

THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS IN THE DORNAS REGION, BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATIONS ACTIVITIES INEQUALITIES AND THE OCCUPATIONS RATES OF THE POPULATIONS

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Abstract

The profile of employment in rural areas is critical given the prevalence in the agricultural employment, in what is called *subsistence farming*. Removing this point and getting out a real development is the prerogative of each rural community to establish, through local development strategies, economic priorities, not at least, financial resources to support them.

Data at our disposal have allowed exploration of rural employment situation in the Dornas Country, the localities where unequal development is uneven, both economic and social reality. Thus, rural communities located near the municipium Vatra Dornei have been developed in recent years especially with new residential areas, that have benefited the most from the investments have been concentrated in these areas, developing in an accelerate rhythm. However, after these changes, socio-demographic profile of the population has changed as a result of increasing the attractiveness of living in these localities, which led to immigration (especially from urban to rural).

Another economic and social reality of the Dorna Country- Land we made highlighted in a rural area defined in the bottom of the Dorna Depression core, in villages as Poiana Stampei, Panaci, Dorna Candrenilor and Dorna Arini, where development options take into consideration, long term agri-tourism, rural tourism and ecotourism activities.

Key words: economics disparities, development, occupation degree, non agricol activities

In the context of political change, economic and social developments in the Romanian society in the last two decades, the rural areas is in full process of redefinition, due to a number of socio-economic processes such as: re-ownerships and re-holdings integrity parcels, restructuring the economy, urban-rural migratory territorial movements, external migration, intensive development of towns near large cities extend their pressure or depopulation isolated localities.

At the level of the rural employment population still dominate agricultural employment. 40% only, of total employment working in rural areas outside agriculture.

In recent period, former years of transitory economy, important breakage of the employed in agriculture number, matched a slight increase the construction and services employees, which led to an slight improvement in the occupational profile of the rural population.

However, the profile of employment in rural areas is critical and is given the prevalence in the agricultural employment, what we call subsistence agriculture. Separation from this way end and launch a real development is the prerogative of

each rural community to establish, through local development strategies, economic priorities and, last but not least, financial resources to support them.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Most of the studies took into account The communities of the Dornas area were those that sought to establish national or regional models on the relationship between occupations and the habitat typology.

Among the first works on population and housing in the Dornas Land or Country, the undeniable historical value are due to those first: Theodore Balan (1920), Chiriac (1964, 1984), Vintilă Mihailescu (1941). More recent studies reflect the interdisciplinary concerns: Iosep, Chiriță, (1998), Muntele (1998), Țăranu (1999-2002), etc.

The difficulty of analyzing the types of developments and the subtle mechanisms which allowed the development of Dornas Region are generated on the one hand, that the statistics available at the administrative structure commune level (less obvious at the village level) and the administrative limits of their boundaries, far beyond from the physical-geographical area developing, type intermountain as depression.

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It adds another element difficult to overcome, that the economic area in which the activities come at the "Country/Pays/Land" – The Dornas Land, that extends at the superior levels of the hearth of the inhabitants villages over 400-500 m relative altitude, at the hypsometric levels where there find temporary shelters for forestry or for forestry activity and other specific forms of temporary structure. Not finally, the types of occupations of today's the Dornas Land have only sometimes relevant in the economy "for owners of the county," the benefits that might come back to the people who occupy and take territories from where these resources.

It is difficult to identify economic values for feed-back The Dornas Land population, even in these communities, given that most economic resources are exploited by companies, consortiums, associations, etc. obtaining a profit less indicative of the development of the villages themselves, through taxes.

The difficulty of addressing such topical issues, is also linked to the fact that statistical and analytical instruments must be recomposed and remodeled for each territorial unit defined as the relevant system. Between models that make reference to this type of economic development, are those proposed by Chapuis, Mille (2001), presented by Iașu, Muntele (2002), supplemented by structural functional types of agricultural typology and of the agricultural landscapes by studies conducted by Ungureanu, Lețea (1979), Ungureanu, Velcea (1993).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Dornas Land population belongs to the evolutionary model of the mountain depression, recorded on the grafted administrative organization in different historical stages and in different periods and sub-period specific socio-economic modeling.

The two components that make up local development, population and economy most important for the region under study is the geo-demographic analysis. This is because demographic behavior of the population is different from other areas Carpathian or SubCarpathian areas, through:

- relative stability in the natural dynamics;
- traditions of occupations related to this space resources (wood, pasture, secondary mineral resources);
- the peculiar shaped of the communities dynamicity for acceptance of economic trends and the new economic cycles of the development, looking for solutions designed to optimize the latter standard of living of tourism, domestic and foreign territorial mobility.

