

SECTION 7

THE STUDY OF YOUTH IMPLICATION IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

Room 2621

Chair: Professor **Mihai Roman** PhD
Professor **Christina Martha Suci**, *PhD*
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Thursday, April 22, 2004

11.30-12.00 1. The Business Environment in Youth Perception

Authors: **Sorin Mitulescu**, PhD, ANSIT
Aurora Lefter, ANSIT

Abstract

One dimension of our research regarding the phenomenon of free economic initiative among young Romanian population was the way the Romanian business environment is perceived by young people. The following dimensions were followed: the way they define a business and a businessman, how young people think most of them succeeded to get rich during the last years, the fields of activity they consider to be the most profitable, what are the advantages/disadvantages of a business of your own, as well as the obstacles faced by a young person who would like to launch his/her business.

The analyzed data are from an opinion poll carried out on young people between 18 and 30 year old at national level by the National Agency for Supporting Youth Initiative and the Center of Urban and Regional Sociology, at the request of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, as well as from individual and group interviews carried out on young people from the urban and rural environment.

12.00 -12.30 2. Entrepreneurial Values at Young Romanian People

Authors: **Iancu Filipescu**, PhD, ANSIT
Iulian Neacsu-Dalu, PhD candidate, ANSIT,
Catalin Merlau, ANSIT

Abstract

Based on economical entrepreneur's definition, as a human type – most adapted to the structure and exigences of the free market- we tried to see the Romanian young's entrepreneurial spirit following several dimensions: the propensity both for 1) economical initiative and 2) innovation; 3) the spirit of investition; 4) the managerial capacity, 5) the competitiveness, 6) the appreciating of work, competence and professionalism.

Finally, a powerfull consideration of work, innovation and competitive spirit, and a weak one for the following features: the managerial capacity, the spirit of investition and the risk/initiative, have resulted.

Besides, we noticed that too little young people have, actually, a personal experience in the field of business: only 2% of young people have their own business, while only 11% of them have an example of entrepreneur in their families.

12.30-13.00 3. Youth Perception of Economical and Social Life in Romania in 2002-2003

Authors: Professor **Dumitru Marin**, Ph. D., Academy of Economic Studies
Professor **Mihai Roman** Ph.D., Academy of Economic Studies

Abstract

This paper presents youth perception about economical and social life in Romania in 2002-2003 based on CURS S.A. (2003) and MetroMedia Transilvania (2002) samplings. The main aspects regard youth life satisfaction, social relationships, education and work attitude, culture and leisure and young people's mobility tendencies. Basic attitude is a pessimistic one, the young Romanian people being disappointed of social and economic situation of Romania in years 2002 and 2003.

13.00-13.30 4. Youth Values and Life Styles

Authors: **Sebastian Lăzăroiu**, Ph.D candidate
Mirel Crețoiu, Researcher, Sociological Urban and Regional Center

Abstract

Youth participation to economic and social life is a great problem of actual situation of Romania. Based on samplings performed by CURS S.A. in 2003 and Metro-Media Transilvania in 2002, this paper presents youth Romanians values and life styles. We present significant elements on youth participation on social life, like commune conduct, civic conscience, educational and work values, responsibility assume.

15.30-16.00 5. Youth Participation to Economic Life

Authors: Professor **Eugen Țigănescu**, Ph. D., Academy of Economic Studies
Professor Assistant **Monica ROMAN**, Ph.D.,
Academy of Economic Studies

Abstract

In this paper we present youth participation to Romanian economic life in the last ten years. Our analysis presents basic structures of youth population: urban-rural structures, professional structures, qualifications structures. We also present youth unemployment dynamics and its perspective. Main conclusions are not very optimistic, because youth population reduced its level of economic participation and we observe tendencies for young people to leave Romania.

16.00-16.30 6. Youth and the Creative Economy

Author: Professor **Marta-Christina Suci**, PhD,
Academy of Economic Studies

Abstract

In the creative age young people matter. Furthermore, a climate oriented to young people is also attractive to the creative class more broadly. Creative-class people do not lose their lifestyle preferences as they grow old. They continue to value diversity and tolerance. They enjoy stimulating and dynamic places that are a challenge for a creative lifestyle.

