

THE CRISIS: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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Abstract. *The crisis is a period in the evolution of society when there are big economical, political, technical, military, etc. difficulties, dysfunctions that are affecting the structure of the society, and which generate corruption, financial jam, inflation, unemployment through the restructuring and the bankruptcy of the enterprises, by reducing the export of products. The crisis also affects fields such as the law, the health, the education and social protection and security. The cause of the crisis must be analyzed by every category of experts in order to propose quickly a therapy. The purpose of this paper is to propose a strategy in Romania at the nationwide level for overcoming the system crisis involves.*

Keywords: crisis, bankruptcy, unemployment, inflation, corruption

1. Introduction

We made the picture of the crisis, a crisis which paralyzes the society, a crisis which must be overcome by mutual efforts made by the economists, businessmen, students at the economic faculties, the civil society. In Romania, for instance, the approach of the economic-financial and communication crisis can be made, also, at the Academy of Economic Studies from Bucharest, in order to find solutions, in order to create a strategy, because, in our opinion, two types of crises are dangerous: the economic crisis and the communication crisis. It is common knowledge that, crises can be met both within the family, and at the microeconomic level, macroeconomic level, but also at the international level, so we can say, there are crises which exist at the level of one or more national or international companies. These crises can or cannot be accompanied by communication crises.

Globalization accentuates the economic war, as Thiery Libaert puts it, in his book "Communication in Crisis" (*La communication de crise*) published at Dunod Publishing House, in 2005 and, in this context, the crisis issues become transversal without the possibility to be solved immediately. We suggest a few measures against the crisis which can lead to good results at the microeconomic and macroeconomic level. First of all, creating some activity programmes/plans at

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the national level for the next ten years in the economic, political, medical, military, educational, legal fields, this must be observed without any connection with the political colour of any party. Afterwards, some plans of activity can be made, at the level of any state or private company. Moreover, in our opinion, another important measure, would be to create a government site so that each and every citizen can see the amounts Romania borrowed after the revolution in December 1989, the source of these funds, the money destination, the companies which contributed in order to attain the objectives, the lawyers who represented the companies at the tenders, the status of the objectives which had to be finished with the money that had been borrowed.

Another measure could be the government stimulating the small, middle and big companies to produce more under the circumstances of applying a protectionist policy with the European Parliament approval. And, a final measure could be the promulgation of a law against corruption, a law with retroactive effect that stipulates also the expenses and costs related to the detention period, which are to be incurred to the convicts. The crises' overcoming requires an interdisciplinary urgent approach, because they every day more the system, they reduce the foreign investments, the credibility that the country has around the world and lead to the unemployment growth, because the economic crises affects the buying capacity, the products and services are sold with more difficulty and more companies disappear, thus the unemployment is increasing.

In a period of economic crisis it is also difficult to be a correlation between the number of graduates of the state and private academic studies and the number of work places in a country, as one does not know how long the crisis will last, how many work places will be afterwards per activity fields and, of course, according to the country's birth rate. So, we can sum up that in a period of crisis, as we have in Romania, many graduated young people cannot find a place to work, others have to work in places which are below their education level, others find a work place corresponding to their education and training level, but sometimes they lose it and enter unemployment. So, the crisis in Romania leads to the unemployment growth, of inflation, corruption, and we can say that for Romania it is vital to get out of this economic-financial crisis which leads everyday to the collapse of the national currency in comparison to the euro, us dollar and the Swiss franc, affecting more and more seriously the bank debtors in euro and Swiss francs. We can add that to this crisis in Romania we face also a communication crisis between institutions and also, sometimes a bureaucracy which leads to the slowing down solving many problems. So, the interest that Romania is to create new small, middle and big companies which can absorb unemployed and the graduated young people and to create an economic market with a social character. Thus, the economic-financial crisis at the macro level will erode more families because of financial issues, because of the communication crisis on the

background of these problems, leading to a greater growth of divorces, but also to fewer marriages.

