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*We have the special pleasure to let you know that the Review of our University, „Bulletin of Scientific Information”, having ten years of consecutive issue, it achieved the recognition of the National Council for Scientific Research in Higher Education (NURC), being comprised in the category „National Reviews — C Category”.*

*So, Bioterra University review „Bulletin of Scientific Information” works as a real platform for the information and exhibition of the most recent and valuable research in the agricultural field and connected sciences (food industry, agro-tourism, ecology, environment protection, agricultural economics etc).*

*This way, I express my gratitude to the contributors to our science magazine, to the authoritative academic and university personalities of whose studies are found in the selection done by the scientific board of our magazine with whom we have strong relations of partnerships in the development of jointed research projects.*

*I wish to our scientific science magazine many and consistent issues.*

**Prof. Floarea Nicolae, PhD**

**Rector of Bioterra University Bucharest**



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*„Bulletin of Scientific Information” was published at the initiative of several young researchers with the direct support of Bioterra University Board, having the first edition in 1998.*

*Years passed and this magazine has enriched continuously its scientific and didactic dowry becoming slowly but surely a veritable platform for academic information.*

*In 2008, this science magazine turned into a new more dynamic and attractive pattern, being published in special graphic features (full-color) and fully in English language. Also, since 2014, our science magazine benefits of a modern website: [www.bsi.bioterra.ro](http://www.bsi.bioterra.ro).*

*Every year the editorial team has increased the number of members; nowadays it brings together numerous personalities of the scientific and academic world from different foreign countries, thus being a guarantor of a high scientific level.*

*Thanks to all our readers and collaborators that through their suggestions, criticisms and feedback contribute to the improving of our science magazine quality.*

**Prof. Petculescu Nicole Livia, PhD**  
**Vice Rector of International Relations**





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## **Improve the capacity of professional insertion and the employment of young people as a strategy for keeping talents and sustainable development of Romania**

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**Abstract:** Employment and job placement of young people is a critical issue in the current socio-economic scenario. This is the reason why public authorities and institutions should play an important role and not avoid their responsibility towards society. In this respect, the education system in general and the university system in particular are called upon to play a key role in achieving this objective. However, they must also take into account the “alma mater” character of the University, in that its role is to generate and change people through science and knowledge and to form free citizens with democratic beliefs, critical thinking and commitment. ethical. We must also keep in mind that the University's mission is to train students in those skills and competences required by employers, thus contributing to the socio-economic development of the area.

**Keywords:** dual university education, migration, labor market insertion

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## **1. Introduction**

The young people constitute a very important social group in Romania from the perspective of social development, but especially of the economic development of the country. Young people today are the basis of the active population in perspective. The level and manner of integration of young people in the society is an essential thing for their future in Romania.

Employment is paramount for social integration. By having a qualitative job, young people are stimulated to increase their economic potential, to learn continuously and to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country. Thus, the purpose of this public policy proposal is to analyze the situation of young people in relation to the labor market and to propose solutions to increase the number of young employees.

The transition from school to work is an eternal problem for young people in all countries. In Romania, however, this is aggravated by the fact that the young population is declining and many young people choose to emigrate abroad for work purposes even though there are a large number of vacancies in Romania.

In Romania, mass migration is a phenomenon that affects all geographical regions and each social category, having a significant influence on demographic development and the functioning of the national labor market. The migration of working-age Romanians has led to significant changes in the demographic structure, family status and reproductive behavior, with important consequences: a decrease in population and an aging process, which leads to a higher rate of predicted dependence.

As migration to Romania appears to be rather permanent and, as people leave many areas of activity, if the sit-

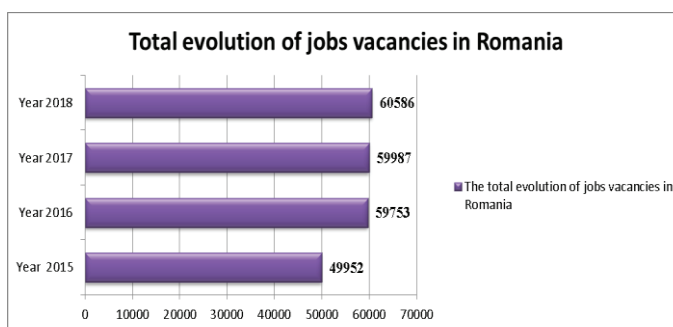




uation does not recover, the effects on the workforce available internally will be long-lasting and acute

## 2. Results and Discussion

According to the statistical data published by the National Institute of Statistics regarding the year 2018, Romania faces a large number of vacancies (fig. 1).



Source: Own processing based on information from the National Institute of Statistics of Romania

**Figure 1.** The evolution of vacancies in Romania

At the level of the activities performed in Romania, the situation of vacancies is centralized in Table 1.

**Table 1.** The situation of vacancies

Activity according to CAEN Rev.2 (activities of the national economy)	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
INDUSTRY	14975	17258	17295	18038
C PROCESSING INDUSTRY	13685	15793	15756	16403
A PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENSE; SOCIAL INSURANCE IN THE PUBLIC SYSTEM	8158	9685	8695	7612
Q HEALTH AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	6451	8461	9197	6948
G WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	4656	5216	5075	5641
H TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	2568	2686	3323	4567
P INVTAMANT	2471	2500	2473	2701
N ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES ACTIVITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES ACTIVITIES	1943	2901	2858	2574
J INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS	1668	2257	2027	2946
F CONSTRUCTIONS	1479	1623	1821	2412
R ACTIVITIES OF SHOWS, CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL	1272	1454	1430	1206
M PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES AND WATER DISTRIBUTION; SANITATION, WASTE MANAGEMENT, DECONTAMINATION ACTIVITIES	1094	1068	1094	1269
S OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES	1037	1062	1125	1375
K FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES AND INSURANCE	864	1253	1435	991
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES	611	606	637	634
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	540	1141	866	1133
L REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS	135	151	128	184
D PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRIC AND THERMAL ENERGY, GAS, HOT WATER AND AIR CONDITIONING	113	297	365	300
B EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRY	83	100	80	66

Source: Own processing based on information from the National Institute of Statistics of Romania

From the point of view of the major occupational groups the largest deficit at the level of 2018, it is registered in



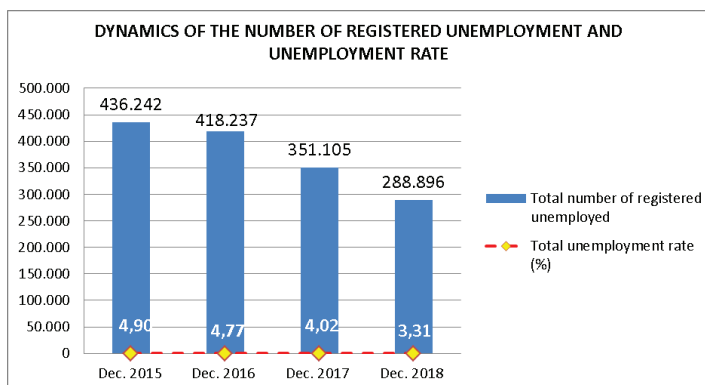
the major group 2 - Specialists in various fields of activity (in the field of science and engineering, Health specialists, Education specialists, Specialists in the field administrative-commercial, Information and communication technology specialists, Legal, social and cultural specialists), followed by the major group 9 - elementary occupations and the major group 5 - workers in the services field.

