

## THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF RURAL AREA OF BIHOR COUNTY

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**Abstract:** The development of the rural area is not a new concept, it is the attention of many specialists, academics and practitioners since the beginning of modern history in various forms and meanings. It is known that in most countries it pays special attention to rural development, on the one hand due to her need, and how it is done on the other. The need for rural development is justified primarily by the desire to avoid gaps between urban and rural areas and between urban and rural areas within the same entity (zone, region, state, etc.) to recover the existing, to strengthen social cohesion, not to jeopardize the rural areas in the context of technical and technological progress.

**Key words:** development of the rural area, strategy, infrastructure and systems management, sustainable agriculture

### INTRODUCTION

Rural Development Strategy aims to:

- ensure fulfillment of the requirements of the EU Acquis (the harmonization of legislation, organization of markets, the establishment of professional organizations);
- making direct investment in agriculture and rural infrastructure, with full or partial funding from international organizations as grants or loans guaranteed by the state and partly from the state budget and the project beneficiaries;
- supporting the establishment and development of service networks for agriculture (rural finance, consulting, etc.).
- studies and strategies to ensure the best solutions for sustainable development.

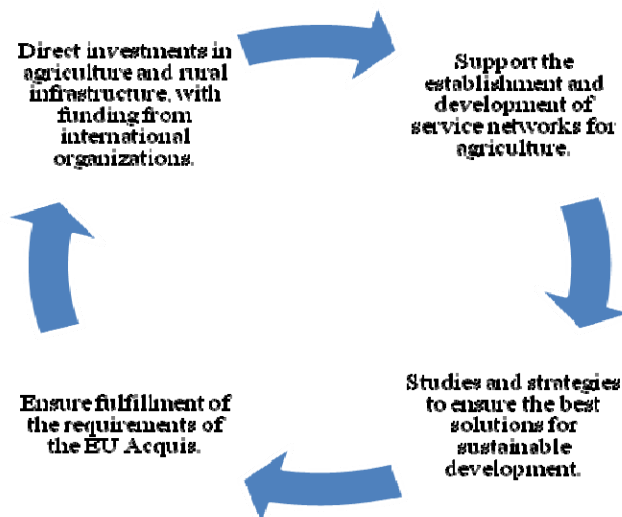
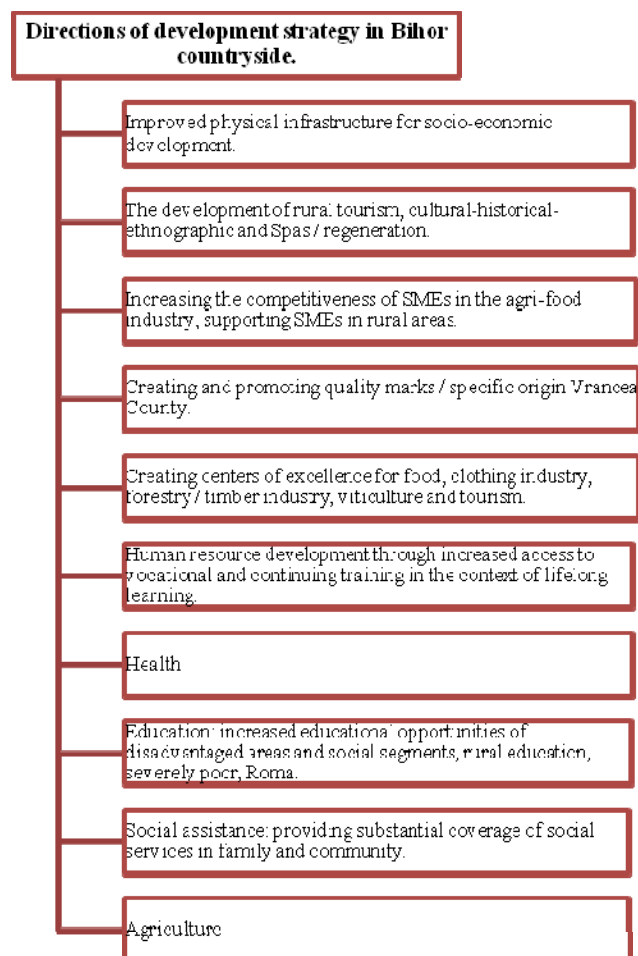