2. The programme/strategy at the national level in Romania to overcome the crisis

The programme/strategy at the national level in Romania to overcome the economic, political, legal, communication, sanitary, educational crisis system:

1. Defining the national economic interest at the level of the activity departments.
 2. The struggle against corruption, tax evasion and the underground economy.
 3. Creating a greater number of small, middle and big companies oriented to the production for the Romanian market, according to the demand for the other E.U. countries where Romania can export.
 4. To urgently analyze the Asian, African, Arabic markets so that Romania can export according to the needs to these markets as well, for prices adapted to the buying power on these markets.
 5. To consider by all the Romanian companies, the ecologic marketing, of re-launching and prospective, so that the products made in Romania do not pollute the environment, to take into account the competition, to anticipate the internal market demands and the demands of the markets where they export so that the sales are faster and the Romanian companies do not block the money invested and to be able to resume as soon as possible the production cycle.
 6. The Romanian must be educated to believe in the Romanian products and services and to buy them with priority, and the price-quality ratio to be observed.
 7. The growth of the Romanians standard of living must be based on the development of the Romanians companies and their economic, social efficiency with the observance of the environment, and the competition to be loyal.
 8. To assure the transparency by creating an “Implementation monitor of the national strategy in Romania in order to overcome the current systemic crises”.
 9. The rehabilitation of the irrigation system by the organization of tenders by the Ministry of Agriculture and the use of Romanian companies which in one year must correct the irrigation system with money from the state budget, so that the Romanian agriculture assures healthy food for prices correlated to the wages in Romania.
 10. The development of all types of tourism: leisure, business, religious, cultural, spa-resort-balneal, rural and the new types of tourism created by me in 2015, specifically the speleological-caving, gastronomy and inter-culture tourism
 11. The development of industry considering the Romanian natural resources and the needs Romania has, agriculture included, corroborated to the economic and environment protection efficiency criteria.
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12. The recycling of the recoverable materials and the waste in order to fight against environment pollution.
 13. The development of the infrastructure an economic development factor.
 14. The development of services, respectively increasing the number of hotels, restaurants and banks with Romanian capital.
 15. The growth of the use of the human capital according to the skills and performances.
 16. The salary policy as determining factor of the quality and work productivity growth.
 17. An exceeding commercial balance of Romania by the diversification of Romanian products exports all over the continents.
 18. The fight against inflation by the exports growth, fight against corruption and against underground economy.
 19. The use of FMI, BERD and BEI funds and the monitoring of their use in as site emerging from the Government of Romania, where everybody can see the borrowed amount, the date when the loan was granted, its destination, its result and the due date when it must be returned, how much was returned and when is the due date for the loan restitution.
 20. The use of a part of the loans for the development of the Romanian companies, in order to cover the internal market's needs and in order to be able to export to other markets and to import, what is necessary for the development of the Romanian companies.
 21. The promulgation of the fusion idea for the Romanian companies in order to become stronger from the financial point of view.
 22. To equip the military with all the necessary equipment which assure Romania's defense autonomy.
 23. To modernize and update the schools in the rural area also by attracting the local people to work at the modernization works.
 24. To build high-schools also in the rural areas so that children have access to education in these areas as well, to be easier for them, to create new jobs, thus contributing the growth of the birth rate in the villages areas and even the repopulation of some villages.
 25. The introduction as a subject matter in the high-school curriculum of the civil law so each student knows his/her rights and obligations.
 26. The improvement of the Romanian legal system by eliminating the legal voids, the extension of the prescription terms in the penal law, the detention payment by the convicts, in case of the corruption deeds, and the urgent recuperation of the ANAF prejudices so that the amounts obtained by corruption deeds are recuperated and enter into the state budget and they are used to pay the debts made by Romania.
 27. The surrender of some law articles, respectively art. 21 par. 1 in Law 10/2001, which, in contradiction to the Constitution of Romania, taking into
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consideration that the latter stipulates that the right to property is imprescriptibly summed, and the law 10/2001 in art.21 par. 1 stipulates as final term for the registration of notification for the nationalized building 14.11.2002, thus losing the right to give back the property, and this law article gave birth to false, use of false, fraud and corruption.

