

# EDUCATION - AN ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOUTH WEST OLTENIA

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## ABSTRACT:

*SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REQUIRES A DECENT LIVING FOR THE POPULATION OF A COUNTRY, A REGION OR A LOCAL AUTHORITY. EXAMPLE IS THE NEED FOR CITIZENS TO BE EDUCATED FIRST, TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT ACTUALLY UNDERTAKE ACTIVITIES BENEFICIAL TO MANKIND AND EVERY ONE OF US. IN THIS PAPER I SET RESEARCH LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH-WEST OLTENIA.*

*THE RESEARCH METHODS USED IS TO ANALYZE SYSTEMIC, COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH COMPARATIVE BASIS AND INVESTIGATED, BASED ON THE AIMS AND OBJECTIVES PROPOSED. THIS RESEARCH IS BASED ON DIFFERENT TYPES OF DATABASE, AND USES VARIOUS METHODS IN AN ATTEMPT TO PROVIDE AN EXPLANATION TO BE A PROBLEM, THE THEORETICALLY CONVINCING. THE PAPER I USED COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WAS STATIC AND DYNAMIC CORRELATION ANALYSIS METHODS INDUCTION AND DEDUCTION. RESEARCHING THIS PHENOMENON IMPLIES A PERMANENT ECONOMIC LOGIC ANALYTICAL DEDUCTIBLE HEALTH.*

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**KEYWORDS:** SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, EDUCATION, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REGION, ECONOMIC PHENOMENON.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is a concept difficult to define. That evolves continuously adding new values makes it twice as hard to define. Generally when we talk about sustainability we consider three components: environment, society and economy. Currently three areas are interrelated, so that we can achieve a good feeling in one of three areas

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without considering the other. For example - a healthy and prosperous society relies on a healthy environment and resources that provide food, clean water, fresh air and good for its inhabitants.

Sustainability is a paradigm in which the future is conceived as a balance between environment, society and economy in order to develop and improve their quality of life.

Usually on environmental education deals with two aspects: environmental protection and resource use. Development is the heart of people, development is transforming people's lives, not just savings. Strategies on education and employability of the workforce should be considered in this double perspective, how they stimulate the development and influences on individuals directly. Economists talk about education as about human capital: people investing and guarantees a profit, like investment in equipment, but education is more than that. Education facilitates an awareness that change is possible, that there are other ways of organizing production, as taught basic principles of modern science and analytical reasoning elements and stimulates learning ability. Number of years of schooling is an important element level which is situated the region in terms of education, but equally important is what is taught in schools. Regional authorities have always wanted and still want education to be compatible with what people will do after graduation. Can I say, that now humanity is going through hard times, hard times caused by this pandemic, which has strayed over the world namely, the current global crisis<sup>2</sup>.

## **2. EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH WEST OLTENIA**

Within the region South West, as in all regions of the country, education was and is considered a means of escape from rural areas, a chance to get a better job in cities. It is now also considered a improvement modality, revenue growth, even for those who remain in the countryside. Education is used to promote health and the environment, as well as for teaching of technical skills.

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<sup>2</sup> Sima Isabella, Tenovici Cristina, Nisipeanu Elena, Oana-Marilena Niculescu, "The global financial crisis, the premise of the new world economic order" (paper presented at the annual meeting „The Knowledge Based Organization, Land Forces Academy Publishing House”, Sibiu, June, 2012)

At regional level, primary education authorities consider essential to identify the most suitable candidates for a thorough education.

Useful in reality not be individuals higher education who can not find a job. Without adequate jobs, South West region loses this much needed intellectual capital, most gifted children, who invested heavily in education through primary and secondary schools and even at university level for developed regions (Bucharest-Ilfov). This is often called "brain drain" and is a way more developed regions are supported by the development, such as the South West Region.

My opinion, the South West region provides all its young education, because sometimes best to migrate to other regions or even in the West, and the region does not receive any compensation. Most young people leave the region after graduating high school and heading to the faculties of the great universities and many of them find a job and settle there, which is a major loss for the region's economy.

I believe that nothing can be done without the help of an educated public. Education equips people with the means to fight the challenges and gives us the necessary skills to increase South-West to become sustainable. When we think of education, we tend to think of the days at school, but the problem is much broader - it covers the dissemination of knowledge at all levels and a full range of topics disseminate technical knowledge to keep us competitive, scientific knowledge that keep us healthy, educated companies elections sustainable environmentally - all involving dissemination of knowledge.

