

THE EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION IN RURAL AREAS IN BOTOSANI COUNTY

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Abstract

Globalization of the economy has positive and negative effects on the countryside since the implementation of the general principles are the premise creates economic development, increase the level of security, but is losing local identity through the creation of a globally uniform with the same rules and Principles, but with a thriving economy and competitive. Thus Botosani County, an area in constant development and implementation of global economy, now provides an overview of the effects of globalization by analyzing the number of firms, capital, turnover, attract investors, the number of unemployed, employed companies, created jobs and projects submitted for funding. Highlighting their values in the period 2007-2011 are designed to show both the impact of integration into the European Union and the overall effects of the global economy.

Key words: effects of globalization, rural space, economy, investment

Globalization is a phenomenon researchers from complementary approach, defending various definitions that support this process and argue that highlight the negative aspects. Thus R. Robertson defines globalization as the world decrease and increase awareness of the world as a whole. But economic globalization reduces to analyze the economic and interdependence between the economy and the social, political and cultural. The global economy society addresses issues that transcend national boundaries and became universal, especially in terms of financial, economic, involving reinventing them through policies that can be applied globally.

Economic globalization involves the creation of states of the world gross domestic production and production guidance defacerii the free market, in an environment with very little competition, competition mainly due to tacit market sharing. It is regarded as a process of reducing customs duties, customs policy and abandonment of restrictions on movement of goods, services and capital, with the development of international economic exchanges gradually. (M. Lupan, 2009). Globalization, in addition to being discussed and treated in different ways in terms of all levels of our society, is an inevitable phenomenon. (J.E. Stiglitz, 2003). The effects of globalization: increasing value and importance of foreign investment is regulated and liberalized market, the development of global

communications, social effects. Globalization process depends primarily economic and cultural interdependence and less economic and cultural domination depends on diversification than unification and integration depends on decentralization and participation deeper than centralization and mobilization. (ADAPTER Samudavanija, 2000). B. Schneider (1999) argued that globalization must be understood as rapid expansion, global, interactions between the activities of human society. This interdependence, more closely, does not account for any borders, no time, no space. Thus Botosani County, an area in constant development and implementation of global economy, now provides an overview of the effects of globalization, positive or negative.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

The study used data from the website www.listafirme.ro for 2007-2011 and statistics from the Soros Foundation (2009). Quantitative data were processed in Microsoft Excel 2010, mapped and processed programs Philcarto and Adobe Illustrator CS 6, identified economic situation of firms in 2007 and 2011, efficiency and influence their local reporting by socio-demographic indicators (population, unemployed, persons receiving social assistance, employment in firms). Quantitative indicators for the companies identified are: total capital, social capital, liabilities, income, expenses, reserves, turnover, gross profit, number of employees in companies and firms before and after the tax

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return. These indicators were analyzed for anii 2007 and 2011 to see the differences at local level and whether EU integration has provided positive in economic terms. Also the analysis will highlight the rural-urban relationship and the influence of urban areas on rural communities located in proximity. Thus the study aims to show the economic situation in rural areas and Botosani county area is favored in terms of economic, has the potential to attract investors.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Number of registered companies highlights the economic situation of the locality and to attract foreign investors and Romanian. The presence of a significant local development companies can guarantee. In the county of Botosani, in the analysis of the number of firms (more than 10) in each village, urban or rural, is as follows: 584 in the city Botosani, 106 - Dorohoi, 36 - Mihai Eminescu, 21 - Darabani 19 - Săveni, 12 - Curtesti and Trusesti 11 - Răchiți and 10 – Flămânzi, 24 localities not registered companies.

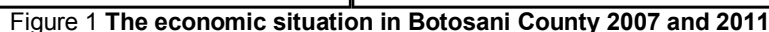
It can be seen that in 2007 firms veau prevailing high economic risk, even in urban areas, because they had debts, expenses, capital or not covered, while in 2011 the urban areas (Botosani, Dorohoi, Darabani, Ștefănești, Flămânzi, Săveni and Bucecea) and some common (Mihai Eminescu, Răchiți, Tudora, Vorona) became economically stable, capital turnover and high potential to attract investors), while some places that did not have companies in 2007, in 2011 they came to be economically stable firms (Hudești, Suharau Radauți-Prut). For example, an atypical case is the common Vlăsinești that has large capital, a significant number of employees, but has high expenses and liabilities, which shows an unstable situation. The analysis is complemented by mapping data on indicators that highlight the economic efficiency of enterprises, so that to determine this typology were used indicators regarding the number of employees, the ratio between debt and equity, between liabilities and assets and of capital and assets.

