

# EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN THE CURRENT ROMANIAN VILLAGE

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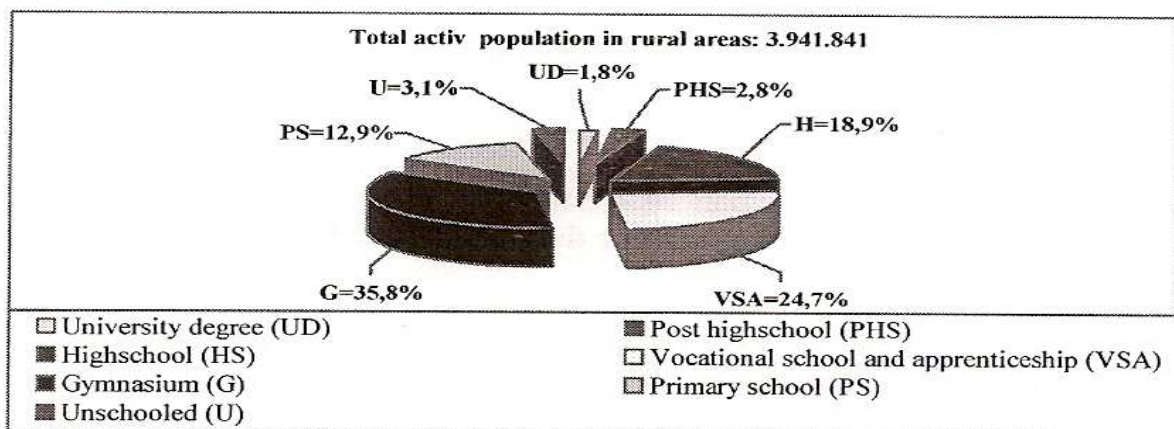
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*This article analyses the main tendencies in socio-occupational and educational mobility in Romanian rural areas. It is presented, also, the evolution of the education stock in the rural and urban areas in the last 50 years. The most basic conclusion of this study is that reduction of the stock of knowledge in the rural communities have led to one significant slowing down of the rhythms and proportions of education and occupational mobility, both in an intragenerational way (along one's career) as well as in an intergenerational way.*

While it is developing, any society witnesses a growth in the number of workers with medium and higher training. From this point of view, Romania's evolution in the last ten years does not show clear signs of development compared to Western European countries but also to countries in Central and Eastern Europe, although the latter have known the same change of political regime at the beginning of the 90s. As such, Romania continues to be among the last in European statistics regarding the number of graduates from university and post-university studies. The distribution of these graduates in the territory shows serious discrepancies both between counties and between historical regions. *The indicator that mostly discriminates the current Romanian society is the social-residential environment, namely the distribution of graduates from medium and superior studies in the rural and urban areas.* The impact of these discriminations eventually consists in the different quality of the human capital in the two communities and of the social and occupational structures in the village and in the city.

## The education stock in the rural areas

In an epoch in which knowledge tends to become people and societies' main capital, and the most profitable source of income, the Romanian rural society is facing a profound crisis of its cultural capital. In the last ten years, there was a *massive de-schooling and, therefore, a decrease in the importance of school.* This process is the consequence of the simultaneous action of several factors and leads to the *dramatic decrease of the education stock in the current Romanian village.*



**Graph 1.** The structure of the education stock for the active population in the rural areas