Therefore, statistical analysis and geo-demographic data was based on interpretation of statistical records and notebooks localities but especially the interpretation of artwork based on a comparative study results.

Bridging the statistical reality of specific land villages, revealed the effects of periods defined as economic cycles on the dynamics and, especially, for the population structure. From the methodological standpoint, we used the principle of space-time analysis, applied to a mountain area located in the process of reconfiguring structural - economic.

Development vs. growth?

Trend, linear or syncope for different geo-demographic indicators, demographic or economic is most often shown in a pattern and in a specific histogram and hypsographic evolution which - very obvious- can cut a series of stages and periods.

The more so as we know that benefits generated by the discovery of resources, putting them in value, a new trend of economic development or the opening lines of communication of generating new relations of exchange, were a reflection on what is overall economic development and optimization of relational community, economic environment and space that is out of that relationship.

From this evolutionary synergy follow, often, a certain growth: potential exploited, so the economic resources, habitat (more focused communication), the general prosperity throughout the territorial units concerned.

The question if this evolutionary scaling, generated by the novelty trend that took place in culture, the new property, as new management or as a new economic policy is reflected in the development and especially in the sustainable development.

The main issues is the economic development and the community development that cannot and must not remain two points separated; dissociated especially in the Territorial Assembly of Dorna Bassin coherent fragility and vulnerability as the elements and sub-assemblies entered in the economic mechanism disrupting the development dimension for generations to come.

Examples are multiple. Unfortunately, they demonstrate that, throughout history, economic cycles that have succeeded and have caused human habitat resizing were sometimes required and issues of relative stability and increased potential for shifts harder to predict evolutionary with reflections on the sometimes insurmountable

quality of life and economic optimum in this region.

Thus, mining, exploitation of manganese core among the most important Dornas Land activity which was comprise more than of 20% from active population, before 1990, likely to result and generated environmental and relational dysfunctions, social, the dismantling of the population visible today, when most of these activities were abandoned.

Logging enrolled in a special type of use of space mountain, differentiating the two major compartments Dorna Depression, Șarului and Coșna - Poiana.

In related communities we speak a reflection of current forest structure, in terms of existing forms of property under the old Austrian administration (even if it ended in 1918) - Dorna Candrenilor common and specific properties Poiana Șarului and shapes of the Moldavian Kingdom - com . Panaci, Șaru Dornei, partially Vatra Dornei.

Even if the period of development of forest structure during the centralized economy (after 1947) attempted a standardization of forest structural models, and today one can still see territorial planning disparities between areas discussed.

Economic cycles have been linked, in fact, to three issues aimed with the population and region:

1. opening the possibility- starting with the 1829 international accord - of timber trade period by rafting, practice on streams and rivers as Dorna, Neagra Șarului and Bistrița, when the wood form Dornas reached to the Danube ports and then take the path of Istanbul;

2. open communication roads on the Bistrita Valley Road after the war, when, again it emphasized the exploitation of this resource;

3. period after 1997, 1998, the abandonment of mining activities for reasons of market pushed the population to develop these large farms, large, partially still continued throughout the whole frame adjacent mountain.

Among the economic cycles, besides of those mentioned, have to be mentioned those belong to the post transition period, transition occurring, thought previously, relating to tourism, which often is designed only as a form of inner-island development, associated with a bioclimatic potential, for spa and the famous cultural potential for tourism in Bucovina.

The tourism development related – options, had generated for the most part, coherent economic development strategy in the Dornas Land: the early stages here of the development of tourism were

generated by declaring the village Vatra Dornei (Watra Dorna, 1907) although had been previously, the enhancement of the therapeutic properties of mineral springs Iacobeni, Dorna Candrenilor and Vatra Dornei, after studies at the beginning of the XIXth century, by Dr. Pluschak related then the curative effects of peat sludge or bio-climatic refreshing and comforting famous land.

If for mining, operations to develop a human reservoir in Vatra Dornei facilitating immigration especially, were evident (eg. action “Călimani 2000”), other actions, components of the economic cycles, the specific activities of exploitation of resources, have relevance smaller, related to immigration of the population (refer especially to tourism). Instead, it reflected the strong reshaping human habitats:

The opening for common roads and railway communications on the passes from the peak, especially from Tihuta (1227 m), main link from North Moldavia to Northern Transilvania, links ready at the end of the XVIIIth century, generated important emergence and establishment, along passageways, at the levels of functional and morphological aspect of the villages. The evolution of the hearths of the villages- with dissociated structure, the type locality of the street, with adequate public utilities and facilities with administrative structures for tourism such establishments, parks, casinos (Dorna Candrenilor, Vatra Dorna).

