

”WORKFORCE DERURALIZATION” - A CONSEQUENCE OF MIGRATION WITH IMPLICATION OVER AGRICULTURE

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Abstract

This article captures another aspect of the countryside, where the migratory behavior "emptied" the rural area of its most important resource, which is man. With an area of over 200,000 km² of countryside, Romania is placed among the agrarian countries and, despite of the qualitative land that it has, the existing human capital is declining in this sector resulting in considerable differences concerning the economic performance of agriculture. Thus, we are witnesses of a dramatic phenomenon of "non-fruited" of a big opportunity, while the Romanian rural areas seem to be less attractive to young people, often lured by the mirage of big cities. Analyzing this situation from an economic perspective we can say that the rural workforce has adapted to current realities and identified another way to cover emerging needs. However, this change in the composition of rural labor has repercussions both locally and nationally accusing also a decrease in productivity. Migration not only leads to an aging population in the Romanian countryside, but, mainly due to young people migration, leads to a collapse of the agricultural economy by affecting the agricultural workforce. Although this workforce is oversized compared to other sectors is not evenly proportionately distributed in the territory and especially is characterized by improper use of production factors that determine the inability to secure a source of income to be able to rely. The directions of this article are evidenced by its title which draws attention on rural "workforce deruralization" as a consequence of migration, migration that is often named by many researchers as the third stage of globalization. This "deruralization" occurs rapidly and requires a recovery towards saving rural areas which has a huge potential, but often unused to its maximum.

Keywords: migration, deruralization, rural workforce, rural area.