Short communication

Analysis of the socioeconomic potential of Buritizeiro-MG

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Resumo

Objetivo: analisar as potencialidades econômicas e sociais do município de Buritizeiro/MG, observando os principais indicadores sociais e econômicos da cidade. Método: nessa pesquisa, a busca de informação contemplou características de pesquisa bibliográfica e pesquisa descritiva. O estudo, ainda, contará com o método estatístico, o descritivo e o comparativo, abordando de forma quanti-qualitativa o objeto de análise. Resultados: com base nas informações, constatou algumas modificações nas posições das atividades que mais geram riqueza para cidade e que o setor da agropecuária tem a maior participação dos setores econômicos na composição do Produto Interno Bruto da cidade. Conclusão: os dados sugerem que há possibilidade de mudança do perfil das atividades agropecuárias da cidade, voltando-se para o desenvolvimento da produção florestal, ao invés da agricultura.


Abstract

Objective: analyze the economic and social potential of the municipality of Buritizeiro/MG, observing the main social and economic indicators of the city. Method: in this study, the search for information included characteristics of bibliographic research and descriptive research. The study will also use the statistical, descriptive and comparative methods, approaching the object of analysis in a quasi-qualitative way. Results: based on the information, some changes were found in the positions of the activities that generate the most wealth for the city and that the farming and livestock sector has the largest participation of the economic sectors in the composition of the city’s Gross Domestic Product. Conclusion: the data suggest that there is a possibility of change in the profile of agricultural activities of the city, turning to the development of forest production, instead of agriculture.

Keywords: Socioeconomic development. Potentialities. Local development. Buritizeiro/MG.
INTRODUCTION

The identification of the economic and social potentialities of a city aims to provide a social and economic diagnosis, with crucial information for the decision making of several economic actors, such as companies, investors, and the public sector, with the interest of being one more instrument to aid in the production of more targeted municipal public policies (ALMEIDA; OLIVEIRA, 2016; NUNES; KARNOPP, 2013).

For the city of Buritizeiro, this identification could be fundamental to map the main economic activities of the municipality. The city of Buritizeiro is in the general position 692nd, out of 853, in Minas Gerais, with regard to the HDI for the year 2010. However, the city is the 5th largest in territorial extension and has as its preponderant economic sector the farming and livestock, which represented 41% of the municipality's Gross Domestic Product in 2016, and the activity with the second highest gross value added to forestry production, fishing, and aquaculture (IBGE, 2019). Therefore, the city presents a huge potential for growth and economic development, with a focus on the expansion of agrarian activities, for the coming years.

Observing this scenario, some questions arose: (i) What is the socioeconomic profile of Buritizeiro-MG? and (ii) What are its economic potentialities? Thus, the fundamental purpose of this work was to analyze the economic and social potential of the municipality of Buritizeiro-MG, observing the main social and economic indicators of the city.

METHODS

This is a teaching/research activity conducted in the discipline of Interdisciplinary Project II, in 2019, with the students of the 2nd period of the Administration Course, of the Faculdade de Tecnologia Alto Médio São Francisco (FACFUNAM).

In this study, the search for information contemplated characteristics of bibliographic research and descriptive research. These researches are fundamental because they help the researcher in the wider understanding of the object of study and allow the description of certain characteristics of a society, in order to establish relationships between variables (GIL, 2002).

As for the source of the data, the main ones were: (i) Prefeitura da Cidade de Buritizeiro- MG; (ii) Instituto Brasileiro Geografia Estatística (IBGE) - Cadastro Central de Empresas, National Accounts, Demographic Census of 2010: Sectorial Participation in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP); Economic sector of greatest participation in the municipal Gross Domestic Product; (iii) United Nations Development Program (UNDP): Municipal Human Development Index; Life Expectancy at Birth; Total Fertility Rate; and Gini Index.

The study also relied on the descriptive and comparative statistical method, approaching the object of analysis in a quasi-qualitative manner. According to Goldenberg (2004), the conciliation between quantitative and qualitative research provides the researcher with a safer tool for confronting and analyzing reality, and this technique is fundamental to evaluate the municipality's potentialities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 presents the main social indicators of Buritizeiro. The city, as well as Brazil, has undergone several transformations in these last 30 years. One of them can be observed in the drop in the rate of poor and extremely poor people. The advances in agricultural and reforestation activities,
in its territorial extension, together with the industrial development of the neighboring city, Pirapora, represented new employment opportunities, reflecting in lower rates, from 38.18% to 4.83% of the extremely poor.

