IDENTIFY UNDERDEVELOPED RURAL AREAS IN BOTOSANI

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Abstract: Botoșani rurality is characterized by a pronounced emphasizing the national share of total a rural population living in rural areas. This area is poorly developed, standing out with a quality of life and standard of living low but significant potential of the countryside is what constitutes the premises of its development and reducing socio-economic problems faced. This paper assumes that the level of rural development is not distributed uniform in the intra-country, is characterized by a west-east gradient and/or north/south, influenced by decrease of the degree of urbanity and of utilities. For this purpose, aimed at identifying structures generated by the varying local community development in the years 2006-2009, aiming to analyze the following variables: cars purchased homes built, miles of streets paved, jobs and technical comfort index and urbanism. Synthesis variables was made calls to the multivariate statistical methods and the results highlight the underdeveloped rural areas, outlining intra county disparities. Finding them is performed according to the level of development in 2006-2009, offering the possibility to identify problem areas a prerequisite for developing priorities shaping rural space analyzed.

„Keywords”: rural area, rural development, multivariate analysis, urban-rural relationship.

1) Introduction

Rural areas are of special importance, the study of antiquity, but the descriptive level as place, region, etc., since this term is unknown to geography in 1960-1970. The term space is not addressed by classical geography, a general theory of space is performed by quantitative geography aims to highlight
regularities and spatial order (Haggett, 1973). Thus after 1970 appear to space studies, especially in spatial organization, which is launched by current quantitative geographers belonging. However geographers belonging classical geography highlights the differences between society and space, it constitutes support for all activities and phenomena that society carries. The development and intensification of research, and modern geography determined that the current part of the current geography to demonstrate the importance of space to society and is considered consubstantial.

Importance of space is highlighted in studies of geography from the central places theory of Christaller (1933), exemplified this notion but not addressing vital issues of space, is a theory created and media studies from the 1970s aimed at highlighting the importance of spatial organization, using it in an efficient or dissociation between space and society. The first reference to the space research appeared in 1826, when von Thunen theory and land economist about the spatial organization of agricultural activities, pursued by the German economist and political scientist Weber. This apparent concern to scientists in other fields, especially those of economics, to organize space, especially areas in an economically efficient manner.

The definition of rural areas is complex, with many descriptions. This is territory under forests and agricultural crops occupied territories. Also "rural" is the combined culture, fields, occupied territory, inhabited, arranged and worked by man. Rural areas is a very complex concept which has generated a great diversity of views on the definition, scope and components.

Final form to finish the countryside in a meeting Recommendation. 1296/1996 Parliamentary Assembly of the European Charter for rural areas in the following form: expression (term) of rural space includes an indoor area containing coastal villages and towns, where most land is used for party:

a. agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries;
b. economic and cultural activities of the inhabitants of these areas (crafts, industry, services etc);
c. arrangements of non-urban areas for leisure and entertainment (or nature reserves).
Rural development is the development and enhancement of agriculture and rural territory. Awareness of “rural” was made in 1973 due to highlight territorial dimension of poverty. So the world was approached the rural-urban order to determine its size.

At a conceptual level, rural development is based on the concept of sustainable development, thus preserving some features and fundamental features, such as sustainability, multi-sectoriality, but extensive and integrated development.

Rural development and rural land is the most comprehensive current problem as rural development policies aimed at conservation of rural authenticity and socio-economic development. The most common is the preservation of rural and upgrading.

Importance of harnessing and rationalizing the countryside is addressed at international expansion, rural development is considered a complex problem and that concerns current society, with particular importance of modernization, retrofitting and equipping the regional planning without urban sprawl and preservation of space and rural culture. International approach by rural sociologists and economists has been achieved in terms of poverty, associating it with this. Numerous studies have been conducted after 1980, the research aimed to highlight the disparities between rural areas and the rural-urban relationship and proposing and implementation of strategies and models for the actual development of rural areas to reduce disparity.

Rural issues means adapting to the realities of modern principles of rural areas in each country. Rural area is approached differently by geographers, economists and sociologists. School has developed geographical studies is also included rural issues since the nineteenth century, especially in multi-stage modeling spatial patterns, the urban-rural relationship records importance to the development and effective organization of territory. Indirect importance for landscape geographers led to intense research components.

