

STUDY ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY VÂNĂTORI VILLAGE, NEAMȚ COUNTY

STUDIUL PRIVIND STRATEGIA DE DEZVOLTARE RURALĂ DURABILĂ A COMUNEI VÂNĂTORI, JUDEȚUL NEAMȚ

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Abstract. *The Vânători commune of is one of the most important rural human settlements county of Neamt. Situated in the pre-mountainous area, near the town of Targu Neamt, it has certain features that individualize it from the rest of the communes. It is one of the largest communities of the county, with an area of 16.709 hectares and a total of 8748 people. Being placed in the pre-urban area, the commune has a diversified economy, the agricultural occupations are intertwined with those of services, and small industry. In the study, based on specific indicators, it is made a diagnostic analysis on the natural, economic and social potential of the commune. The diagnostic analysis is accompanied by a SWOT analysis where there are highlighted on the one hand strengths and opportunities for development of the village, and, on the other hand, weaknesses and threats on the medium and long term development. The data obtained were the basis for design guidelines for rural development policies of the village.*

Key words: mountainous zone, rural area, Neamț county

Rezumat. *Comuna Vânători reprezintă una dintre așezările umane rurale importante ale județului Neamț. Situată în zona pre-montană, în apropierea orașului Târgu Neamț, prezintă câteva caracteristici care o particularizează față de restul comunelor județului. Este una dintre cele mai mari comune ale județului, având o suprafață de 16.709 ha și un număr de 8748 locuitori. Fiind amplasată în zona preurbană, comuna prezintă o economie diversificată, în care ocupațiile agricole se întrepătrund cu cele ale serviciilor, precum și cu mica industrie. În cadrul studiului, pe baza unor indicatori specifici, este efectuată o analiză diagnostic asupra potențialului natural, economic și social de care dispune comuna. Analiza diagnostic este însoțită de o analiză SWOT prin care sunt puse în evidență pe de o parte punctele tari și oportunitățile de dezvoltare a comunei, iar pe de altă parte, punctele slabe și amenințările privind dezvoltarea pe termen mediu și lung. Datele obținute au stat la baza proiectării liniilor strategice de dezvoltare rurală a comunei.*

Cuvinte cheie: zonă montană, dezvoltare rurală, jud. Neamț

MATERIAL AND METHOD

For the study were used statistical data and descriptions of various monographic publications, informative and the official statistical documents. Some statistical data were taken from Vanatori Town Hall -Neamt and from direct investigations in the territory.

Among the methods used, we mention the monograph, comparison method, graphical method. Indicators and indices used were of specific nature and related to diagnosis countryside (Ciurea I., at al., 2005).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Vânători-Neamț village occupies the northwestern part of Neamț Depression, the most northern division of the Carpathians depression Moldova. This geomorphologic unit is typical of the Carpathian depressions range in this part of the country.

Its name comes from the body of soldiers who guard the nearby Castle Neamț and mountain passes, with the additional tasks of hunting supply royal court cuisine.

From the administrative point of view, it consists of four villages: Vânători Neamț, Lunca, Nemțișor and Mănăstirea Neamț..

The village is bordered to the west of the Oriental Carpathians are located at the boundary between the hilly and mountainous areas.

Neamț Depression is situated in Vânători-Neamț commune, closed in the north by Culmea Pleșului in the north of and Dealul Corni in the south (603 m) a hill with cumbersome forms like hills of the plateau.

In the north Dealul Corni ends with a fold similar to the Moldavian Plateau.

Curechiștea Ghindăoani Coast with unfolded structure was considered by some experts as an insight to the west of Moldavian Plateau. A northern slope of Dealul Corni, consisting of Miocene marls with gips explains the frequency of pieces of land, manifested in the form of leaks and bumpy slides, which gave rise to a micro-relief deleted. Forested with beech and oak with some portions, Dealul Corni was a place hardly accessible and even has a low altitude, the roads avoiding it. The village is crossed by rivers Ozana, Nemțișor and Cacovea.

The total area of the village is 16,709 hectares.

A. Population

Vânători-Neamț commune in late 2008 had a population of 8713 inhabitants.

We present in table 1 the evolution of the total population and separately by sex in 2006-2008.

In the reported period, the municipality's population registered a slight growth of 0.9% in 2008 compared with 2006.

In all years, sex ratio is in favour of men, accounting for 50.96% of its total population in 2006 and 50.77% in 2008. In both categories of persons have been slight increases, higher for women (1.3%) compared with 0.5% for men.