It is worth mentioning that social policies, such as Brazil’s Bolsa Família Program and the period of economic growth experienced after the 2000s also have a great impact on these rates (QUEIROZ, 2016). This is reaffirmed when observing the HDI, which rose from 0.326 in 1991 to 0.624 in 2010, moving the city from low to medium development level.

The transformations in the labor market, such as the greater insertion of women, the increase in job opportunities and better access to formal education, reducing the total fertility rate and the Gini Index, and the changes in eating habits and access to medication, increasing life expectancy, were also felt in the city, according to the data in the table.

Table 1 – Outcome, poverty and inequality indicators of the municipality of Buritizeiro-MG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2000</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDH</td>
<td>0.326</td>
<td>0.497</td>
<td>0.624</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income per capita</td>
<td>157.07</td>
<td>208.76</td>
<td>340.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of extremely poor</td>
<td>38.18</td>
<td>23.74</td>
<td>4.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of poor</td>
<td>70.69</td>
<td>53.19</td>
<td>18.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life expectancy at birth</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>71.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fertility rate*</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gini index</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average number of children a woman can have between the ages of 15 to 49. Source: PNUD, IPEA e FJP.

The chart 1 shows the evolution of the participation of economic sectors in the composition of the Gross Domestic Product of Buritizeiro-MG. According to the graph, it was noticeable the participation of the agriculture and livestock sector as preponderant in the generation of wealth in Buritizeiro, reaching 41% of the value of the GDP in 2016.

Another interesting fact is the growth of the service sector, which went from 22% in 2005 to 26% in 2016. This may reflect the development of agricultural and cattle raising activities, which generate income and employment, and also stimulate the service sector.

Table 2 shows the economic activities that generate most value added to the GDP of Buritizeiro-MG. By observing the period, one can see some changes in the positions of the activities that generate wealth for the city. The development of reforestation activities in Buritizeiro, over the years, represents a transformation in the profile of agrarian activities in the city, which had as focus an activity more focused on agriculture and livestock. That is, large extensions of land begin to be used for monocultures of eucalyptus, pine and mahogany.

In addition, the presence of the Pirapora Integrated Terminal (Dry Port), for grain transportation, starts to stimulate the development of export-oriented crops, such as coffee, beans, and soybeans. Therefore, if we associate this change of profile with the possibility of a solar power plant in the city, the possibility of new investments and new companies becomes more coherent.

Another interesting fact is the development of the service sector, with the entry of supermarkets, hotel services, and services for tourism development, such as the arrival of a water park, corroborating the idea of the visibility that the city is gaining.

The administration, defense, education, and public health and social security sector is the sector that generates the most value added in the period. In small and medium-sized cities, this sector
contributes significantly to the generation of revenue and employment.

This occurs for two reasons. First, the city of Buritizeiro has several districts, given its territorial extension and, for the maintenance of these, requires sufficiently large generation of supply of public services. Second, the growth in public spending for the expansion of education and health services, over the past 15 years, also reflects this revenue generation.

CONCLUSION

This work sought to highlight the economic transformations and potential of the municipality of Buritizeiro-MG, showing the evolution of its main social and economic indicators. Through the information, it was observed that there was a gradual increase in the level of economic and social development of the city.

It is also noted that the development of the agricultural sector contributed to the development of the city, besides the change in the profile of the agricultural activities, which were focused on agriculture and, as the data point out, to the development of forestry production.

REFERENCES


Chart 1 – Evolution of the participation of economic sectors in the composition of the Gross Domestic Product of Buritizeiro/MG.

Table 2 – Economic activity according to the generation of gross value added to the PIB (GDP) in Buritizeiro-MG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Activity with the highest gross added value</th>
<th>Activity with the second highest gross added value</th>
<th>Activity with the third highest gross added value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.</td>
<td>Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.</td>
<td>Other services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.</td>
<td>Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.</td>
<td>Other services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.</td>
<td>Other services.</td>
<td>Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.</td>
<td>Other services.</td>
<td>Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.</td>
<td>Other services.</td>
<td>Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.</td>
<td>Other services.</td>
<td>Agriculture, including agricultural and post-harvest support.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Administration, defense, public education and health, and social security.</td>
<td>Forestry production, fishing and aquiculture.</td>
<td>Other services.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: IBGE, in partnership with the State Statistics Bodies, State Government Secretariats, and the Superintendence of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (SUFRAMA).