Table 1

Number of companies in Botoșani County in 2011

No.	Common	Number firms	No.	Common	Number firms	No.	Common	Number firms
1	ADAȘENI	0	27	DOROHOI	106	53	RĂCHIȚI	11
2	ALBEȘTI	2	28	DRĂGUȘENI	1	54	RĂDĂUȚI-PRUT	1
3	AVRĂMENI	3	29	DURNEȘTI	0	55	RĂUȘENI	2
4	BĂLUȘENI	0	30	FLĂMÂNZI	10	56	RIPICENI	2
5	BLÂNDEȘTI	0	31	FRUMUȘICA	3	57	ROMA	5
6	BOTOȘANI	584	32	GEORGE ENESCU	0	58	ROMĂNEȘTI	2
7	BRĂEȘTI	0	33	GORBĂNEȘTI	0	59	SANTA MARE	0
8	BROSCĂUȚI	4	34	HĂNEȘTI	0	60	SĂVENI	19
9	BUCECEA	5	35	HAVĂRNA	1	61	ȘENDRICENI	0
10	CĂLĂRAȘI	0	36	HILIȘEU-HORIA	1	62	STĂUCENI	9
11	CÂNDEȘTI	0	37	HLIPICENI	2	63	ȘTEFĂNEȘTI	3
12	CONCEȘTI	2	38	HUDEȘTI	2	64	ȘTIUBIENI	0
13	COPĂLĂU	0	39	IBĂNEȘTI	4	65	SUHARĂU	2
14	CORDĂRENI	1	40	LEORDA	2	66	SULIȚA	1
15	CORLĂTENI	2	41	LOZNA	1	67	TODIRENI	1
16	CORNI	2	42	LUNCA	2	68	TRUȘEȘTI	12
17	COȘULA	0	43	MANOLEASA	2	69	TUDORA	4
18	COȚUȘCA	4	44	MIHAI EMINESCU	36	70	UNGURENI	4
19	CRISTEȘTI	0	45	MIHĂILENI	3	71	UNȚENI	0
20	CRISTINEȘTI	1	46	MIHĂLĂȘENI	1	72	VĂCULEȘTI	1
21	CURTEȘTI	12	47	MILEANCA	2	73	VÂRFU CÂMPULUI	0
22	DARABANI	21	48	MITOC	0	74	VIIȘOARA	0
23	DERSCA	5	49	NICȘENI	0	75	VLĂDENI	3
24	DÂNGENI	1	50	PĂLTINIȘ	3	76	VLĂSINEȘTI	4
25	DIMĂCHENI	0	51	POMÂRLA	1	77	VORNICENI	0
26	DOBÂRCENI	0	52	PRĂJENI	1	78	VORONA	9

(cities Săveni, Ștefănești, Vlăsinești, the commons Roma, Frumușica), companies with significant debt (cities Bucecea and Flămânzi and the commons in the western part of the county), firms with high equity (Radauti-Prut, Cordăreni, Lunca) and firms with unstable situation (city Darabani, the common Tudora).



In 2011, major changes can be observed in the case of companies and their effectiveness, as well as capital growth in rural areas, low debt, which suggests that rural areas become more competitive, especially in proximity to areas of cities, where highlights urban-rural relationship and influence areas. Overall it can observe companies that are effective urban and rural areas where they developed pre-lucrar slaughter or milk centers, especially near urban areas (Miron Costin, common Vlăsinești). Rural areas are at an early stage of development, to attract investors, this is due to the integration of Romania into the European Union and accessing funds to support economic development, thus the establishment of companies. Return before and after tax registered companies is to confirm the efficiency and

prosperity. Thus we can see that most companies have profit after tax, which indicates that they are companies that yield economically. The best companies are Botosani Darabani Dorohoi and Săveni, and compared to 2007, decreased in 2011 taxable capital value being lower profitability as a result of the economic crisis. The global economy promoted in every state, has positive effects in Botosani in urban and rural areas located close by multiplying the number of firms and employment growth, however, negative effects by reducing capital, turnover, number of employees and increasing debt. The analysis serves to highlight the economic situation caused by the presence of firms in each village, registered at the trade register. Thus they have an important role to show the general economic development of the area or

power, attracting investors and labor insertion by creating jobs. This economic process can be

supported by implementing the global economy and the European Union.

