

## STUDIES REGARDING THE RESOURCES AND FACTORS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MOUNTAINOUS ZONE OF NEAMT COUNTY

Claudia SAULEA-IORDACHE<sup>1</sup>,  
I.V. CIUREA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> APIA Neamț

<sup>2</sup> University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary  
Medicine of Iasi

e-mail: ivciurea@uaiasi.ro

*The rural development presents the phenomenon of qualitative transformation of the economic, political and social structures, as well as of the way and quality of living from a community. The diagnosis studies regarding the rural development, are used to fundament the strategies meant to ensure the development of this process.*

*The mountainous zone of Neamt county presents a series of peculiarities which makes the rural development different form that of other zones of the county.*

*The study presents both theoretical aspects regarding the resources and factors of the rural development and their description within the mountainous zone of Neamt county.*

*In order to identify the peculiarities of the mountainous zone, there have been present in comparison the indicators of Neamt county and those of the mountainous zone of this county.*

*The aspect presented refer to the geographical settlement, administrative organization, relief, climate, soils, agricultural development, locality typology, population, infrastructure etc.*

*The analysis of the indicators is critically presented for the identification of the “strengths” and “weaknesses” that will be taken into consideration in order to establish the strategies of rural development of the zone.*

**Key words:** mountainous zone, rural area, resources, factors, strategy.

### MATERIAL AND METHOD

For the study there have been identified the resources of rural development, as well as factors affecting it. They have used statistical data of official documentation, and some data from the obvious primary administrative structures of range studied. For some data were needed to direct investigations land. indicators and indices used are those recommended by the literature of the European Union

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The mountain area of Neamț county is placed in the Eastern Carpathians, in the western part of the county.

The total area of the zone is 291559 hectares, representing almost half of the Neamț county area (*fig. 1*).

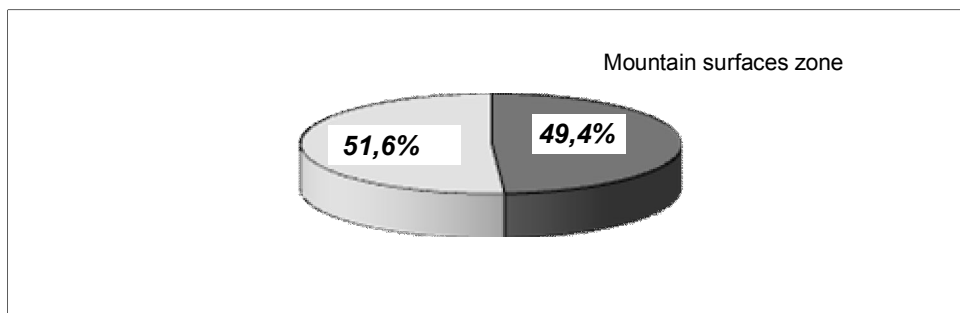


Figure 1 **Weight of the total area of the mountainous zone of Neamț county**

From the administrative point of view, the area covers 20 communes with 99 villages (*table 1*), rising on average about 5 villages in a commune

Table 1

**The administrative structure of the mountainous zone– Neamț county**

Nr. crt.	Name of the commune (town )	Number of component villages	Nr. crt.	Name of the commune (town )	Number of component villages
1.	Bicaz	7	12.	Hangu	5
2.	Agapia	4	13.	Pipirig	7
3.	Alexandru cel Bun	7	14.	Pângărați	6
4.	Bicazul Ardelean	3	15.	Poiana Teiului	11
5.	Bicaz Chei	4	16.	Piatra Șoimului	4
6.	Borca	7	17.	Tacrău	6
7.	Ceahlău	3	18.	Tasca	4
8.	Crăcăoani	5	19.	Tazlău	1
9.	Dâmuc	3	20.	Vânători Neamț	4
10.	Fărcașa	5	TOTAL commune		20
11.	Grintieș	3			99

The data of *table 1* shows a variation on the number of villages at the level of a commune. Thus, if in Tazlău commune there is only one human settlement, the same with the name of the commune, in the village Poiana Teiului there are 11 villages. The number of villages depends on natural resources, particularly agricultural, and the historical conditions.

As regards the structure of the total area (*fig.2*), the agricultural land owns 71376 hectares (24.5%) weight being held by the forests -200631 hectares (68.8%). The other non-agricultural zones represent only 6.7% of the area.

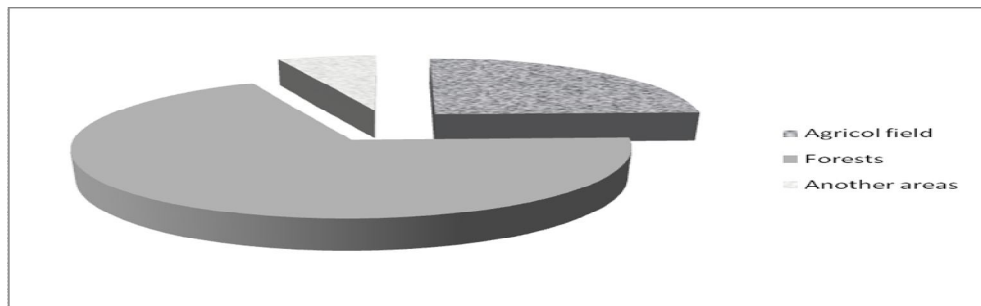


Figure 2 The structure of the total area

The territorial profile, the largest area villages are hold by Tarcau-36363 ha, Pipirig-14619 ha, Borca-13880 ha and Tazlau-13610 ha communes.