28. The urgent creation of new state and private hospitals in Romania so that the entire population has the opportunity to a fast and correct diagnosis and a corresponding therapy in case of hospitalization, but also to give the opportunity to the Romanian physicians to remain and work in Romania.

29. To assure a fast control and monitoring in the existent hospitals, which is made by physicians and economists interdisciplinary boards in order to see the deficiencies from the sanitary point of view and to make profitable the hospitals from the economic point of view.

30. To create a spokesperson at the level of each hospital and minister, occupied by a person who is graduated, has a licence in human relations in order to inform the government and the Romanian media about the emergency situation so that immediate measures are taken.

31. To fight against the work force crisis in Romania by the growth of the companies, and unit and by offering attractive salaries.

Conclusions

In the event Romania will not have a proper strategy in order to overcome the current crisis system and the Romanian companies will not have their annual development plans, their research-innovation centers the crisis will deepen and it can partially or totally paralyze the Romanian economy, an unfortunate situation which we do not want. This strategy must center and focus on the national interest and the growth of the living standard by fighting against corruption, unemployment, inflation, underground economy, a strategy that contributes to a greater transparency as far as the use of the loans is concerned and the tenders' organization. We consider that, with the help of a strategic 10 year plan, Romania will be able to get out of the crisis system it is stuck into and to enter, gradually, within the developed countries. The measures we proposed and the strategy at the national level can be used in/by other countries to overcome the crisis. In addition to this, the measures and steps we considered and suggested, and their fast accomplishment into practice, secure us from the consequences which the Brexit of Great Britain from the European Union has, which will affect in a negative way the common market. According to those stated by Bradut Bolos in "contributors.ro in 9.11.2019, " the EU have already taken measures in order to reverse these negative effects, but, at the same time we might witness a series of unpredictable events which are generated by this process. Blockages in the complex production processes may appear, that can block entire branches of the

EU economy, and financial shocks may appear which could lead to the reorganization of the European financial market towards another center of gravity than London. As a whole it is a possible fact that the measures taken are insufficient. Brexit is a first occurrence, a new phenomenon, for which there are no proceedings yet, with consequences hard to anticipate.” The steps we suggested and the strategy at the national level are extremely important also because another immediate risk is the current commercial war between USA and China. The FMI estimated that, if all customs fees, taxes with which the two countries threaten, are adopted, until 2020 three quarters as percentage of the global PIB will be lost. Christine Lagarde, the International Monetary Fund General Manager stated recently that: “the commercial dispute between USA and China could affect other segments of the global economy, respectively, those countries named: innocent witnesses’ that are not the target of the commercial war, but they happen to be a part of the supply chains or they supply raw materials.” Christine Lagarde specified:”We strongly advise and recommend the decrease the stress and to boost cooperation so that the commercial global system is more solid, correct and to stimulate the progress of economy.”

Considering the analyzed situation as a whole, we believe it is urgently imperative to put into practice in Romania the strategy we presented, in order to put an end to this crisis. Moreover, Romania should solve together with the 17 principles of the Agenda 2030 for a durable development, the 31 points of the programme/strategy to overcome, in 10 years maximum, current the crises system, in order to be able to hope in a period of 10 years maximum, that our country enters within the countries economically advanced, because, unfortunately, these crises will erode the economic, social, educational, etc. system even more, which is something that nobody desires. It is obvious that, in order to accomplish the proposed principles and measures, all the decision factors in the country that should collaborate with economists, engineers, legal experts, but also with teachers. A great part is that of the Romanian Academy, of the Academy of the Romanian Scientists, AGER, AGIR, The National Agency for the Environment Protection. [2, 3, 4]

R E F E R E N C E S

- [1] Thierry Libaert, *La communication de crise*, Edition Dunod, France, 2005.
 - [2] AGER site.
 - [3] AGIR site.
 - [4] National Agency for the Environment Protection site.
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