

REGIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT SOUTH-WEST OLTENIA

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Abstract:

The development regions are territorial units large enough to constitute a good basis for developing and implementing regional development strategies, enabling efficient use of financial and human resources. Sustainable development strategy is precisely this desire to be "development that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Sustainable development has taken different meanings over time, so coverage is currently very high. In this paper I will present how sustainable development is influenced regiunii Sud West Oltenia various economic, social and environmental. Importance of the topic is given by the analysis made on these factors impact on sustainable development.

Key words: sustainable development, regional development, development strategy.

JEL classification: R1

South-West Oltenia Region covers an area of 29,212 km² and is made up of five counties: Dolj, Olt, Valcea, Mehedinti and Gorj, and coincides roughly with the old historical region of Oltenia.

Carpathian Mountains and the Danube formed the northern, that natural boundaries in the southern region of Oltenia. The Danube is an important regional resource and monitor the border with Bulgaria and Serbia over a distance of 417 km. Also neighboring region and South Muntenia, Central and West.

South-West Oltenia has a population of 2,317,636 inhabitants, with a density below the national average (79.3 inhabitants / km² to 90.9 inhabitants / km²). The structure of rural-urban population is 52.8% to 47.2%, the most rural counties are River (59.6%), Valcea (55%) and Gorj (53.3%).

Relief region has a relatively balanced distribution, including mountains, plains, hills and plateaus. In the north of Oltenia is mountainous and hilly terrain (the Carpathians and the sub-Carpathian area), predominantly forests and grasslands. Plain area is specialized mainly in cultivation of cereals and is considered one of the most fertile in Central Europe.

Hydrological network is composed mainly of river Danube, Olt and Jiu rivers and provides the region with energetic role mainly in Romania (71.57% of the total hydropower production).

Oltenia region's soil is rich in coal, construction materials (marble, granite and other ornamental rocks), and non-ferrous minerals.

Localities network established in 40 cities, including 11 with class municipalities and 408 rural communes that comprise 2066. Most major cities are Craiova (302,622 inhabitants), Ramnicu Valcea (111,980 inhabitants), Drobeta-Turnu Severin (population 104,065), Miami (96,562 inhabitants) and Slatina (population 79,171). Among small cities (under 20,000) many do not have a proper structure and development: Vânju Great Dăbuleni, Scornicești, etc..

Sustainable development includes economic aims of sustainable development evaluation that requires evaluation of these objectives.

In this paper I focused on opportunities and prospects for current and future economic development of South-West Oltenia Region, which can positively or negatively influence the sustainable development of the region.

Gross domestic product (GDP) is the indicator that most accurately characterize the development of a region on a given period of time.

To tendency South-West Oltenia Region economy we considered an analysis of GDP by means during 2005 - 2012, in fact the share of industry, agriculture, construction and services in GDP.

Table. 1 Structure of GDP by types of resources in South-West Oltenia

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Industry	29.929.9	29.2	29.6		26.8	26.2	26.1	26.3
Agriculture	11.1	10.0	6.8	7.6	7.5	7, 4	7.3	7.2
Construction	7.0	8.0	6.2	10.9	11.7	12.1	12.4	12.7
Services	41.2	42.4	43.8	42.7	44.3	44, 8	44.9	44.7
Total taxes	10.7	10.5	10.5	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.3	9.1

Source: Table was developed by the author based on data from the Institute of Statistics and forecasts made by the Economic Forecasting Center.

As shown in the table above, the South-West Oltenia largest share of GDP have services between 41% and 45%. The strong tendency of the tertiary sector of the regional economy has driven some of the services industry more quickly than other activities. Population predilection toward specialization on a certain branch is determined to assert multiple training opportunities and opportunities to win important. In the region, trade and transportation have the highest share of total services, while financial intermediaries occupy the lowest position in this ranking. Health and social care services have evolved oscillating.

In second place is the industry with a share of approx. 26% of GDP. In this area there is a downward trend since Oltenia witnessed a map of difficult economic transition and industrial restructuring, these processes are here encountering greater resistance than other areas of the country, is somewhat delayed and occurred due to social tensions . In particular, were affected by the mining industry and a number of large enterprises. The economic structure is reflected in the above-mentioned regional GDP distribution among different economic sectors. An evolution shows a decrease in the share of agriculture in GDP and industry for services, like community development. Although justified by the potential of natural and economic tradition in the South-West Oltenia, the structure of GDP by economic sectors is not compatible with a modern and developed region, the main reason being differences in productivity between different economic sectors.

Following the evolution of sectoral employment in the region , there is a trend of declining employment rate in agriculture sector for services. This trend will likely continue in the future, as the modernization of regional economic structure, entailing increases in productivity. Medium and long term, however, economic restructuring and productivity growth will stimulate economic activity and job creation.

But GDP does not measure well-being of a nation, but only the value added produced per year in savings. Expresses the region's GDP the gross added value material goods and services incorporated into the Then final we analyzed the gross value added by sector in South-West Oltenia.