Key concepts: creative economy, creative class, creative youth, economic creativity index

16.30-17.00 7. Youth education in a knowledge-based society

Authors: Professor Assistant **Gabriel Staicu**, PhD. Candidate,
Professor Assistant **Mirela Aceleanu**, PhD. Candidate,
Professor Assistant **Grigore Piroșcă**, PhD. Candidate,
Academy of Economic Studies

Abstract

Youth are a 'key actor' in the knowledge-based society and for the new development equation. Youth education and investing in their knowledge and skills are, as it was highlighted at the Lisbon Summit in March 2000 and in the special programmes eEurope and eEurope +, one

of the most important objective for knowledge-based society.

Key concepts: knowledge-based society, investing in education, youth.

17.00-17.30 8. Youth access on labor market. Institutional Opportunities and constraints

Authors: Lecturer *Daniela Iovan*, PhD

Professor Assistant *Mihaela Dobre*, PhD. Candidate,
Academy of Economic Studies

Professor Assistant *Marius Marinaş*, PhD Candidate,
Academy of Economic Studies

Professor Assistant *Marius Pană*, PhD Candidate,
Academy of Economic Studies

Abstract

In Romania education is subject to a major process of structural reshaping. The main target of that is to adopt the youth education structure to the needs expressed by the economic agents on the labour market. In addition to this, there are taken into account the needs required in order to adopt the Romanian' youth competences in line with those from the European Union.

Friday, April 23, 2004

14.30-15.00 9. Youth perception about the ways to succeed

Author: Professor **Mihai Daniel Roman**, Ph.D., Academy of Economic Studies

Abstract

Romania is passing through the final stage of transition between centralized economy to market economy and the perspectives of adhesion to European Union structures. From this perspective the Romanian youth people analyse business success chances depending on economic and social environment in Romania. The “Youth and Economic Activity” sampling (realised by CURS S.A. in 2003, for Education, Research and Youth Ministry) shows the youth perception about the main factors towards business success: high qualification, ambition, professional training, hard work and chance. We also have negative aspects such as: corruption, bureaucracy, tax system, actual political system etc.

15.00-15.30 10. SWOT Analysis of “The Youth and Economic Activity” Project

Authors: Professor Assistant **Monica Roman**, Ph.D.,
Academy of Economic Studies

Abstract

SWOT analysis is a generalized and widely used method in management analysis. This paper analyse the actual stage of the project “**The Youth and Economic Activity**” after the first two years using the SWOT analysis. We find many positive effects, but also some deficiencies and I propose measures to correct them. The basic conclusion shows a good activity, but also great risks for the future of the project, depending on political decisions.

15.30-16.00 11. Moral Hazard and the obligatory insurance for the bank

Authors: Lecturer **Mihaela Turmacu**, PhD Student
Lecturer **Cezar Mihalcescu** PhD-Romanian-American University,
Bucharest

Abstract

Generally, the risk and uncertainty concepts are used to model the economic behavior, when we take into account the uncertainty generated by the environment.

This uncertainty may alter the results that an economic agent is expecting after he makes some decisions.

16.00-16.30 12. Optimisation and efficiency in enterprise strategic management

Author: **Diana Serafimescu**, PhD Student, Academy of Economic Studies

Abstract

The ultimate task of managers is to make their enterprises efficient. They do that by continuously optimising the activities within the companies. They make cost-benefit analysis, plan and control for product life cycles, adapt to change. They have to make all kinds of decision such as: introducing a new product, deciding the price, lowering costs, hiring new people, selling or buying, investing in newer technologies, and so on, all those depending on whether this will lead to better performance of their company or not. In order to do that, they make use of certain models that involve measuring the performance and thus the efficiency. This paper aims at presenting a few models managers use in order to optimize their companies' performance that will eventually lead to efficiency.