Table 1

Evolution of population and of demographic indicators					
Nr. crt.	Specification		Years		
			2006	2007	2008
1.	Total population	nr.	8637	8679	8713
		%	100,0	100,5	100,9
	Of which: -men	nr.	4402	4406	4424
		%	100,0	100,1	100,5
	- women	nr.	4235	4273	4289
		%	100,0	100,9	101,3
2.	Born	nr.	80	107	91
		%	100,0	133,7	113,8
3.	Deceased	nr.	102	70	101
		%	100,0	68,6	99,0
4.	Coming to settle in the commune	nr.	108	149	155
		%	100,0	138,0	143,5
5.	Leaving from the commune	nr.	90	107	126
		%	100,0	118,9	140,0

If we look at the demographic indicators they reveal that the lower number of children born was deceased. Index birth in 2006 saw the value of 0.92% versus 1.18% mortality index. In 2008, the situation is similar (birth rate - 1.04% 1.16% mortality). But in 2007 the mortality recorded lower values than childbirth. And yet the population has not decreased in number. Population growth was due to increasing number of people who have established residence in the village, number of departures was higher in other localities. Thus in 2006 the number of „arrivals” was of 108 people and the departure of only 90 people in other years while maintaining approximately the same ratio.

B. Housing indicators

Housing indicators refer to the number of dwellings, habitable area, equipped with electricity networks, water and gas. Data are presented in tab. 2.

Table 2

Housing indicators						
Nr. crt.	Specification		UM	Anii		
				2006	2007	2008
1.	Existing houses	nr.	2613	2635	2649	
		%	100,0	100,8	101,4	
2.	Living area - total	nr.	114376	116085	117484	
		%	100,0	101,5	102,7	
3.	Average area of a house	nr.	43,8	44,1	444	
		%	100,0	100,7	101,4	
4.	Water quantity distributed to consumers	nr.	75	62	64	
		%	100,0	82,7	85,3	
5.	Natural gases distributed	nr.	-	103	45	
		%	-	100,0	43,7	

Analyzing the number of housing developments, there is a tendency to increase its recording a growth rate of 1.4% in 2008 compared to 2006, which is expressed in absolute terms in 36 new homes. It is a significant number for a period of two years only.

In parallel with the number of dwellings has increased the total area surface with slightly higher percentage, which shows an increase in level of comfort. Calculations show that in the 22 new homes built in 2007, the average area was 77.6 m² to 43.8 m² total number of dwellings in the previous year. In 2008 the average area of 14 homes is a new house was built 100 m² higher than in older housing (128%), but also to those constructed in the previous year (28.8%).

Vânători commune has running water network with a length of 22 km. The quantity of water supplied to residents decreased slightly from 75 000 cm. (2006) to 64,000 m (in 2008). The cause is the policy of rationalization of people determined by the increases due to specific cost.

Since 2007, the municipality benefits from a natural gas network. The volume of gas consumed, after a year, was drastically reduced, all economic reasons.

C. Employment of Human Resources

Working age population (15-64 years) represent 86.0% of the total population of the village. Of this population, employees have a share of 11.9%. Difference, except the high school students (4.1%) had occupations in agriculture or other activities with higher character.

We show in figure 1 structure staff person for groups of occupations.

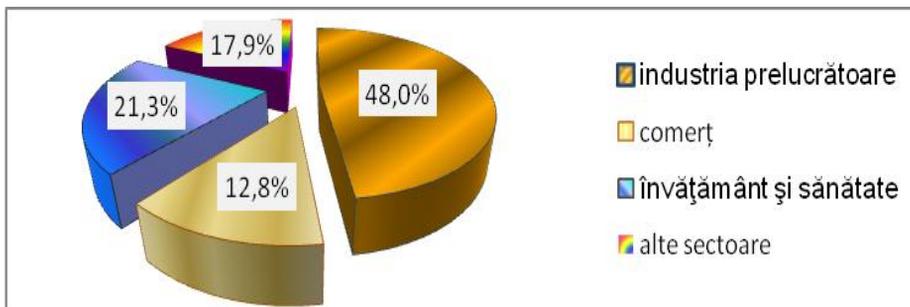


Fig. 1. Structure of staff employed by groups of occupations

Staff employed in the structure, it holds the largest number staff busy in manufacturing (48.0%), followed by education and health personnel (21.3%) and commerce (12.8%). Remaining staff in total, had 17.9%, is occupied in administration, travel and transport activities.