Table 2 The gross domestic product by industry

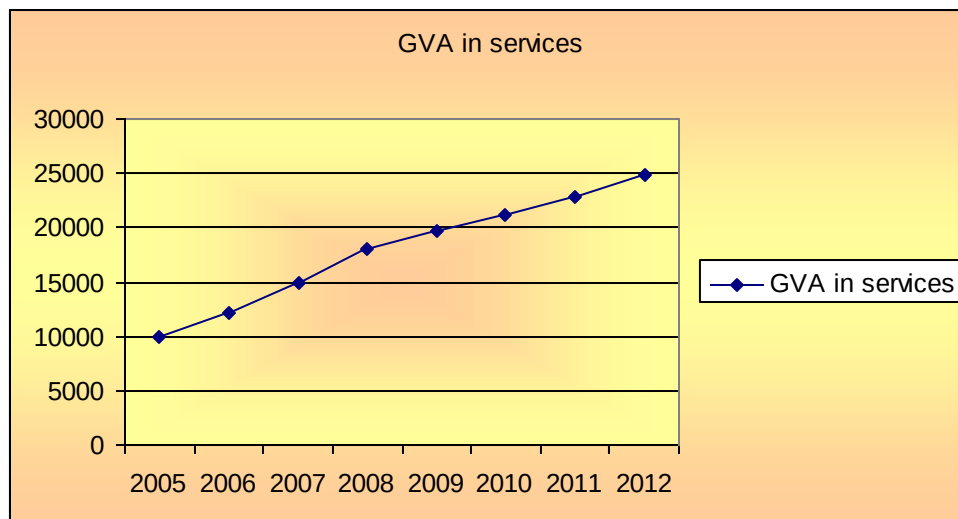
- million RON current prices -

South - West Oltenia								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GVA in Industry	7144,8	8335,9	10130,5	12168,0	11869,0	12385,3	13300,8	14539,2
GVA in agriculture	2660	2863,2	2322,4	3211,6	3336,9	3503,9	3735,9	4003,4
GVA in construction	1686,3	2280,3	3156,8	4590,8	5179,6	5720,6	6339,2	7034,0
GVA in services	9863	12110,8	14970,9	17978,1	19645,1	21210,7	22881,6	24760,9
Total GVA region	21354,1	25590,2	30580,6	37948,5	40030,5	42820,5	46257,6	50337,4
GDP	23920,5	28589,2	34168,0	42064,9	44329,3	47340,9	51003,1	55383,1

Source: Table was developed by the author based on data from the Institute of Statistics and forecasts made by the Economic Forecasting Center.

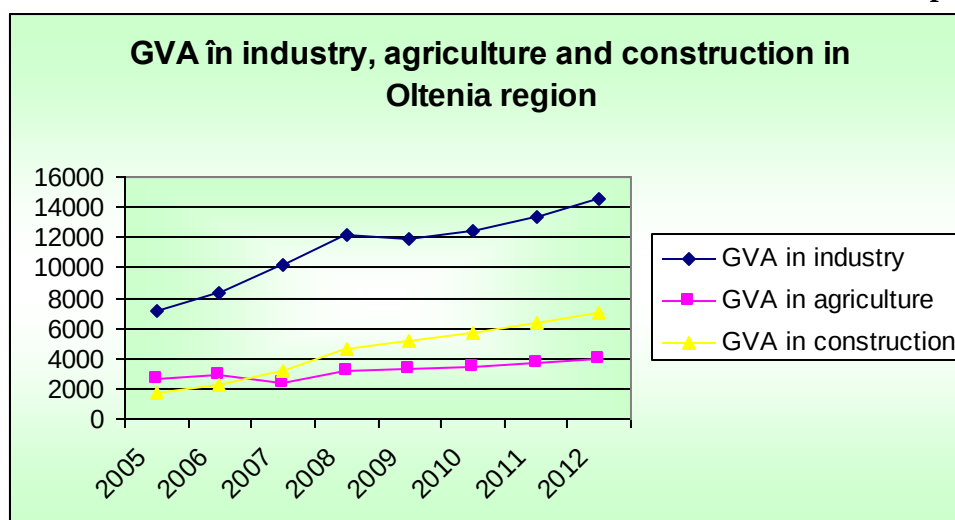
Most of the enterprises engaged in active region Home services.

Graph No. 1



Source: graph was made by the author based on data from Table 2

As shown in the table above, but also in the graphical representation in South-West Oltenia, gross value added in services has the highest value, being on an upward trend during the period under review positive development trend of this indicator, from 9863 million in 2005 to 21210.7 million lei in 2010, can only lead to the idea that the recorded value addition product services regionally, is a factor of sustainable development and its sustainable.



Source: graph was made by the author based on data from Table 2

On the second place in the region are the industry. In this branch, there is a sinuous evolution of this indicator in the South-West Oltenia region, this indicator is the growth trend from 2005 to 2008 and in 2009 decreased by 299 million. This decrease induces the adoption of decisions that are focused on restructuring, completed the development and specialization of existing industries by creating an environment conducive to innovative activity, stimulating new industries with products and adjust the level of preference for re-qualification of human resources, to be But to meet the rigors of the market, user demand.