	Year 2015	Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018
<b>TOTAL<sup>*)</sup></b>	<b>49952</b>	<b>59753</b>	<b>59987</b>	<b>60586</b>
<i>GM1: Members of the legislative body, the executive, senior officials of the public administration, senior managers</i>	2185	2748	2559	2348
<i>GM2: Specialists in various fields of activity</i>	14666	17731	17472	16433
<i>GM3: Technicians and other technical specialists</i>	4513	5219	5335	5650
<i>GM4: Administrative officials</i>	3212	3690	4114	4322
<i>GM5: Service workers</i>	7222	8205	8411	7953
<i>GM6: Skilled workers in agriculture, forestry and fishing</i>	98	122	140	95
<i>GM7: Skilled and assimilated workers</i>	4916	6904	7368	7774
<i>GM8: Operators at plants and machines; machine and equipment assemblers</i>	5662	7035	6626	7008
<i>GM9: Elementary occupations</i>	7478	8099	7962	9003

Source: Own processing based on information from the National Institute of Statistics of Romania

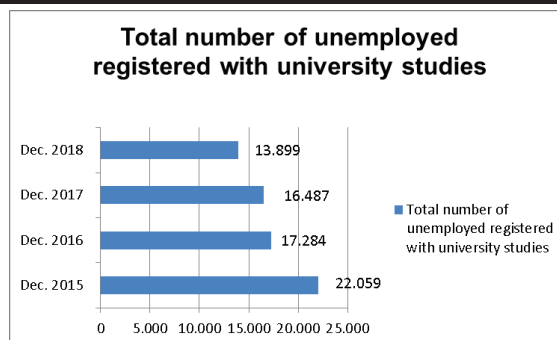
**Figure 2.** The evolution of vacancies, by major groups of occupations

From the perspective of unemployment, Romania registers globally, in 2018 one of the lowest level, as well as the level of unemployed registered with university studies.



Source: Own processing based on information from the National Agency for Employment / Ministry of Labor and Social Justice

**Figure3.** Dynamics of the number of registered unemployed and the unemployment rate 2015-2018

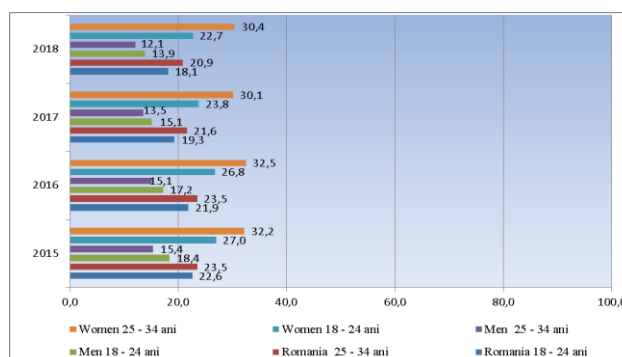


Source: Own processing based on information from the National Agency for Employment / Ministry of Labor and Social Justice

**Figure 4.** Dynamics of the number of unemployed registered with university studies 2015-2018

In the context of analyzing the unemployment rate by sex and age, it is observed that the highest unemployment rate is for the youngest age groups, where the population should be the most active. One cause may be the emergence of the phenomenon called at the level of the European Union "NEET" - "Neither in Employment nor in Education or Training" (young people who are currently neither employed nor employed in any form of education or training). According to Eurostat 2018 data, Romania is in the top 10 countries with a high percentage of NEET young people.

Regarding the distribution of NEET young people by age and sex categories, in Romania at the level of 2018 there was a 18.1% NEET percentage with the age between 18-24 years, of which 22.7 were women, and NEET for the age group. age 25-34 represented 20.9% of which 30.4% were women.

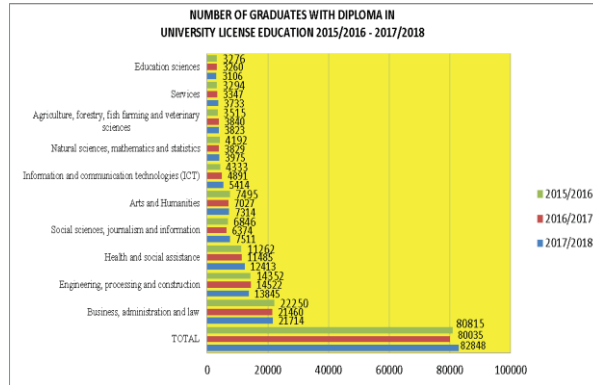


Source: Own processing according to statistical data <http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/submitViewTableAction.do>

**Figure 5.** NEET Romania 2015 - 2018 status by age and sex

In the academic year 2017-2018, 82848 graduates passed the bachelor's degree exam and obtained the bachelor's degree, and 1.8 thousand graduates obtained the doctoral degree following the support of the doctoral thesis. Graduates with a degree from the bachelor's degree education held high weights in the specialization groups: business, administration and law (26.2%), engineering, processing and construction (16.71%), respectively health and social assistance (14.98 %).





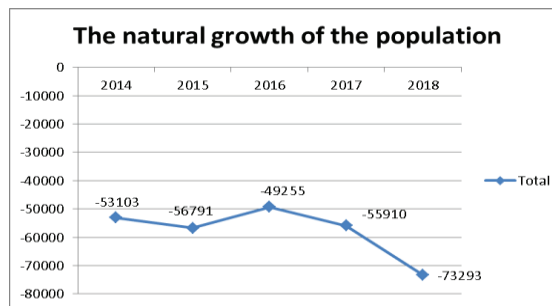
Source: Self-processing according to statistical data <http://www.insse.ro/cms/en/tags/sistemul-educational-romania>

**Figure 6.** Number of graduates with diploma in undergraduate education 2015/2016 - 2017/2008

Romania faces demographic problems. The population has been declining for almost three decades and this trend is expected to continue in the near future. The aging of the population is still a significant obstacle to the potential economic growth, as it is estimated that the share of working-age people will decrease in the coming years.

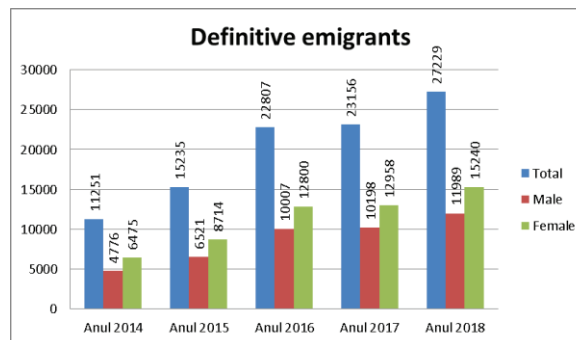
Continuing migration is an additional challenge. Despite recent improvements, labor force participation rates will continue to decline, due to the lack of qualified staff and the lack of skills that lead to a negative impact on the quality and quantity of work performed.

Along with the negative natural increase, the migration phenomenon is an important cause of the constant decrease of the population of Romania.