Sustainability means using resources in a way that allows future generations also benefit from these resources - this includes not only natural resources but also human resources - people of the region. Education is a means to reduce inequalities, those that exist between men and women. Now put emphasis on enhancing people's knowledge and skills along life.

Transition effects, especially visible in the economic, have left its mark on the education system. Quality of education and educational reform are affected by poor infrastructure and weak endowment of the existing, staff motivation (low wages) and the precarious situation of the population.

Regional undergraduate education infrastructure is in a fairly advanced state of equipment degradation and poor majority.

Below I present situation of the school population both in the system state and the private.

Sheet no. 1

- no. people -

<b>Sud-Vest Region</b>	<b>2007/2008</b>	<b>2008/2009</b>	<b>2009/2010</b>	<b>2010/2011</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>
Total	452.674	444.295	436.623	434.072	424.471
Preschool	71.442	71.601	70.240	69.183	67.694
Gymnasiums and primary	218.148	207.840	200.751	193.753	187.260
Primary (grades I- IV)	104.356	100.262	97.506	91.170	89.031
Middle school (grades V- VIII)	112.910	106.784	102.509	102.583	97.570
Special education (grades I- VIII)	882	794	736	677	659
Secondary	85.451	86.263	88.446	90.788	91.474
Arts and crafts and apprentices	27.957	28.106	25.005	22.202	19.676
Post high school and foremen	5.857	5.347	4.660	5.696	7.795
Superior	43.819	45.138	47.521	52.450	50.572

Population school of education at all levels (including private schools)

We are seeing a steady decrease in school population, from 452,674 in school year 2007/2008 to 424,471 in 2011/2012, as shown in the table above. Mehedinti County recorded the lowest number of school population.

Higher education is the only level at which registered a continuous increase in the number of people registered, which is due to the establishment of private higher education institutions. Increasing the number of students was not accompanied by expansion of education facilities leading to the overcrowding in higher education institutions. At present university education system comprises 7 higher education institutions, 3 state universities (2 in Craiova - Craiova University and the University of Medicine and Pharmacy and one

in Târgu Jiu - State University Constantin Brancusi) and four private (2 in Craiova, 2 in Rm. Valcea). In addition to these local academic institutions in the region longer works and other branches of state universities.

Vocational qualifications to meet current and future requirements explicitly economy to talk about sustainable development of regional education. Otherwise, graduates can not find a job. To ensure relevance, qualifications are created based on occupational analysis which result in occupational standard in consultation and partnership with stakeholders and subsequently validated by independent commission for each economic sector. A professional qualification is described by a standard training. Validation is a transparent process and work according to clearly defined criteria. National vocational qualifications in Romania is based on units of competency. Demonstrate competence explicitly specified in these standards is the basis of certification.

Transition effects, especially visible in the economic, have left its mark on the education system throughout the country, but also in the South West region. Quality of education and educational reform are affected by poor infrastructure and weak endowment of the existing, staff motivation (low wages) and the precarious situation of the population. Undergraduate educational infrastructure at regional level (741 schools and 151 high schools) is in a fairly advanced state of degradation and major equipment inadequate.

Paradoxically, the more a society is more educated and more affluent with both its negative impact on the environment is higher consumption needs are greater and pollution as well. This leads to the conclusion that only educating citizens is not sufficient to achieve sustainable development. The challenge is to educate the consumer without the need to increase the population, changing consumption patterns and limiting pollution.

In areas with low education generally reduces economy to agriculture and resource extraction. The higher the level of education increases, there are industries increasingly sophisticated consumer level is high, and therefore pollution is higher.

### **3. CONCLUSION**

The link between sustainable development and education is so complex. Education is what helps each region to achieve their sustainable development goals. The impact is on productivity growth in agriculture, increase attention to health, reduce the rate of population growth and raise living standards in general.

The South West region, to reorient education towards sustainable development, the developing education programs must find the balance between knowledge and traditional way of life future. The traditional way of life move or surprise us with very ecological solutions to problems related to resource use. Return to a traditional way of life is impossible for those who live an urban life, but growing traditional values can be a good support for sustainable development.

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