Fig.1 The objectives of rural development strategy in rural area of Bihor County

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

The authors of the paper were used as methods of work: data collection, processing, analysis, observation and their interpretation.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION



**Fig.2 Directions of development strategy in rural area of Bihor Country**

It aims to:

- *Improving the physical infrastructure for socio-economic development by:*

- Improving access in rural areas through the rehabilitation and modernization of county and communal roads for tourism development and diversification of local economies;
- Development of adequate infrastructure and systems management of natural risk prevention and specific (especially floods, soil erosion and landslides) in the areas most at risk, correlated with the development of transport infrastructure and the development of settlements;
- Improving the properties of the physical environment to support life in rural and urban areas through the expansion and modernization of water and wastewater in urban and rural areas and the development of integrated waste management systems at the county level;
- Implementation of adequate management of natural capital in the context of improving access infrastructure, tourism development and rural development;
- Promoting the use of renewable energies and energy efficiency realizing generation and distribution infrastructure to alternative energy sources and promote projects of hydropower, wind power and other types of renewable energy (biomass, solar);

- Strengthening institutional capacity to coordinate participatory environmental initiatives and investments in infrastructure by organizing training courses for qualification of persons working in the field of environmental protection, civil protection and local government by developing a system for recording, processing, interpretation, transmission and supervision of data, consisting of measurement and control, creating environmental monitoring units and rapid intervention, including the provision of civil protection services.

- *The development of rural tourism, cultural-historical-ethnographic and Spas / regeneration:*

- Making a organizational forms of harmonizing the interests of local actors interested in the tourism sector in a unified representation of the county tourism by establishing a County Tourism Associations (non-profit NGO);

- Creating a unified and coordinated county capabilities, for internal information and promotion of tourism capacities and international profile and services available in the county by setting up information centers integrated into the network, the development and dissemination of materials to promote county tourism offer;

- Development and restructuring of accommodation in the county by accessing funding for boarding and agrotourism and accreditation of existing pensions;

- Rehabilitation, modernization and raising the standard of existing housing units;

- Development of catering facilities in the tourist areas of the county, especially in rural areas, with an emphasis on establishments offering local products/traditional;

- Professional training in the tourism sector/hospitality industry, raising the standard of qualification of staff, improvement of language skills;

- Preparing of professional hunting and tourist guides and improving their language skills;

- Integrating religious objectives of the County Heritage in tourism circuits, improve access roads, coordinated promotion of these tours;

- Restoration of heritage sites of national interest in the county, especially those with a well-known image and linking development activities to extend and increase the volume of tourist visits and tourist expenditure, improving access to these objectives, exploiting these sites to disseminate information on the county's tourist offer, integrating military cemeteries in the county in this tourist circuit;

- Systematic promotion of traditional festivals in the county and their exploitation as the first point of attraction in the rural area of the county;

- Harnessing alive traditional crafts in the county by organizing schools/camps/summer courses for tourists, promote these opportunities for leisure;

- Promotion of ethnographic museums in the county, their reorientation by modern tourist interests (especially foreign ones);

- Coordinated development of hunting tourism/Photo Safari/bird watching in wooded areas of the county;

- Projects aiming at the tourist capitalization of protected areas;

- Projects aimed at arranging the natural tourist objectives with potential for tourism;

- Projects aimed at mountain tourism potential by building the necessary infrastructure: rehabilitation and arrangement of the access to the main sights of natural alpine refuges, marked walking trails, information boards, platforms for camping, Rescue stations, etc.);

- Projects aimed at developing health tourism/regeneration and rejuvenation -

improvement, modernization, treatment facilities, development of capture and transport networks and saline mineral springs and so on;