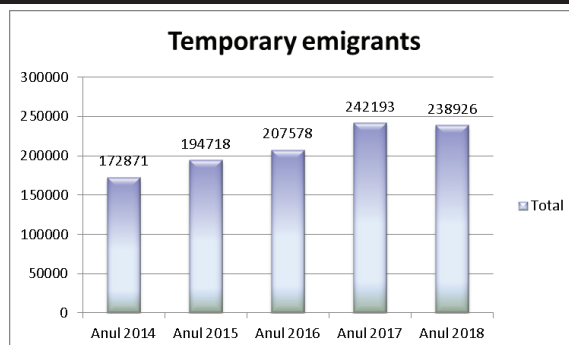
Source: Own processing according to INS- Tempo Online statistical data

**Figure 7.** The natural growth of the population



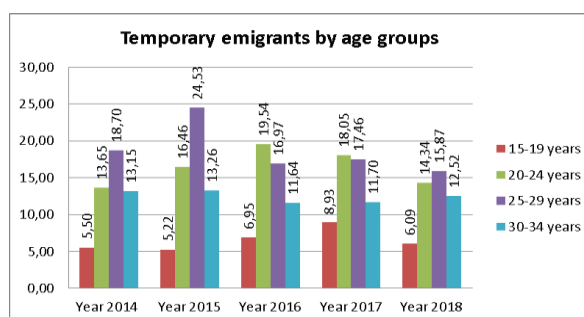
Source: Own processing according to INS- Tempo Online statistical data

**Figure 8.** Definitive emigrants



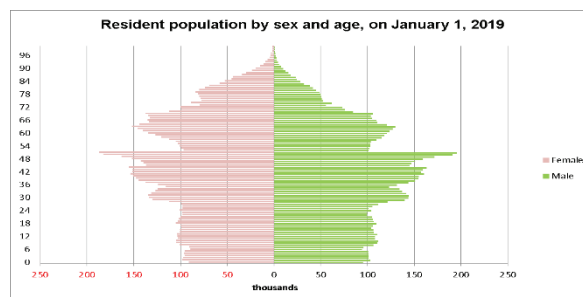
Source: Own processing according to INS- Tempo Online statistical data

Figure 9. Temporary emigrants



Source: Own processing according to INS- Tempo Online statistical data

Figure 10. Temporary emigrants by age and sex



Source: Own processing according to INS- Tempo Online statistical data

Figure 11. Resident population by sex and age January 1, 2019

Summarizing the elements analyzed in this study we conclude that they highlight the objectives assumed in the National Strategy for Tertiary Education 2015 - 2020, the Europe 2020 Strategy and which can ensure the stability and even the functioning of higher education institutions. From the analysis of the statistical data and the key indicators regarding the education system in Romania, the following problems are identified that lead to the migration of students and graduates of higher studies:

- ✓ in Romania there are both a large number of pensioners (especially working age);
- ✓ in Romania there are both a large number of students and graduates who are not active on the Romanian labor market;
- ✓ Romania is at a low level in most of the key indicators for education;
- ✓ the education system (especially at the university level) is disconnected from the economic realities;



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- ✓ the rate of dropout is increasing;
  - ✓ Communication between authorities and the private environment is deficient; good practices reveal that effective public-private partnership is a success factor in labor market policies;
  - ✓ There is no information available regarding labor needs on economic activities at macro level (national strategies) or at micro level (business plans);
  - ✓ There is limited awareness / understanding among the available workforce regarding existing job opportunities and available grants;
  - ✓ There is no legislative basis for companies and educational institutions applying to dual educational programs;
  - ✓ Access to opportunities / available labor force is limited.

Based on Eurostat (LFS, 2016) and OECD (PISA, 2015) data in the “Monitoring of education and training 2017-Romania”, the key indicators regarding the performance of the adult education and vocational training system in Romania compared to their average across the EU are presented. `

The analysis of the indicators reveals, among others, for the year 2017:

- ✚ rate of early leaving of the education and training system by young people aged 18-24 years higher by 7.5 percentage points in Romania compared to the average of the EU states (18.1%, compared to 10.6%);
- ✚ A share of graduates with higher education in the age group 30-34 years, much lower in Romania, compared to the EU average (26.3%, compared to 39.9%);
- ✚ The share is high and almost double compared to the EU average of young people with a low level of reading, mathematics and science. According to the results recorded in 2017, 37.3% of 15-year-old students failed to reach the minimum level of knowledge in the field of science (compared to the EU average of 20.6%), 38.7% read (EU: 19,7%) and 39.9% in mathematics (EU: 22.2%);
- ✚ The employment rate of graduates in the age group 20-34 years who graduated with 1-3 years before 2017 lower by 4.2 percentage points compared to the EU average (76%, compared with 80.2%);  
The very low percentage of adult participation in the continuous training process (1.1%, compared to 10.9% EU average);
- ✚ The employment rate of the graduates of education level ISCED 3-4, in the first 3 years after graduation far below the EU average (65.9%, compared to 74.1%);
- ✚ The lowest EU-level score on the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), which monitors Member States' performance on digital connectivity, digital skills, online activity, business digitization and digital public services.

### 3. Conclusions and perspectives

Unemployment and migration among young people can be reduced if higher education institutions connect with economic sectors for curriculum development. Follow-up studies show that the greater the distance between the skills





offered in the classroom and the skills needed in the world of work, the higher the unemployment rate among higher education graduates.

The need for graduates of university studies based on competences, especially practical ones, is highlighted both in the decision of the Council of Europe (DECISION (EU) 2018/1215 OF THE COUNCIL of 16 July 2018), which in orientation no.1 states: "Member States and the Union must strive to develop a coordinated strategy for employment and, in particular, to promote a competent, skilled and adaptable workforce and labor markets capable of responding rapidly to the evolution of the economy in order to achieve the objectives of full employment and social progress set out in Article 3 of the Treaty on European Union. **Member States consider the promotion of employment as a matter of common interest and coordinate the actions taken in this regard within the Council, taking into account national practices related to the responsibilities of the social partners.** ", As well as in its annex to guidance no. 6 which states "(...) **Member States should strengthen on-the-job learning in their education and training systems (including through quality and effective apprenticeship programs), to improve the labor market relevance of tertiary education, to improve the monitoring and forecasting of the skills, to give more visibility and comparability to the skills and to increase the opportunities for recognition and validation of the skills and competences obtained outside the formal education and training system.** They should improve and expand the offer and level of participation in terms of flexible continuing education and training. Member States should also provide support to low-skilled adults so that they maintain or develop their long-term professional insertion skills, stimulating access to quality learning opportunities and their use by introducing them. the skills updating courses, which include an aptitude assessment, an education and training offer corresponding to the opportunities on the labor market, as well as the validation and recognition of acquired skills.

The economic development of the country, the modernization of the education system, the reduction of migration and the revitalization of the labor market, can be accelerated by the cooperation of the public and the private environment, of the higher education institutions with the companies in the field of university study programs in order to update the educational system, in order to create a framework. organized by deepening the theoretical studies through practice, resulting in a dual university education system that will provide qualified graduates with practical experience in the studied field thus contributing to increasing the degree of insertion in the labor market.

This form of education increases the motivation of young people for work and the interest for learning, through an integrated approach of education and vocational training, in the university and at a potential job, with the possibility of continuing studies, according to the professional interests and potential. individual development.

*The present work was realized within the project "Supporting the higher education system on combating the exodus of the graduates of higher studies by increasing the capacity of civil society to formulate public policies - EXCELLENCE", selected for funding from the European Social Fund, through the Operational Program Administrative Capacity 2014 -2020, Priority Axis 1: "Efficient public administration and judicial system", Specific objective 1.1: "Development and introduction of common systems and standards in public administration that optimize citi-*



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zen-oriented decision-making processes and the business environment in accordance with SCAP". MySMIS identification number 200 / SIPOCA code 113039.

At the base of the work are the project activities, as follows:

- 144 persons registered in the Target Group; - 44 members of the NGO trained in the formulation of public policies - 1 national analysis elaborated on the causes of the exodus of the graduates of higher education and the foundation of the debates regarding the necessity of the formulation of public policies in the field of higher education
- 1 national caravan organized (one event in each Region of implementation of Romania)
- 2 elaborated public policies, which support the development of the facilities necessary to reduce the exodus of graduates of higher education
- 1 online system for monitoring and evaluating public policies, strengthening social and civic dialogue and preventing the exodus of graduates of higher education
- 1 manual of good practices that will represent a standard with applicability in the public and private sector regarding the implementation of the instruments / systems developed by the project

The activities carried out are quantifiable in concrete results, as follows:

- 1 analysis at national level, to identify the causes of the exodus of the graduates of higher education.