In the school of geography, economy and sociology, both at national international approach that is the foundation of rural development terms, especially the studies occurred after 1970. So to this date are studies in a small, but significant.
Studies on the development complexity has evolved with the concern companies to reduce territorial disparities, create competitive rural areas and create an urban-rural relationship as cohesive and prosperous socio-economic.

2) Methodology

The study used quantitative statistical data of the Soros Foundation in 2009, realizing multivariate analysis method, thus identifying areas with low development level. Were chosen in 2009 Soros database information on local development and access to European funds they showing interest in access to European funds to rural municipalities, it is noticeable looking at the number of projects submitted for funding but European and the number accepted.

Unfavorable in rural areas are identified by synthesizing quantitative data from the database Soros 2009 (information from this database can cause errors or because some common subjective analysis did not answer the questionnaire this foundation).

The development of Botosani County during 2006-2009 was analyzed by multivariate mapping method (hierarchical ascending classification and ranking method) to map the following variables from 2006-2009 and accept the new value each year between them: cars purchased, buiildings built, miles of street paved, jobs and comfort index engineering services and analysis to summarize these variables for the same period was also used multivariate method, but the factorial method and ranking method. This will come out less developed rural areas, the difference between the development of towns and cities, in fact will be highlighted urban-rural relationship (within the urban municipalities entering Botosani and Dorohoi, which are the most developed, and cities that have reached this rank in 2004, Bucecea, Ştefăneşti and hungry, are still underdeveloped, behaving like some more developed common).

The methodology used for the study, analysis may reveal the level of development in terms of these variables can be subjective because the number of cars that was purchased in a year may be due to return people to work abroad but left the village development may be decreased in content the roads were not paved or technical comfort index is very small town. Also in 2008 may experience
increased levels of rural development since late 2007 have completed the asphalting of roads through Phare funds.

3) Interpretation of results

Study results will be represented cartographically, thus exposed to the development for 2006-2009 in order to observe differences in development in rural Botosani. In 2006, we can see that the territories have the highest level of development is the towns and cities in the county of Botosani (Botosani, Dorohoi Darabani, Bucecea, Ştefăneşti, Săveni) and common Truşeşti (which is insignificant for rural areas). You can also notice that a vulnerable villages with very low development level, not having any of the variables considered to be positive and indicate an early level of development (Manoleasa, Dersca, George Enescu, Băluşeni, Hăneşti, Dobârceni). Then identify the villages that have a common initial stage of development, but a narrow technical comfort urban low (Mihaileni Suhar, Prăjeni, Tudor), in the same category are villages in the fifth grade, but have a small number of cars purchased (Vorona, Răuseni). There is also a fourth class, in which the villages with many passenger car purchased in 2006, but other variables were very weak, making them weak character of these areas (Todireni, Concesti, Albesti). Number of cars can be ridcat because part of the population in these areas has gone to work abroad, making their investment by purchasing a car.
Notice that in 2007 the level of development increases in some rural areas, but it emphasizes the low level of more common in this county. Thus the first class, developed areas, cities and municipalities comprising Trușești, Avrâmeni, Curtești, Albești, highlighting the influence of urban development of rural areas and villages in underdeveloped category with the second class, we can see that there is a significant cars bought but other indicators are below the county (Prăjeni, Flămânzi, Vlăsinești, Dângeni).
The fourth joint has a low degree of development, with cars below the county (Frumusica Bălușeni, spear, Meadow, Brăiești, Leorda). Notice that these communities are located in close proximity, forming the sub-district with 3-4 common is the situation, creating mini-centers underdeveloped (Vorona, Lozna, Dersca, Știubieni, Drăgușeni).

In 2008 you can see some changes from previous years so that the first class, with the developed areas, only to towns and village Vlădeni, the second class as those who are very weak, a situation precarious, subsistence. Are located in two major concentrations, the eastern (Coțușca, Adășeni, Avrămeni) and Western County (Dersca, Lozna, Șendriceni).
Then comes the class with early-stage development areas, but with a very low-urban technical convenience (Vorona, Corn, Radauti-Prut, Viişoara), fourth grade consists of common weak, but stands by jobs November (Frumusica Ripiceni, Pomârla), and last class consists of common early stage of development, with paved streets and comfort engineering services (Vorona, Mihaileni Candesti, central area).