Another branch of South-West Oltenia region, which had a tortuous development during analiazată agriculture. This is a "specialcase" in the South-West Oltenia, because in 2007, agriculture was affected by drought, which caused a decrease in crop production, livestock production has registered a growth in the first quarter, but throughout the year low, all being drought caused indirectly by lowering the amount of available futaje.

Thus, the agricultural sector decreases its contribution to GDP, with 540.8 million lei in 2007 compared to 2006, being supplanted by a significant increase in construction sector.

Agriculture and construction last year rose by 21% and 26%, resulting in growth of 7.1% of GDP, while the industry has grown only 1.3%, the lowest in the past eight years.

Agriculture are at the beginning of a long and difficult process of modernization and restructuring, designed to bring greater efficiency and build upon the important agricultural potential of the region. Climatic conditions, terrain and soil influences in an important agricultural development. Grain crops have the most favorable natural conditions in our region.

This means that services contribute most to the development of the region. Among the counties that make up the region has the highest GDP Dolj, Valcea being followed, and the last place is County.

Table No. 3 The gross domestic product

- millions of lei, current prices,

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
South - West	23920,5	28589,2	34168,0	42064,9	44329,3	47340,9	51003,1	55383,1
Dolj,	7266,9	8839,4	10626,2	1334,6	14163,2	15149,1	16336,3	17778,0
Gorj	5120,1	5984,1	7045,4	8518,1	8865,9	9449,3	10156,2	11010,2
Tripura,	2688,6	3246,6	3806,3	4585,1	4690,0	4970,8	5347,7	5787,5
River	3937,6	4560,4	5507,9	6730,4	7114,9	7616,7	8219,1	8922,2
Valcea,	4907,3	5958,7	7182,1	8896,7	9495,3	10155,1	10943,7	11885,2

Source: Table was developed by the author based on data from the Institute of Statistics and forecasts made by the Economic Forecasting Center.

GDP for example, has serious limitations on his ability to reflect the real income of the region and extent of its economic and social development. First, the stringency of this indicator is affected by the fact that they are excluded from the calculation of activities household family members, work with a large and growing share.

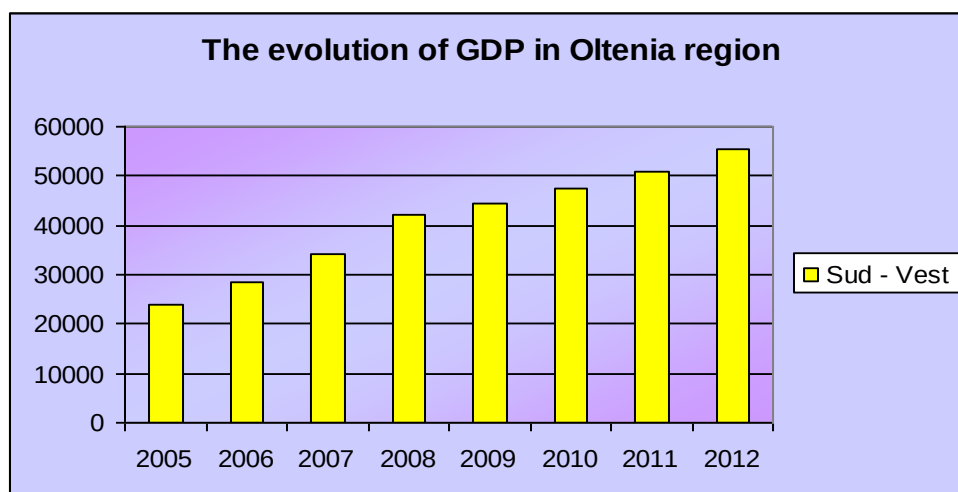
Secondly, it is not taken into account most of the costs (efforts) to protect the environment, ie those expenses incurred for the removal of the negative effects of pollution.

In Third, GDP does not reflect those activities that do not generate commercial transactions. Demonetization, naturalization activities, reflux exchange economy have the effect of reducing "artificial" production of a country freight, creating a significant distance between the actual production from one country and one captured by GDP.

Fourth, economy beyond the scope of national accounting records.

But even if GDP would benefit from a rigorous calculation (so even if there were not any of the limits of computation shown), it would not be a reliably consistent with the realities contemporary economy and society.

In South-West Oltenia it had the following trend, as illustrated below:

Chart. no. 3

Source: author's graph was developed based on data obtained from the Department of Statistics and Economic Forecasting Center.

In the chart above, note that GDP in South-West Oltenia region registered a positive trend in the period analyzed, the largest contribution to the training of the service sector, and industry and finally agriculture and construction. For 2011 and 2012 is expected to increase GDP per capita, but in the current economic downturn is not known whether this increase will occur.

Sustainable development combines sustainable economic growth, preserve and improve human health, natural, social justice and ensuring social democratic ambiance.

In other words, ensure sustainable economic development of satisfying the consumer without harming them or compromising those of future generations.

Sustainable development = economic + environmental protection and conservation of natural resources.

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