D. Education and Health

In the village there are two schools, one high school and a school of arts and crafts. Total number of students enrolled was 1208, in 2008, with a slight downward trend compared to previous years. Of the total number of students, about 32% were enrolled in primary and secondary schools in as many and in

secondary education - 25.7%. The difference is the students enrolled in arts and crafts.

In the commune there is also a kindergarten with a total of 214 preschoolers. The school system has 58 classrooms and school offices, 10 school laboratories, 6 school workshops, three gyms and four sports.

Regarding health, there are four doctors, one dentist and a pharmacy. The whole healthcare system is staffed with qualified personnel in adequate number.

E. Farming

Vânători – Neamț Commune has a total area of 4185 hectares. Surface structure by use categories is shown in figure 2.

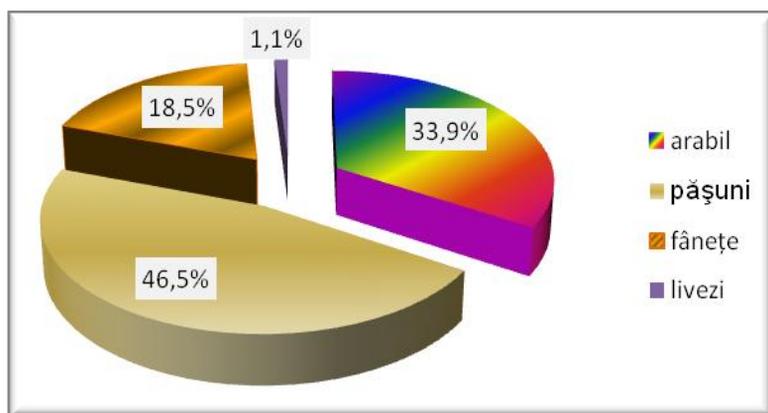


Fig. 2. Structure of agricultural land

Vânători-Neamț commune is situated in the pre-mountainous area and has left its mark on the structure of categories of use. First, as a share, lies natural pasture land - 46.5%, followed by 33.9% of arable land. Natural grassland and orchards have 18.5%, only 1.1%.

It is a structure that promotes breeding. Compared to other localities, animal husbandry is well developed, with a total of 2094 cattle, 1301 pigs, 4320 sheep and 265 horses. LU processed, this effect is 3121 heads and indicator LU density is 74.5 per 100 ha of agricultural land.

There is an inadequate endowment with mechanical means, such as returning some 100 hectares of farmland to a tractor and there are a few of the other machinery. (E.g. only two harvesters).

F. Culture and Art

In the commune there are eight libraries, one public and five museums (Museum Village, Vasile Găman-Lunca Museum, Mihail Sadoveanu Memorial House, Neamt monastery Museum and Museum of Secu monastery). In the commune there are also two monuments of the heroes and four monasteries (Neamt, Secu, Hermit and „Sf. Ioan Iacob Herezitul”). There is also the bison reserve Dragos Voda.

Among the strengths of that municipality, in a picturesque location, the presence of several religious goals (4 monasteries), the existence of many centres, museums, and the presence of interest surrounding the numerous cultural, historical and tourism (e.g. City Neamt, Ion Creanga Memorial House etc.). Weaknesses relate to poor network equipment with water and gas, lack of modern roads to, poor integration of agricultural production, lack of focused measures to increase the sustainability of the locality. One of threats is the trend of migration perspective of human resources.

Directions for sustainable rural development in the locality

The study outlined several main directions of development of Vânători-Neamț commune. They concern:

- continued investment to develop water and sewerage networks;
- Extension of supply;
- modernization, by asphaltting of secondary roads (within the four towns that comprise the municipality);
- setting up of processing agricultural products and handicrafts.
- initiation of qualification and retraining programs for human resources professionals, in particular non-agricultural nature.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Vânători-Neamț commune is located at the eastern extremity of the mountain area of Eastern Carpathians. The administrative structure - extent and population - is an important human settlement in the county of Neamt.

2. Due to its proximity to the town of Targu Neamt it has some features that customize the remaining rural areas. We mention here the higher degree of urbanization, occupational structure atypical trend of population growth and housing.

3. The diagnostic study identified some "weaknesses" that formed the basis of sustainable housing development directions aimed at increasing quality of life, the skills and the integration of agricultural production.

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