It complements the results obtained in the debates on the necessity of formulating public policies in the field of higher education;

- 8 round table events with workshop applicability - one in each Development Region of Romania;
- 44 representatives of the Excelsior Association for Excellence in Education were trained in the field of elaborating public policy proposals;
- 44 representatives of the Excelsior Association for Excellence in Education in the field of strategic management;
- two public policies developed in the field of higher education, which support the development of the facilities necessary to reduce the exodus of students and graduates;
- an online system for monitoring and evaluating public policies to strengthen social and public dialogue;
- an elaborate best practices manual that will represent a standard applicable in the public and private sectors regarding the implementation of the tools / systems developed by the project.

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## Impact and consequences of changes global climate

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**Abstract:** Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of the 21st century with extensive repercussions. Increased drinking water shortages, floods and extreme weather events directly threaten the lives of millions of people around the world and, in some cases, force them to migrate or engage in violent conflict.

**Keywords:** climate change, global warming, emission reduction

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## 1. Introduction

On April 22, 2016, 175 nations signed a reference agreement on climate change, ratifying the Paris Agreement COP21, with the main objective of limiting global warming to 2 ° C, with the aim of reaching a limit of 1.5 ° C. The agreement stipulates that human-caused greenhouse gas emissions will be zero from 2050. The main objective: To limit global warming to a maximum of 2 ° C, with a global growth target of maximum 1.5 ° C, a figure that would it significantly reduces the risks and impacts of climate change. Term of ratification: The agreement will enter into force with its ratification by min. 55 countries (of the 178 that signed the agreement in June 2016, in New York), representing at least 55% of total CO2 emissions [1].

The Paris Agreement is a great success reported by the United Nations, the first of the major agreements of the 21st century. This agreement sends a clear and resounding signal to everyone that the global transition to renewable energy, from fossil fuels, is MANDATORY! This establishes a common plan of action and a clear objective, necessary to avoid disastrous climate change, to limit global warming to a maximum of 2 ° C and to continue efforts to set the growth limit of up to 1.5 ° C in the future.

The main regulations: reducing emissions, governments set a long-term goal to keep the global temperature rise to a maximum of 2 ° C, to target a global increase of up to 1.5 ° C, a figure that would significantly reduce the risks and impact of climate change. , the need to urgently activate the actions necessary to reach the objectives, thus recognizing that developing countries will require longer terms. Before and after the Paris conference, the participating countries presented their national action plans to achieve the objectives. Although the regulated measures are not yet sufficient to maintain global warming to a maximum of 2 ° C, the agreement establishes the following measures necessary to achieve this objective.

Transparency and accountability. Governments set out to meet every 5 years in order to rethink the objectives in accordance with the scientific findings, to report the evolution of the implementation of the measures and the results



obtained, to follow the long-term results through clear systems of transparency and accountability. Governments also set out to strengthen societies' ability to cope with the impact of climate change, to provide sustained international support to strengthen societies' ability to cope with the impact of climate change. The Paris Agreement recognizes the role of stakeholders, such as countries, other national authorities, civil society, the private sector and others. They are invited to direct their efforts and support actions to reduce emissions, to promote regional and international cooperation in order to achieve the objectives. The EU and the developed countries will continue to provide support to developing countries with regard to emission reduction actions and the ability to adapt to climate change. All countries are encouraged to voluntarily provide (or continue to provide) all support. Developed countries intend to reach the already existing goal of mobilizing the necessary annual amounts by 2020, with an extended term until 2025. After this period, a new bolder target will be set. Germany took first steps for ratification! [2-7]

## 2. Materials and methods

Climate = the general state of the atmosphere in a particular area or region for a longer period of time. As a reference period, the World Meteorological Organization recommends at least 30 years, but also considerations for longer periods, for example centuries or millennia, are used in climate study. Climate is characterized by the use of certain statistical properties, such as average values, frequencies, duration and extreme values of meteorological parameters.

Greenhouse effect = a phenomenon whereby some of the gases in the atmosphere allow the solar radiation to pass to Earth, but prevent the heat reflected by the earth's surface from spreading into space.

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) = water vapor (H<sub>2</sub>O), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), ozone (O<sub>3</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O).

The personal climate footprint = the effect that a person has on the climate, taking into account the total greenhouse gas emissions it can produce (measured in CO<sub>2</sub>).

Weather status = the physical state of the atmosphere in a particular region or area, at a given time or in a short period of time, from a few hours to a few days. The weather condition is described by the weather parameters: air temperature, wind speed and direction, humidity, nebula and precipitation.

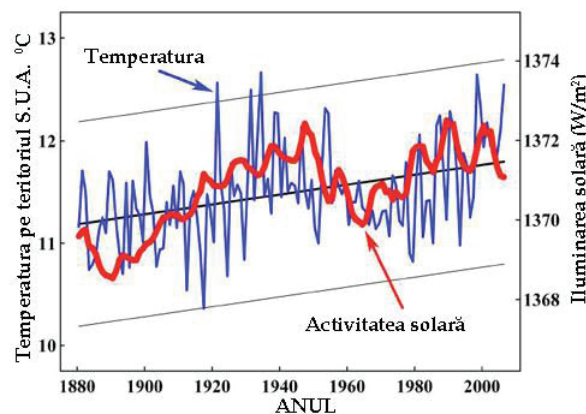
Atmospheric conditions = the phrase used by meteorologists when referring to the general state of the weather in a certain region or area, for several days or weeks.

In order to adopt the best adaptation measures, it is necessary to know as accurately as possible the possible effects of climate change on the economic and social sectors. Considering that so far in Romania the data on the impact of climate change have been estimated with a low degree of accuracy and have not covered all economic and social sectors, it is necessary to continue the research activities taking into account the following priorities:

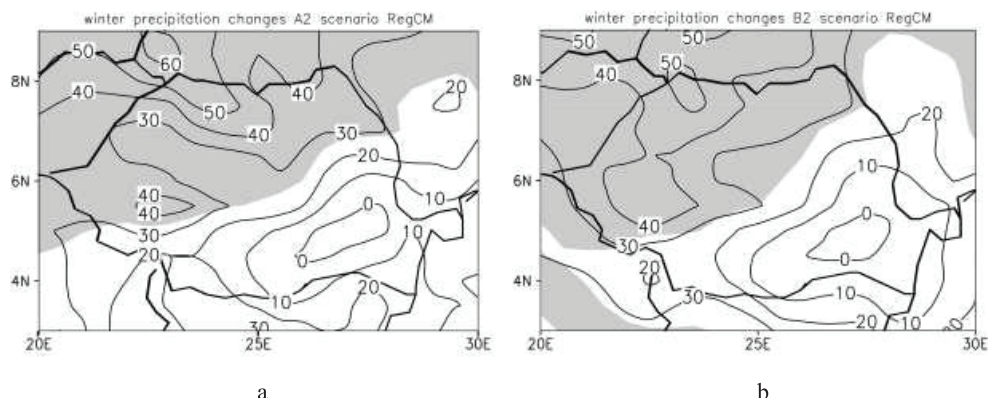
- determining the zones of vulnerability to the production of certain extreme events and the elements of vulnerable natural and human systems (population, water resources, plants, animals, etc.);



- identification of the climatic changes in Romania from the observation data for the period 1961-2007, at the finest possible spatial resolution, detailed on the main climatic parameters and different time intervals (annual, seasonal, monthly), including indices of extreme events;
- development of downscaling statistical models for the design on a fine scale, at the level of Romania, of the effects of global climate change, estimated with different global climate models available and different scenarios regarding the greenhouse gas emissions;
- designing and running numerical experiments with regional climatic models on Romanian computing systems in order to elaborate fine-scale climate scenarios in Romania, based on physical downscaling;
- estimating the climate change scenarios for Romania using the information resulting from the physical and statistical downscaling models available for the Romanian area and assessing the uncertainties associated with these estimates. The scenarios will be developed for both the average state and for various extreme events;
- developing studies to estimate the impact of climate change on different socio-economic systems and assessing the uncertainties associated with them. [8-10]



**Figure 1.** Solar lighting for the period 1880-2000



**Figure 2.** Changes in the amounts of rainfall in winter in Romania obtained from the simulations realized with the ICTP RegCM model, under the conditions of IPCC scenarios A2 (a) and B2 (b).

