Romania

### **INTRODUCTION**

We can not talk about rural development without considering human resources development from rural areas, because the population is by definition, a component of the rural area[1]. After 2007, the ESF interventions in Romania in the field of HR development, assures investment in human capital, modernization of education and training systems, increasing the access to employment and strengthening the social inclusion for vulnerable groups[2], including rural population. In this context, the paper present an analysis of the evolution of rural HR development in the Bucharest-Ilfov region, during the projects implementation, thanks to the structural funds financing.

### **MATERIAL AND METHOD**

In order to characterize the evolution of HR development in the rural Ilfov area, the

following indicators were used: number of projects implemented in the BI region promoting long term sustainability of rural areas in terms of human resources development and employment, number of participants from rural areas in the integrated programs, employment rate, HR development, BI region, rural area. The period analyzed in this study is 2007-2011, part of the first programming period in Romania, 2007-2013. The data have been collected from the websites of Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection, and National Institute of Statistics, personal processed and interpreted.

### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

In Romania, the interventions for HR development are financed within the SOPHRD 2007-2013. In the rural areas the projects are implemented under the 5.2 key area of interventions: "Promoting long term sustainability of rural areas in terms of human

resources development and employment”, to the aim of equal access to quality education and the employability of human capital in rural areas. During the period 2007-2011, the number of projects implemented under the 5.2 key area of interventions has increased up to 95, both strategic and grants, in total amount of 724.056.252,9 RON. Some of the projects are implemented in only one region, but most of them are implemented at the national or multiregional level – two regions or more.

Table 1. Number of projects implemented during the period 2007-2011 on K.A.I. 5.2.

Region	NE	SE	S	SV	V	NV	C	BI
no. of projects	33	30	41	29	23	28	38	16

The projects ensures the qualification of rural population, especially of those involved in subsistence agriculture, in areas in demand on the labour market: tourism, construction, complementary services, specific crafts, social or healthcare services, information technology/telecommunications etc. The rural population involved in these projects will be supported to achieve necessary skills in order to fulfil personal development and to facilitate their insertion on the labour market: compulsory ICT and foreign languages modules.

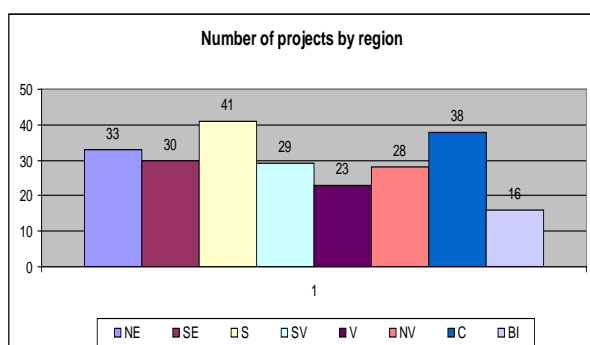


Fig.1. Number of projects implemented by region

From the total amount of projects, only 7% are implemented in the Bucharest-Ilfov region. The reason for this situation could be the specific of the region, with rural area near the capital Bucharest, and the restricted

geographical area, comparing to the other regions.

In the same period, the employment rate in the rural part of the region is increasing, thanks to these interventions, although the economic crisis has been felt in the last years (Table 2).

Table 2. Evolution of the employment rate in BI region[3]

Employment rate	2007	2008	2009
Urban	63,0	56,3	54,9
Rural	54,8	64,5	65,4

Even if there are not available data yet regarding the number of participants for each region in every projects, still we can analyse the increasing trend for the program indicator witch is measuring the physical progress of the interventions at the national level (Table 3):

Table 3. Number of participants from rural areas in the integrated programs[4]

Base 2005	2007	2008	2009	2010	target 2015
96.790	0	0	3.174	12.122	150.000

## CONCLUSIONS

The economic crisis had an inevitable impact on the continue vocational training (CVT). Nevertheless. the number of participants from rural areas in the integrated programs in increasing at the national level. Howether the number of HRD projects implemented in the rural area of BI region represents only 7% from the total amount of projects.

As a conclusion, the Bucharest-Ilfov region has an important rural human resources, suitable for structural projects and structural fundraising, for the next programming period in Romania, 2014-2020.

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