The smallest villages that are represented by Agapia-5868 ha, Alexandru cel Bun, Ceahlau and Tasca, the area being between 800 and 9500 hectares.

At the level of the mountain area of Neamt county it is an area of nearly 20000 hectares which does not represent land or forests but streets road spaces in housing, patina of water etc.

In the agricultural area, the arable land has a weighting reduced to only 11.5% - 8205 hectares (*tab. 2*).

Table 2

Structure of arable land

Nr. crt.	Category of use	Ha	%
1.	Agricultural land – total	71373	100,0
	Of which :		
2.	-arable land	8205	11,5
3.	-natural meadows	30743	43,1
4.	-natural grasslands	32035	44,8
5.	-viticulural exploitations	26	0,1
6.	-fruit-tree growing plantations	370	0,5

The share most any hold natural meadows 87.9%. However, grassland occupies 30743 hectares (43.1%), natural grassland 32035 ha (44.8%).

The vineyards have a weighted insignificant-under 0.1% And Fruit-tree plantations hold an area of 370 hectares (0.5%).

The policy, the largest land they hold, in order, the communes Damuc-6271 ha, Borca-6108 ha, Bicazul Ardelean, 5454 ha, Poiana teiului 5386 ha. the smallest agricultural lands are in Tarcău – 1682 ha, Tazlău – 1727 ha, Alexandru cel Bun communes – 1966 ha

Referring to vineyards, they are present only in two communes Piatra Soimului -22 ha and Tazlau-4 ha. In all localities there are numerous pergolas with hybrid vine.

The fruit-tree plantations are present in all communes, areas the largest in the villages with Agapia-110 ha and Vanatori Neamt-60 ha.

Each household has only fruit trees, of all fruit-tree species.

The population of the mountainous area of Neamt county is compiled for the majority of farmers related to these places have been inhabited seniority. The inhabitants stability was due and the economic causes, with a tradition in stockfarming and wood exploitation.

The total population of the mountain area in the county is the 96960 people, highest percentage is hold by men-51.5% women representing a percent of 48.5% The report are distinguishable front the whole Neamt county, where the report is conversely, the men representing 49.3%.

In terms of the inhabitants number, communes are distinguishable (*fig. 3*).



Figure 3 **Structure of commune dimension on the number of inhabitants**

Most communes (55.0%) have a population between 6001 and 9000 inhabitants. There follow the communes with 3001-6000 inhabitants (25%). There was a small number of 4 communes, with 2001-3000 inhabitants. The area villages, the largest number of inhabitants are Pípirig-8889 inhabitants, followed by Vanatori Neamt with 8748 inhabitants, Piatra Soimului and Bicaz. The smallest commune was Ceahlau with 2473 inhabitants.

Of the total population, within the area, 54.4% is occupied in agricultural activities and forestry. In the Commons, from this point of view, the percentage most is recorded in the villages Pípirig (77.8%) and Hangu-71.9% and the percentage is the smallest in Bicaz-10.1% and Alexandru cel Bun-21.7%.

Compared to the mountain area, the county level, people occupied on agriculture and forestry holds a weighting of 38.1% with 26.3% lower towards the region studied. This shows that the level of the mountain area there are other possibilities are lower than the effort of other activities than agriculture and forestry.

The parts making up infrastructure of the mountain area of Neamt county, more important are: Passageways, the level of voltage, network services for education, health, cultural and commercial and industrial units.

Currently, the transport network is in a precarious state, which each year degrades and require repairs whether the national roads or local interest.

Referring to other facilities related to infrastructure, is appropriate only for electricity network. Not the same can be said about the network of educational and health units, which not only that it has developed, but, in part, has suffered and a degradation of the lack of budget funds.

This situation has led to an accentuation of migration population young by centres to ensure a level of training properly.

Among the non-agricultural work, the increased volume of commercial services and activities of processing primary wood to the detriment of the processing of agricultural products.

## CONCLUSIONS

1. Mountain area of Neamt county has a spreading important holding almost half of the area of the county. Its component is of 20 communes and 99 villages of different sizes on territory and population, according to the natural resources and historic development.

2. The total area of the zone is 291559 ha. In this agricultural area represents 24.5%, the rest for the most part being busy with Woods (68.8%).

3. Structure categories of service shows that surface is arable low (11.5%). The biggest surfaces are occupied by natural meadow (87.9%).

4. Area is relatively well compared with other populated areas mountain main occupation is farming and forestry. The degree of employment of people in agriculture and forestry is the 54.4%.

5. We found a process of depopulation of the area because young migration and negative demographic existence of indices.

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