(Source: Busuioc et al., 2006)



### 3. Results and conclusions

Climate change affects all regions of the world. The ice caps are melting, and the level of the seas and oceans is rising. In some regions, extreme weather and precipitation are becoming more frequent, while others are experiencing extreme heat and drought. Expectation of these phenomena is expected in the coming decades. The consequences for Europe are devastating. Central and southern Europe are most commonly experiencing heat waves, forest fires and drought. The Mediterranean area is becoming increasingly arid, making it vulnerable to drought and forest fires. Northern Europe is getting considerably wetter and winter flooding is likely to become a common phenomenon. Urban areas, where 4 out of 5 Europeans currently live, are affected by heat waves, floods or rising sea levels, and often do not have the necessary means to adapt to climate change. Torrential rains and other extreme weather events are becoming more and more frequent. As a result of this situation, floods occur and water quality decreases, and water resources become increasingly scarce in some regions. Climate change is occurring so rapidly that the survival of many species of plants and animals is threatened. Many terrestrial, freshwater and marine species have already migrated. Some plant and animal species may disappear if global average temperatures continue to rise uncontrollably. The climate of Romania is influenced by its position on the globe (crossed by the parallel of 45° N), as well as by its geographical position on the continent. These particularities give the climate of Romania a temperate continental character. Although the extension of the territory of the country on latitude (5°) is smaller than that on the longitude (100), there are greater differences between the south and north of the country in terms of temperature, than between the west and east. If the average annual temperature in the south of the country rises to about 11° C, in the north of the country, at comparable altitudes, the values of this parameter are lowered by about 3° C. [11-13]

### 4. Conclusions

The changes in the climatic regime in Romania are in the global context, taking into account the regional conditions: the increase of the temperature will be more pronounced during the summer, while, in the northwestern Europe the strongest growth is expected in winter. According to the estimates presented in AR4 of the IPCC, in Romania there was an increase of the average annual temperature compared to the period 1980- 1990 similar to the whole of Europe, there being small differences between the results of the models with respect to the first decades of the 21st century and larger in terms of end of century: between 0.5 ° C and 1.5 ° C for the period 2020-2029; between 2.0° C and 5.0° C for 2090-2099, depending on the scenario (eg between 2.0° C and 2.5° C in the case of the scenario that provides the lowest average global temperature rise, and between 4.0° C and 5.0° C in the case of the scenario with the most pronounced temperature rise).

From a rainfall point of view, over 90% of the climate models predict for the period 2090-2099 droughts during the summer in the area of Romania, especially in the south and south-east (with negative deviations from 1980-1990 more than 20%). With regard to winter precipitation, the deviations are smaller and the uncertainty is higher.

Within international collaborations, the National Meteorological Administration has developed statistical models of small-scale detailing (at the level of the weather stations) of the information on climate change resulting from the global models. The respective results were subsequently compared with those generated by the regional climate models, with a better estimation of the uncertainties.

Thus, results with greater certainty regarding the increase of winter precipitation in western and northwestern





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Romania were obtained by 30-40 mm in the period 2070-2099 compared to 1961-1990. [14].

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# The need for a strategy for sustainable development of Romanian agritourism

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**Abstract:** At the moment, the agritourism represent for our country and for some European countries an attractive field for potential investors and for the costumers. The supply in this field in Romanian rural areas is steel in deficit. With all this, in Romania already exist two specific forms of agritouristic units homologated and classified, namely: farmhouses and rural guesthouses. In this context, is imposing to elaborate and to apply some global strategies of Romanian agritourism development which to allowance about all the social, technical, economic and ecologic implications of this development.

**Keywords:** strategy, agritourism, Sustainable Development, ecosystem

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## 1. Introduction

At present, Romania, as a European country, is facing the need to solve old and new problems related to the economic and social development of the rural area, given the existence of resources with a pronounced limited character, the preservation of the national identity and the protection of the environment. surrounding.

Thus, it is necessary to formulate clear goals and to develop global strategies that allow economic development, solving social problems, while maintaining and preserving the balance of the natural environment.

In this sense, the specialists have elaborated the concept of sustainable rural development, which presents solutions of valorization of the local resources, alternative development models, methods and techniques of clean production. The need for such an approach arises from the fact that the current economic development must be adapted to the ecological and social constraints, in the context in which we accept the idea that sustainable development is the development that satisfies the needs of the present, without compromising the possibilities of future generations in meeting their own needs.

With regard to the development of tourism in the Romanian rural area, sustainable development implies the development of all forms of tourism organized by the local population, which respects the natural, economic and social integrity of the rural area, which involves efficient tourism management and marketing, which will develop from the point economically, the rural area concurrently with the assurance of the exploitation of the natural and cultural resources for future generations.

## Concepts and boundaries

Sustainable rural development is a complex, multidimensional concept, and tourism, in general, and agritourism, in particular, through their content, integrate into this development. Under these conditions, the agritourism activity is



required to be approached in a unitary conception of the development of the rural area, of the evaluation of all categories of resources and of the definition of the directions and priorities in the economic growth, as well as of the priorities and limits of this development.

*The approach of agritourism from the perspective of sustainable rural development* is even more demanding than in the case of other non-agricultural activities carried out in the rural area, considering the double direct contact of the agritourism activity with the environment, respectively: as a tourist activity itself and as an economic activity, in general agricultural, to obtain the products offered to tourists.

The reality and the necessity, in the context of a real and sustainable rural development, is the fact that: **rural tourism and agritourism are and must be two forms of local tourism!** We say locally in the sense that it must be: forms of tourism of local initiative; forms of tourism managed locally; forms of tourism with local leadership; local "color" forms of tourism, unique and picturesque; forms of tourism based on returns in rural areas.

The rich tourism of the rural area, its landscapes and the special effort made by the local communities, to propose variants of quality accommodation and varied leisure activities, added to the warmth and quality of the reception "in the peasant style", make the rural environment a new attractive destination for Romanian and foreign tourists. The Romanian rural environment offers, in its diversity, beauty, tranquility, comfort for the entire population, also possessing a great wealth of flora and fauna, as well as an important part of the cultural heritage.

## 2. Results and conclusions

### 2.1. Agritourism development strategy

The effects and results of agritourism development in the Romanian rural area should be analyzed and quantified on three main levels:

- a. economic, having as effects: increasing the degree of exploitation and capitalization of local resources, obtaining additional income for the inhabitants of the rural areas, developing the tourist and social infrastructure, etc .;
- b. social, having as follows: improving the living conditions of the rural population, increasing the degree of culture and civilization of the inhabitants of the rural areas, creating beneficial inter-human relations with the tourists, etc .;
- c. ecological, considering: the protection of the environment, the recycling and the avoidance of degradation of the environment in which the agro-tourism activity is carried out, etc.