These communications over the mountain which links part of Carpathians, more important had a particular type of habitat, a Dornean ones, sharing in the traditional type (dispersion), bridges scattered fluvial terraces and on slopes, less likely habitat of the frame adjacent and new, is in fact the economic, well represented today, the dominant dissociated from the axes of communication or in connection with the new value placed in tourist resources. It should be noted that the ethnic composition, to the beginning of World War II, had a certain configuration localities Bucovina Romanian-German-Hebrew and Hungarian, structure can be seen today only in the organization of households and in the presence of certain cultural landscapes of the rural and urban space, than the population less in reality.

The forms of human concentration were more powerful by exploiting tourism resources (the graphic evolution and willing Dorna Candrenilor population) than for the value of other Dorna Basin resources (mining) - relevant only for the period 1980 - 2000 Worcester and Black Șarului) or logging.

An analysis of demographic features of the active population in the villages selected for study (Dorna Candrenilor, Panaci, prints and Șaru Meadow Hills), reveals differences in employment levels. First, the percentage of active population employed in all four is more common two to eight

percent from the city of Worcester. The same proportion is maintained when inactive, lower only Panaci common (46.3%).

To deepen the analysis of population behavior in terms of employment, two other indicators have been studied.

Table 1

Demographic peculiarities of the active population (PA) in the communes in 2009

Locality	Active population			Employed population (EP)			Inactive population (I.P.)	
	Inhabitans Total pop.	Abs.val.	%	Abs.val.	%	% from total pop.	Abs.val.	%
Vatra Dornei	16986	7091	41.7	6035	85.1	35.5	9895	58.3
Dorna Candrenilor	4542	2032	44.7	1781	87.6	39.2	2510	55.3
Panaci	2325	1248	53.7	1169	93.7	50.3	1077	46.3
Poiana Stampei	2320	1100	47.4	989	89.9	42.6	1220	53.6
Șaru Dornei	4218	1961	46.5	1805	92.0	42.8	2257	53.5

It is the economic dependency ratio (IDE) and rurality index (RI) of each commune.

Thus, the IDE was calculated in relative value, the ratio between the number of active and inactivity (I.P./A.P) and the results showed that only common Panaci number of inactivity is less than the asset (0.8) common with other similar values, higher than one: Dorna Candrenilor - 1.2, Poiana Stampei - and Șaru Dornei 1.1 - 1.1. Interestingly, the city of Vatra Dornei and with labor market higher, compared to the villages mentioned, and has a high economic dependency index (1.4). This analyze confirms, on the one hand, that administrative measures- in the period of the centralized economy- during much of the

population engaged in mining areas be left home or are elderly, in the city sequence.

The second indicator examined rurality index, calculated as the number of people employed in agriculture in the total population, bringing all Panaci joint first, with 66.3%, followed immediately by Glade Stamps, 64.1. The other two villages have lower values, although extremely high to speak of an adequate development of non-agricultural activities (Dorna Candrenilor - 46.9, Șaru Dornei - 47.8).

The statistics data that are available and allowed us to identify a category of people employed in their household, category that is probably reserve for future entrepreneurs, non-agricultural activities, regardless of their type.

Table 2

Specific peculiarities of the active and employed population structure on the commune in 2009

Localities	Occupied population (wedges pop.)				Occupied population in the owners farms	
	No.inh.	% of oc.pop.	% of active pop. PA	% of total Pop.	%	Inh.
Vatra Dornei	6013	99,6	84,8	35,4	1,9	117
Dorna Candrenilor	1676	94,1	82,5	36,9	21,6	385
Panaci	310	26,5	24,8	13,3	25,9	303
Poiana Stampei	147	14,9	13,4	6,3	33,4	330
Șaru Dornei	536	29,7	27,3	12,7	27,0	488

The economy of the Dornean space

The synthetise introspection in the Dornas history of economic cycles let assuming that Dornas Country, part of the other time Campulung District (Ocol), received the attention that successive administrations in a different way by both sides of compartments of Dornas Region, from east and west. Rhythms of economic and spatial development effects the dornean territorial planning foresees the two possibilities of analysis:

a. there is a traditional occupational background, where agriculture and forestry have played a secondary role;

b. role and place in different compartments by successive administrations in Bukovina and in the Modavian Kingdome, through capital injections, by the strategic development and reflected different territories as a result of successive economic cycles, particularly mining and logging, followed by exploitation of tourism.