![Fig. 3 The development of Botosani in 2008](image)

In 2009 shows that developed areas, the indicators are above the average county acealeaşi the previous year, remain underdeveloped villages in the eastern part of the county, esoteric Unţeni, Nicşeni, fourth grade is common that are under
development early but with a very low comfort, including common acealeași in 2008, a similar situation as in the following classes are identical to those of 2007. Thus we can say that the western areas that were weak in 2008 progress was, standing in 2009 when those who develop and having only certain deficiencies, such as those of technical comfort and urbanism (Șendriceni) or fewer paved streets (Văculești).

Notice that in Botosani, in 2006-2009, only cities have a higher level of development, rural areas are poorly developed forze it presenting problems especially in terms of comfort engineering services, paved streets and new housing built. What stands out is the increased number of cars purchased in rural areas,
which indicates that the population has emigrated for work, and when you turned the car be returned or have bought from Romania.

Synthesis variables analyzed for the level of development in the period 2006-2009, from Botosani was performed using multivariate factor analysis.

![Factor analysis](image)

**Fig. 5 The development in Botosani County during 2006 to 2009**

It may be noticed that a high level of development there in Botosani municipality, town and village Darabani Stăuceni and with an average level of development is Dorohoi Shin Curtești villages, Havârna, Copal, Meadow, and a low level of development occurs in Săveni, Conçești, Tudora, Frumușică Todireni, Hlipiceni, Romanian.

Those areas are a minimum of development, but looking at the map in Fig. we see that they are a small part of the entire county. Approximately 80% of municipalities in Botosani are underdeveloped, it being found in the central-eastern and western county.
Influence city development areas located in their vicinity is low, it is resumed only a common rural areas are poor in the urban influence. Poor development of this county is evidenced mainly by very low comfort engineering services, paved streets and new jobs, sometimes even housing. The number of cars is less representative in quantifying county development because they are not the lives of people or comfort of the communes.

Notice that the countryside is poorly developed, but no towns or villages in their vicinity is not in a more prosperous. For example Flămânzi or Ştefăneşti city during 2006-2009 are very poorly developed, this being due to authentication as towns in 2004, this being in the process of development, indicating its influence on rural perspective. Unemployed highlight villages which have a high qualified people, but has no job, and areas that do not appear to be a representative number of unemployed, but they are left to work abroad.

The analysis shows some important aspects: urban-rural relationship has an important role in rural development so that major investments are made in cities and nearby common 1-2, information about European funding opportunities comes first in urban areas, and then in the rural, regional and national institutions disinterest for poor villages in rural development information for obtaining European funds, etc.. so important for future analysis is to remove the information / statistics for urban and performed comparative analyzes. Is there a risk when included information for cities / towns for rural analysis is inadequate and does not confirm hypotheses because higher values than in rural areas and towns that have acquired this status in 2004.

4) Conclusion

Examining rural mapping data from the database of the Soros Foundation, we found that rural areas face shortage botoşănean major urban-rural relationship is not developed, small towns behave as villages in terms of organization and development. Thus rural areas extend from perimetru SLB developed joint-village.
Rural development is implemented improper since Romania is an EU member since 2007 and has reimbursable or non-reimbursable European funds for rural development to reduce disparities between Romania and Europe, but giving them the opportunity to create a countryside homogeneous by reducing disparities. This included superficial Botosani regional development programs and also in its spatial program because despite the fact that they undertake analysis to identify major issues facing the county, development potential is established, the proposal is unpredictable futuristic everything is at early stage of projects, the area facing the same problems of the rural area a long time.

Botosani County faces many problems of rural areas, due to limitations in the quality of transport infrastructure, low living standards, technical and urban comfort in minimum European requirements, the development is absent, demography faces a pronounced aging, housing benefits are reduced, predominantly unemployed and welfare of people. Due to these issues this territory is vulnerable and „notice” in Romania by the negative aspects and differences that create the North-East Development Region, Romania and the European Union.

This study is the precursor following as to identify problems in rural areas and rural areas especially vulnerable appropriate analysis of several variables, implicit use of multiple indicators. So the next study to identify underdeveloped rural areas will take into account both the analysis and introduce an important Elements rural areas, road infrastructure and public accessibility to different services and their influence in the development of villages in the county of Botosani.

Also the use of statistical tools and mapping results can confirm or refute assumptions concerning rural development, the development which is influenced factors, such as road infrastructure affect rural development etc. Such preconceptions on factors determining this county to be weak it may be refuted by statistical methods, the following studies that will follow it.
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