The place of agritourism within the process of sustainable rural development is given both by its specificity, as an activity that uses the physical and human environment to produce its products, as well as by sharing certain resources with other users, such as agriculture and industry.

The overall agritourism development strategy must take into account a number of principles of sustainable development, such as:

(1) The principle of setting ecological limits and standards, according to which it is necessary to promote the values that encourage standard consumption, consumption that falls within the limits of the possible ecological. This "ecological possible" must become a standard for all agritourism activities;

(2) The principle of economic growth, according to which the redistribution of the economic activity, the reallocation of resources and the satisfaction of the essential necessities of life within the agritourism must finally materialize in a present and future economic growth;

(3) The principle of the control of the resources for the population, according to which the existence at a given moment of a population in a given space, must be correlated with the productive potential of the ecosystems;



(4) The principle of conservation of the basic resources, according to which the sustainable development must aim at the protection of the natural systems that support the life, respectively: the air, the water, the soils, the living beings, etc.;

(5) The principle of forecasting, which aims at searching for and discovering new resources, as well as new technologies for their use, long before the depletion of current resources or the "aging" of technologies;

(6) The principle of efficient loading of ecosystems, according to which the load capacity of the ecosystems must be within rational limits and at the same time, production and revenues must be constant over time.

The load capacity of the ecosystems is determined by taking into account some indicators such as: average number of tourists, average length of stay, relative preference of tourists, number of days / tourist, etc., as well as by using an appropriate methodology for measuring the tourist circulation, correlated with the determination of the capacity of the resources;

(7) The principle of the existence of a resource reservoir, which refers to the need for a minimum rate of consumption of the non-recoverable resources;

(8) The principle of minimizing the impact of agro-tourism activity on the integrity of ecosystems, which aims to minimize the adverse impacts on the quality of air, water and other natural elements;

(9) The principle of economic viability, according to which the local policy must follow the economic well-being of the community and at the same time respect the governmental policies that set the limits of the economic growth;

(10) The principle of integrating control at the rural community level, which refers to the control exercised in connection with the development decisions that affect the local ecosystems and which must be unique for all the activities carried out, in order to ensure the balance between these activities.

In conclusion, it can be said that the global strategy for agro-tourism development implies, according to the above-mentioned principles, the conservation of the Earth's bio-ecosystems, their biodiversity, the preservation of the capacity to support the soil, the reduction of the exploitation of the exhaustible resources, the change of the individual's attitude towards the sustainable development, the increase of the level of life of rural habitats, respect and concern for the way of life of rural communities, the creation of global alliances between several rural localities, in order to develop a unique development policy, etc.

Regarding the sustainable development of the Romanian agro-tourism, the following major issues must be considered:

- protecting and reducing the degradation of the environment;
- conservation of natural and anthropic resources (cultural, historical, architectural, technical, etc.);
- providing additional income to people from rural communities with tourism potential;
- capitalization of local agricultural and agri-food products within the agro-tourism farms and pensions;
- combining the agritourism sector with the agricultural, forestry, industrial, craft, etc. ;
- creating attractive jobs, especially for young people;
- the redevelopment of the tourist villages and the resurrection of local traditions, customs and crafts;
- development of tourist and social infrastructure in rural localities with tourist potential and others.

Under these conditions, the development of agritourism requires a complex approach, encompassing both the actual tourist activity, materialized through accommodation, feeding in the system of full board or half board, carrying out the leisure programs, providing other services directly related to the tourist activity, as well as the agri-



cultural activity, for obtaining the products needed for tourist consumption and for processing them within the host households. From the point of view of the effects it has on the peasant households, the agro-tourism appears as a variant of the development of these households and of the rural environment, especially in the areas with difficult living conditions such as those in the mountain area or in the disadvantaged areas, which with difficulty can provide the inhabitants with the means of livelihood only through the practice of agriculture and animal husbandry.

In the elaboration of the strategy for the development of the Romanian agro-tourism, we will have to consider, besides the aspects related to the preservation of the traditions, the preservation of the authentic and the valorization of the novel of the Romanian rural, the fact that for the future tourists it is almost unimaginable to live and for a short time without hygienic conditions. - minimal sanitation and no communication possibilities.

In this context, it becomes obvious the need to modernize or build housing and peasant households that correspond to modern criteria of functionality and comfort. Adapting existing households to meet civilized standards for hosting and serving meals is only a minimal financial effort and a thorough knowledge of minimum requirements that are required in national and international tourism.

At present, they are available for the development of the rural area, in general, and of the agritourism, in particular, a series of funds allocated by the European Union and which can be accessed by the inhabitants of the rural areas who want to modernize their agricultural holdings, to contribute to redevelop villages and build farms and farmhouses.

Thus, within the **National Program for Rural Development (PNDR) 2014 - 2020**, funds for rural development are allocated from the **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)** according to the four axes, as follows:

- (a) **Axis 1** - Increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sectors (43.95% of the EAFRD allocation for the four axes);
- (b) **Axis 2** - Improvement of the environment and rural area (26.05% of the EAFRD allocation for the four axes);
- (c) **Axis 3** - Quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy (27.40% of the EAFRD allocation for the four axes);
- (d) **Axis 4** - LEADER (2.60% of the EAFRD allocation for the four axes).

The measures within Axis 2 are aimed at maintaining and improving the quality of the rural environment by promoting a sustainable management of both agricultural and forest areas with the aim of:

- improving the balance between the need for economic development of rural areas and the sustainable use of natural resources, which will be the basis of economic growth;
- tackling the problem of abandonment of agricultural activities in the agriculturally disadvantaged areas;
- granting financial support to farmers and forest owners for the provision of environmental protection services, for the conservation and protection of flora and fauna, water and soil - in line with the EU's environmental priorities regarding agriculture and forestry -, to maintain HNV (high natural value) agricultural systems and to mitigate the effects of climate change;
- maintaining and increasing the attractiveness of rural areas, as a basis for diversifying farm functions and generating alternative, non-agricultural economic activities;
- addressing the problem of the low level of information of the farmers regarding the practices of extensive management of agricultural lands.

The financial support provided by **Axis 3** is aimed at encouraging the diversification of the rural economy and





improving the quality of life in the rural area.

The general objective of **Axis 3** is to encourage the diversification of the rural economy and to improve the quality of life in the rural area.

The strategic objectives of Axis 3 are:

- maintaining and developing economic activities, by increasing the number of jobs;
- increasing the attractiveness of rural areas;

development of skills and raising awareness of local actors about the importance of local governance

The specific objectives of **Axis 3** refer to:

- diversification of non-agricultural economic activities in agricultural households and encouraging small entrepreneurs in rural areas;
- creation, improvement and diversification of tourist facilities and attractions;
- creation and modernization of basic physical infrastructure in rural areas;
- improving the quality of the social, natural and economic environment in the rural area;
- the protection and conservation of the cultural and natural heritage;
- creation, improvement and diversification of tourist facilities and attractions;
- developing the skills of local actors to stimulate the organization of the territory.

Within the **Axis 3** several measures have been delimited to regulate the conditions for financing the rural development projects, namely:

- *Measure 312* - granting support for the creation and development of microenterprises in rural areas;
- *Measure 313* - encouraging tourism activities in rural areas;
- *Measure 322* - renovation, development of villages, improvement of basic services for the economy and rural population and enhancement of rural inheritance.

The financial support granted by Axis 4 - LEADER has as main objective the implementation of the local development strategies based on the local needs and the strengths of the rural areas, combining the three main objectives of the three axes, respectively: the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry products, the improvement of the rural environment. and quality of life, diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural activities in rural areas.