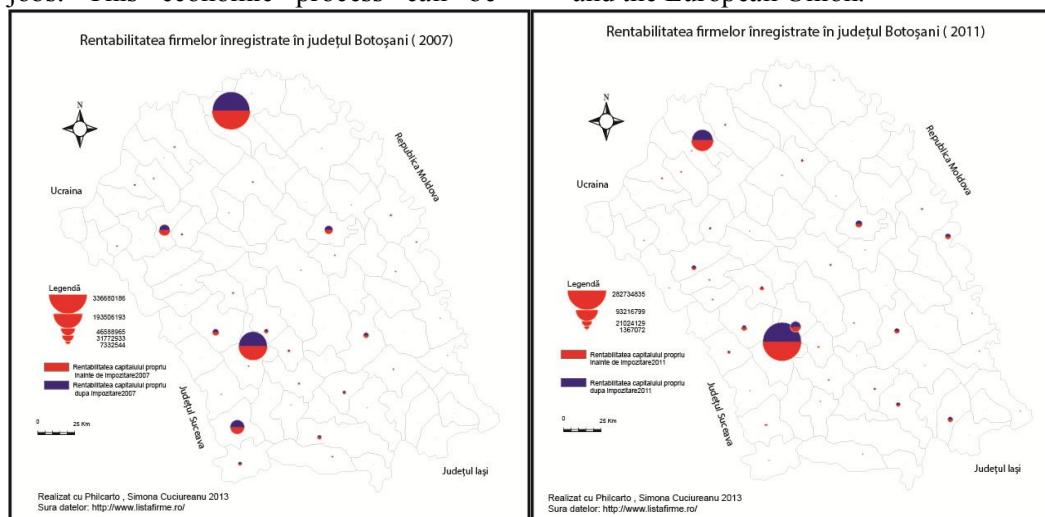


Figure 3 Return companies registered in Botosani County 2007 and 2011

Thus these two pillars is an opportunity to increase the standard of living of its inhabitants, providing jobs, the potential local etc. The years chosen are meant to highlight both positive and negative effects caused by the global economic crisis and the impact of European integration / global economic policies by developing companies in areas with economic potential and support rural areas urban proximity. The economy of the county and the influence of globalization can be evidenced by indicators in different areas could quantify the impact and to conclude the positive / negative. Thus the number of companies and specific features are designed to highlight The efficiency and the economic status and can be correlated with other socio-demographic indicators to show the

socio-economic level of each municipality and the positive effects on employment by inserting it.

Cartodiagramme 4 shows a summary acetate cartographic analysis study and presents some preliminary findings, indicating also the possibility and necessity of deepening the study by collecting economic and social data that provide a detailed picture of Botosani County communities. Socio-economic synthesis was performed using the following indicators: population, number of firms, number of jobs, employees in companies, unemployed people receiving social assistance, el capital firms, debt and turnover. Thus the typology achieved can be seen more developed areas that are vulnerable or are developing.

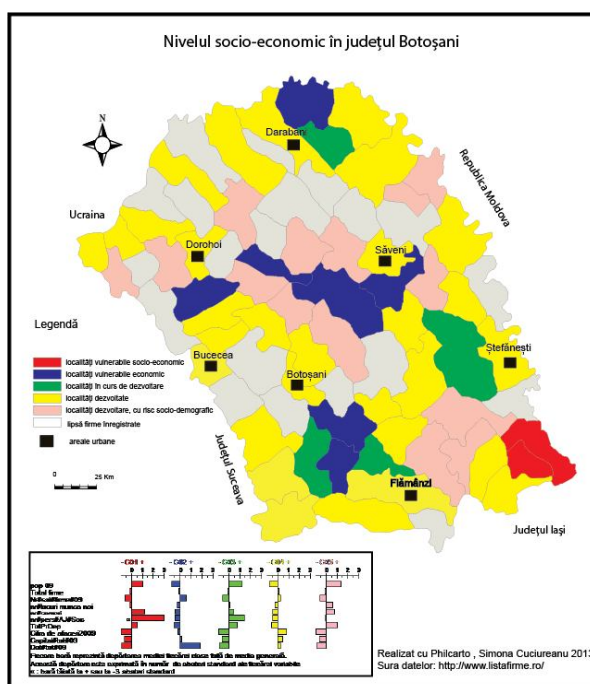


Figure 4 The soci-economic situation Botosani County

Observe the following types of socio-economic areas: socio-economically vulnerable places (the south-eastern with the commons: Santa Mare, Calarasi which have a large population, large numbers of people receiving social assistance), economic vulnerable locations (the central part of county and Copălău, Coșula Văculești, Păltiniș that firms with large debts), developing localities (Vișoara Durnești, Mihălășeni, Cristești, Lunca with a large population and projects submitted for funding european) developed localities (areas urban south-west and north that socio-economic balance mainly by the existence of efficient capital firms

CONCLUSIONS

The study highlights the importance of companies registered for Botosani county's economy and affect global economy and integration into the European Union in economic terms. Analyzed years have highlighted the role of positive and negative effects of globalization, so that you can see a major difference in the number of firms to increase their on jobs, growth capital and debt reduction, but they apply only for some communities that have potential or are located in close proximity to a major road axes and (Tudora, Vorona, Frumuşica Rădăuți-Prut) and in urban areas have developed semnificativ in 2007-2011, with a role for development of rural areas in proximity evidențindu the rural-urban relationship.

Globalization reduces the negative aspects of Botosani County by creating a competitive economy that will support job growth, living standards, local resources, the features to attract investors, but will lead to the loss of traditional values and diminishing local uniqueness. These issues are easy to order future studies and analyzes that include local traditions and unique effects implemntate projects after obtaining European funds.

The countryside is great promotion and inclusion of the global economy in local development plans for the county because it

and the turnover, but also a large number of employees) and localities developed socio-demographic risk (central and south-center with a high population, large numbers of unemployed and receiving welfare, but high capital firms). It is noted that urban areas have a high socioeconomic level and exert positive influence on the area of rural areas in the vicinity, which is an asset to the county ensuring a socio-economic axis development. The existence of companies provide jobs and living for the population, resulting in a decrease in the number of unemployed and people receiving social assistance and create an opportunity to attract investors.

creates the premises Botoșani attract investors capitalization of local resources, reducing disparities in all areas of life nivellui growth, increased urban-rural relationship, for rural development.

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