These two possible causes mood forms of the habitat organization of space, we are dealing

with a particular type, very special cultural landscapes as a result of social stratification and economic developed over the economic history of this land. We may even say that it is this blend of economy and rural hinterland corresponding structure, texture and functionality of buildable area or geographic dispersion of this space could be a resource for effective economic development Dorna country. And the strongest argument is that what defines today's economy is basically agricultural Country Dorna manner in which those cycles above are found in the habitat morphology (dispersion and dissociated), the morphology of networks and nodes and occupational traditions of population today.

Space-time analysis also suggested a show that changing patterns and forms of savings in a mountainous area succeeded as Country Dorna be associated most often with effects that they produced during the development of certain activities on the structure population and its evolution through dynamic planning and housing associated with those forms of historical stages.

Optimization of economic development as a prerequisite for a medium and long term strategies in such a type space carrefour apparently isolated communication, interests, attitudes, ideas ecological, administration for example. should take account of the place and role played by traditional occupations throughout history and their sustainability and socially and culturally.

Dorna Basin today's economy behaves, in fact, a state and a status which intertwine, in fact, political trends of territorial expression (see tourism development), with the traditional, partly found (farming, logging and commercial activities association, services, with the semi-industrial or industrial). If more than 40% of the population is engaged in agricultural activities, this is evidence that occupational traditions back with even more important when local economies post-infusion of capital, after periods of development goals quasi-utopist (see holdings manganese and sulfur in areas with poor resources). Forms of tourism and ecotourism is practiced in Dorna Basin are actually trying to combine, in happy times, these traditional agricultural occupations with those implemented by models taken, slightly adapted, often, local specifics.

Optimization of local development should include not only involvement of local people for development activities related to the exploitation of minerals, primary processing of wood, food, the primary purpose of the use of labor, especially as these activities should be reflected in lifestyle of those who provide products for industrial secondary processing and trade in the area.

A new economic strategy for strategic planning?

For all types and forms of strategic activities relevant local environmental protection association with all aspects of sustainable economic development are the priority for future development, regardless of the assumed options of infusing capital. From this point of view, there is practically non-traditional type of activity most often associated with non-agricultural economies, which have not been identified at least one type of activity or planning, modeling action not subject to territorial economic and housing areas or those associated with their forms of stress, possibly generating a malfunction.

How to apply strategies of development through stages, phases and especially the use of objective development, associate development plans and ways that are far from sustainable? This should be another priority, specific plans imposed bound to local development strategies. Only through multidisciplinary approach and knowledge of possible meanings effective management of development by addressing dendrite will be able to reach the optimal parameters of the economic approach to space, reflected in the welfare of its inhabitants.

Identifying the optimum development requires, therefore, a lifelong learning from the local and regional exploiting history, followed by the historically inhabited this area. Different conditions have different rates of recovery resources in the past but the laws of economic development, tailored to each historical period are the same. Hence the obvious question: what is the meaning of progress towards sustainable development? It is one foreshadowed by addressing alleged coherent strategy, to develop a strategic development policy, as the best solution? Or, identify ways in which sustainability, as the optimal development is actually related to material flow, energy and information in a territorial type mountain Dorna Depression, high specificity, a true cultural enclave Carpathian. Identifying particular aspect, economic and environmental associate of geo-demographic with great relevance to the cultural landscape. It is an important direction to be taken into account, we believe, in developing economic development strategies.

CONCLUSIONS

The establishment of protected areas with different purposes (biodiversity, landscape morphological elements of endemic flora and fauna, etc.) constitute for the Dorna Country was, for both economic opportunity in developing

relationships but, also tensions, in terms of social relations, administrative, community. A new economic development strategy suggests an integrated approach, both in terms of economic development and especially structural, social and functional in terms of population dynamics and concepts.

Articulating community desiderata for new business with those suggested by specialists for the high value already in the panoply of brands of great tradition, this means establishing a coherent overall regional status and obviously functional.

Our proposal is to identify the types of cultural landscapes in rural areas will be included as cultural heritage, not only objective, the immediate result of such an approach is a substantial reduction in adverse effects caused by exploitation of resources in a non - sustainable.

Among these types of cultural landscapes, noted: cultural landscapes associated with dispersed villages and living areas in a specific domaine; cultural landscapes with dissociated villages and living area associated; cultural landscapes associated with traditional mining areas identified by the specific site of mineral resources or protected areas for biodiversity, landscape or

other geological areas. Certainly, the most difficult position is not only territorial but rather identifying them and determining their specific finding those economic activities and their associated (tourism and protected areas) in which sustainable development strategy is no longer just a goal.

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