### 3. Conclusions

**Rural tourism** represents an alternative of employment for the rural labor force, a way of diversifying the rural economy and a source of alternative income for the inhabitants of the rural area.

An important component of the Romanian rural tourism is the agritourism practiced, usually, by the owners of agricultural holdings or within the rural households, as a secondary activity, complementary to the agriculture.

As a result, it can be appreciated that supporting rural tourism in general and agritourism in particular, as well as their recreational activities, not only helps to diversify rural activities, but also to create opportunities for integration. of young people and women in the labor market.

Some measures under **Axis 2** - Improvement of the environment and the rural area - and of **Axis 3** - Quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy - of the **National Program for Rural Development (PNDR) 2014-2020** based on which funds for rural development are allocated from the **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)** also targets the development of agrotourism.

Thus, *Measure 312* provides support for the creation and development of microenterprises in rural areas, *Measure 313* envisages encouraging tourism activities in rural areas, and *Measure 322* involves renovation, devel-



opment of villages, improvement of basic services for the economy and rural population and putting worth of rural heritage.

On the other hand, *Measure 313* will contribute to the promotion and access of tourists to traditional foods and other organic products. In addition, this measure will also focus on the issue of climate change, encouraging projects that use energy from renewable resources.

. The precarious situation of the income of the rural residents fully justifies the need to develop a diversified rural economy, starting from the current development potential of the non-agricultural sector, as a sustainable source of ensuring a decent standard of living of the rural population, as well as development of the rural economy.

The experience of many European countries with a well-developed agrotourism sector shows that sustainable rural development can be compatible with economic objectives, under the protection of natural resources and the environment. Both as a raw material and as a material support for agrotourism, the environment is required to be protected. In other news, it is clear that agrotourism can play an important role in the process of developing the Romanian rural area, both locally and regionally. The picturesque rural settlements, with a long historical past, with buildings in the characteristic architectural style of the region, with customs, traditions and a way of life of their own, attract tourists, who want to get to know these unique and unique aspects.

It is not enough, however, to say that Romania is a beautiful country, that it can offer many possibilities for rural tourism and agrotourism, but it is necessary to develop these two activities effectively on the principle of profitability, economic and social efficiency, and promotion. rural values and sustainability.

Through agrotourism, social-cultural and artistic traditions, ancestral crafts and crafts, ethno-folklore traditions and customs are reactivated, thus creating the premises for the development of the rural space, namely the creation of new attractive and remunerated jobs.

The economic and social efficiency of the agrotourism is represented in fact by the contribution of the agritouristic material base from the accommodation, food and leisure units in training as many individuals as possible to practice these activities, in order to ensure the best conditions for recovering the work capacity. and rest (passive and active), with multiple educational, cultural, artistic effects, etc., especially on young people. Also, it is envisaged to obtain additional income for agrotourism service providers, which will lead to an increase in the standard of living of the inhabitants of rural areas and to the development of local infrastructure.

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## Ernesto de Martino: the end of the world

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**Abstract:** The laborious commitment Ernesto De Martino shows throughout his literary activity during the '50s has an extremely vital role in anthropology and ethnology, not just due to the historic, background of his work, but above all, it exhibits his originality in the approach towards complex topics, flourished within the analysis of the philosophic mould and directed towards the socio-cultural reality of poorly developed areas in the post-World War II Italy. The basis of the de Martinian research dwells on confronting the cultural phenomena – the mourning rituals in Lucania, the choral dancing therapy of tarantism in Puglia – as historic experiences elaborated by humanity in order to face fundamental existential problems which threaten the contact with reality.

In this context, the French version of the volume "La fine del mondo ("The end of the world") portrays the posthumous literary work of de Martino from the perspective of a philosophic analysis throughout literature and art during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Keywords:** End of the world, Tarantism, Ethos of Transcendence, Cultural Apocalypse, Psychopathological Apocalypse, Existential Crisis, Historicization

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1. The de Martian perspective and concepts transposed in literary work

Born in December, Naples, Ernesto de Martino was an Italian anthropologist, folklorist and historian of religions. Throughout decades, he encouraged and advanced the research on popular culture in Italy in the XX century. The ethnologist is considered to be one of the most eclectic and creative thinkers, whose field of research situates in the context of historical religious documents. This predilection is strongly connected with the implication that Benedetto Croce has had, as the most important Italian intellectual of the first half of XX century, towards the ethnologist's work. Thus, it is well known that, during the last decade of his life, the renowned ethnologist Ernesto de Martino has dedicated himself with a particular interest to the research of cultural apocalypse.

The project developed over a long period of time, in a tumultuous context, and concluded concurrently with the publication of the book coordinated by Clara Gallini, de Martino's former student and research assistant, along with Angelo Brelich, who systematized a part of de Martino's work. Ultimately, it was published in 1977, marking its debut with a complex preface of the editor (de Martino, 1997).

In this context, Gallini wanted to demonstrate the uncontemporary structure of the book, caused by the fact that it came out tardily after the decease of the author. Moreover, it has been ascertained that most of the themes approached were already existent; the reanalysis of certain figures, such as Heidegger, or the absence of a complete definition of the crisis from the perspective of social criticism draw attention to fundamental characteristics previously elaborated in texts.

The second edition of "La fine del mondo" was finally published in 2016, in France, under the coordination of some French editors. It can be recognised by a major mistake presented in the appendix, but, at the same time, it includes several new features, such as a precise introduction, signed by Gallini, along with Marcello Massenzio. On the one hand, it centers on innovative aspects brought up in the unpolished text - remarkable as a result of its structural consistency and internal coherence, on the other hand, on the compositional interpretation illustrating a synthesis of the author's perspective.



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## 2. Results and conclusions

### 2.1. Crisis of Presence

The thoughts and the work of Benedetto Croce presented a primary importance in the comprehension of this structural development in de Martino's work. In this context, in 1948, a considerable literary work will be published, specifically an essay included in the volume "Il mondo magico" ("The world of magic") - fundamental for the main themes already approached by the ethnologist: the crisis of the presence, the process of historicization, cultural reintegration and the existence of magic in Universe.

The theme of crisis can be firmly associated with the concept of Apocalypse, especially from a cultural point of view, as it displays a process by which humankind gradually relinquishes its values, hence the core of the culture, in base of which society functions, starts shattering.

In the author's perspective, every culture is called upon to intersubjectively resolve the problem of separation from nature (De Martino, 1977, p. 175). De Martino calls the moral force that regulates this separation the "ethos of transcendence". The ethos of transcendence is a kind of fundamental human moral drive defined as a "primordial force" that makes community possible because the intersubjectively shared values represent its base. Although its content varies from one cultural setting to another, the ethos of transcendence represents both a vital impulsion and a moral principle that intermediates between the transition from nature to cultural institutions and sustains the structure of those institutions once they have been built.

"The transcendence of life in intersubjective meanings is the transcendental basis of the being-in-the-world. Therefore, it is the principle of intelligibility of human existence. It is the condition of its possibility, its ultimate purpose, and, at the same time, the cause of the limits of the being itself. This *primordial* or *original* transcending energy brings the being-in-the-world back to the necessity of being it, and the duty-to-be-there for meanings. It is not possible to go beyond this principle as it is the ultimate rule of every transcendence." (de Martino, 2002b: 677-8)

Ernesto de Martino responds to the question for the origin of culture, as several idealists have done it previously (from Fichte to Croce) in terms of the transcendental, immemorial free action. This action is conceptualized as an answer to the pre-cultural (in an ontological way) "*crisi della presenza*", crisis of presence, which also recurs throughout the history of cultures and civilizations. This crisis shares some characteristics with the multiple endangerments of Heidegger's "*Dasein*", a concept by which the notion of "presence" has some similarities (for example, humanity as a determined form of "dasein" or "presenza". Like Heidegger's "Dasein", the "presenza" is an "entity which in its very being, comports itself understandingly towards that Being".

Therefore, from a De Martinian perspective, the state of "*esserci-nel-mondo*" ("being-in-the-world") must exist in the world by giving value to the things of life - a value that is realized intersubjectively in culture. If there is to be a world, and a way for the individual to be situated in that world, it is necessary that we not emphasise immediately with the situation but that we be separated from it. The parameters that maintain the distance established through this separation are called values and they are culturally conditioned (De Martino, 1977, p. 674). The ethos of transcendence might disintegrate apart from every culture, nation, and thus, life in a culturally meaningful space is always exposed to the risk of not being able to be in any culturally possible world.

Conversely, "La fine del mondo" includes three major phases by which the ethos manifests:

1. by cultural apocalypses;
2. by natural domestication through culture;
3. by valorisation of presence through economics.



As a consequence, the transcendence doesn't render the idea of an end, but rather of an intermediate instrument. Thus, it has an effect on every possible plan which can cross cultural boundaries in the world - producing the crisis. This means that the stress is not put on the general notion of *world*, but rather on every distinct world. The end of each world symbolises the death of an individual, and the functioning of a time in present - now - that gradually retrogresses. In this case, de Martino implies that, in order to find his true essence in nature, oneself must put to use the instruments (*the duty*) to make the nature, witness of our presence, attain a substance.

Therefore, the ethos is not a universal and permanent category; it is the mere instinct, a wish that gets human beings valorise culture, create their own history.

## 2.2. The process of de-historification

Throughout his work, De Martino had constantly placed historical analysis of cultural phenomena in contrast with psychopathological data. He considered that the researchers conducted by cultural historians and psychopathologists are complementary, if we take into account the evaluations of the one and the judgments of the other are two sides of the same coin. For the cultural historian, psychopathological analysis is important because it demonstrates the risk of mental disorders against which cultural institutions must fight (De Martino, 1977, p. 63).

Nevertheless, the premature death of the author didn't make possible the accomplishment of the studies related to cultural apocalypses. De Martino was working on this subject at the time when he took a trip in Salento. Although there was a high amount of sketches and notes, the author didn't manage to conclude properly the manuscript. After his death, his colleague and friend, Angelo Brelich, was engaged in editing the notes, entitled "*La fine del mondo. Contributo all'analisi delle apocalissi culturali*" ("*The End of the World: A contribution to the Analysis of Cultural Apocalypses*") (De Martino 2002). Eventually, it was published, including a preface by Clara Gallini. The posthumous publication was preceded by another publication, this time by de Martino himself, few months before the year of his death; he published an essay entitled "Apocalissi culturali e apocalissi psicopatologiche" ("Cultural Apocalypses and Psychopathological Apocalypses") (De Martino 1964), in the journal "Nuovi Argomenti".

After a jumble process in the publication, the first printed work of "*La fine del mondo*" was sold out and re-printed lately, in 2002. It was noticed that the work was constructed in a specific complex manner; the trademark sign, firmed by de Martino, renders it difficult to read for its public. Furthermore, its construction is based on a cryptic style, and the structure of the ideas and themes is very contrasting, too.

The Neapolitan ethnologist mentions that the concept of apocalypses is nothing more than a symbolic measure intended to put an end to the crisis and its outcome that an individual is inevitably exposed to. In the book, de Martino analyses the effects of religious and cultural apocalypses throughout history, specifically their transmission and creation.

As the work regards psychopathological aspects, de Martino displays essential materials from different fields, such as: psychoanalysis, art, literature, in order to explore contemporary occurrences of crisis in modern society. "*La fine del mondo*" associates the apocalypses with the crisis of presence, mentioned before, linking them within the concept of "end of the world", described as the separation of objects from the web of familiar relations that give these objects meaning. Thus, in the essay, the ethnologist elucidates his theory regarding the individual and collective presence (dynamic being) in the world, its relation to both secular and religious contexts, the imminent crisis it faces in history, and the need to withdraw from history in order to escape from such a threatening event. This latter aspect is defined by *de-historicization*, and it represents the negation and obscuration of historical events when situation of crisis manifest. In de Martino' perspective, human beings must be able to be a subject of personal history



and face the crisis by accessing an exemplary past (*myth*) through performance (*ritual*), finally shifting into metahistory. This theory gave the opportunity to the scholar to conduct a more nuanced and complex analysis of the connection between myth and ritual (*nesso mitico-rituale*) and their manifestation depicted as a cultural necessity, regulated by society (institutional dehistoricization) or the individual (irrelative dehistoricization). The theorization of the crisis of presence represents the final stage of the process, and it's seen as a fundamental topic in de Martinian work, precisely within the research of religions.

The "crisis of presence" can be reconditioned by the "destoricizzazione del negativo" ("de-historicization of the negative"), meaning by the cultic dimension of the myth, by the experienced efficiency of the ritual, which is interpreted in terms of the myth which it belongs to. These show the basic components of religious life and as such capable to disclose the possibility of history, the possibility of human intervention against all odds and all probabilities. As a consequence, history has to be excluded first, and perhaps even further: the historic dimension has to be purified by means of isolation permanently.

### 2.3. Tarantism

Tarantism represents a socio-cultural phenomenon of large interest, both from a traditionally and ritually perspective, and moreover, due to its modern structure, being also known as the "folk revival" concept.

Throughout time, this event has stimulated a great attention from those who have been studying the phenomenon even since medieval times, which revealed major sources from the XX century.

Researchers from different fields, particularly physicians, and those specialised in ethnography have analysed this phenomenon in base of various characteristics of different eras. Thus, the bibliography of this field enlarged considerably with the help of de Martino's work and, few decades later, throughout the widening of "folk revival" and "pizzicomania" (pinching disorder).

Tarantism had a major impact in southern Italy and it was described as a disease spread due to the bite of a spider. The side effect of the contact with arachnid provoked an unusual and unexplainable frenetic movement among men and women who were living there, to the point when they began dancing themselves sore, sometimes without stopping. Although this species of spiders existed in the entire Italy and most parts of European regions, it was seen as harmless. Strangely enough, Puglia was the only place where these effects could have been registered. During the XVII century, many physicians concluded that the phenomenon was caused due to the high temperatures generally registered in the region, but ultimately, no valid proof led to a certain answer, so those who were studying this peculiar case were not able to come up with a conclusion. Therefore, many researchers and analysts described tarantism as a "mental disorder".

Ernesto de Martino illustrates this phenomenon in one of his most known creations, "La Terra del rimorso" ("The Land of Remorse"), depicting it in relation to a ritual of a choral dance, a mystical episode in Italian history. This idea might be connected further with the development of the concept of historicification mentioned earlier, as the de Martinian work explains the symbolic nature and the ritualism of the alienation installed after the bite. In this context, also Marius Schneider, a famous ethnomusicologist, elaborated this phenomenon as a concept of ritual-symbol, supporting the idea that only the nations which live directly in connection with nature can comprehend this phenomenon of dynamism, the rhythmical choral dance of people in Puglia. In conclusion, in order to reach the bare essence of it, it's necessary to understand the symbolic value of the rhythm which leads the functionality of each element in Universe.





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### 3. Conclusions

De Martino's heritage offers a truly authentic and innovative contribution within Italian academic work. His thesis and studies reveal a contemplative analysis towards the changes throughout contemporary history, which might even foster the evolution of the anthropologic and ethnographic fieldwork. Irrevocably, de Martino holds the title a classic in the field of ethnographic theory and the study of magic's role within culture.

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