- Restoration and spatial paths of access to mineral resources, land routes for cleaning, recreation areas and stopover, the use of mineral springs facilities;
- Fitting, marking hiking trails / cultural itineraries rehabilitation objectives;
- Spatial points of observation / filming / photography;
- Restoration and arrangement of the access to the main sights of natural and cultural / heritage;
- Build and equip camping sites, including specific utilities (toilets, running water, lighting etc);
- Spatial refuse collection points;
- Design and construction of mountain refuges to ensure safety and first aid in case of accidents; marking / re-marking hiking trails; placement of information boards.

- *Increasing the competitiveness of SMEs in the agrofood industry, supporting SMEs in rural areas:*

- Introduction and development of technologies and processes for new competitive agricultural and forest products;
- Adaptation of the new Community standards both during processing and in the distribution of the products obtained;
- Improving income supported enterprises;
- Increasing the quality of manufactured products, food safety and the occupational and environmental protection;
- Adding value to forest products and income private forest owners, development and modernization of production equipment;
- Reducing dependence on agriculture, the creation of new micro-enterprises in the non-agricultural micro-enterprises expanding and upgrading existing non-agricultural sector;

• Improving access for all groups in need of social services in family and community to facilitate access to finance for SMEs.

- *Creating and promoting quality marks/county specific origin:*

- Introduction and development of technologies and processes, production diversification including the biological, and the collection and use of renewable energy;
- Adapting to new Community standards holdings;
- The adjustment of the profile, level and quality of production from the farm to the market requirements;
- Increased farm income support;
- Supporting members of producer groups or other associative forms to encourage the phenomenon of association;

• Protecting specific local products/traditional by obtaining European brands of origin and use of these marks systematic marketing actions at national and European level.

- *Creating poles of excellence for food, clothing industry, forestry / timber industry, tourism:*

• Creating partnership structures by grouping businesses, selected centers of professional education, training structures and resorts / research institutes in specific competitive economic areas of the county;

• Improving vocational education oriented towards the competitive sectors of the county, through the dissemination of good practices, opportunities and training requirements in accessing Structural Funds.

- *Human resource development through increased access to vocational and continuing training in the context of lifelong learning:* Entrepreneurship development through training and business start developing / upgrading skills in business management, sales, human resource management, increased specialization of employee participation in training courses, certifications, following technical and personal skills.

- *Health:* Rehabilitation / modernization / development and equipping of health services, improving the equipment operational bases for interventions in emergency situations.

- *Education: increased educational opportunities of disadvantaged areas and social segments, rural education, severely poor, Roma.* Rehabilitation, modernization, development and equipping of inclusive education, dropout prevention by promoting some type of intervention after school and a second chance; Rehabilitation, modernization, development and equipping of educational infrastructure, educational infrastructure.

- *Social care: providing substantial coverage of social services to families and communities:*

- Rehabilitation / modernization / development and equipping of social services, training programs for professionals involved in the social services system (social workers, personal assistants, community nurses, family environment, health, foster parents, careers, staff in residential institutions);

- Devolution of social services by involving local communities in the management and transfer case and / or leasing services to private and public local committees;

- Increasing the efficiency and quality of social services by restructuring residential institutions and creating alternative services, family type, responsive to individual and group needs of people with disabilities;

- Identification of families in extreme difficulty in each municipalities and providing material support / moral to overcome the need under law terms;

- Access to basic services: health, education and social services is one of the conditions for balanced development and inclusive; in Bihor County, identification of priority on this issue is all the more necessary as there are met several preconditions for the emergence and maintenance of social exclusion.

- *Agriculture:*

- Qualitative improvement of the areas devoted to crop production that can reach high added value, with good potential for integration with the food industry, which requires high labor intensity and high perishability (grapes, fruits, vegetables);

- Increase, as much as possible, of the production of grain that can be used in livestock and / or the production of bio-fuels;

- Increasing the number of animals using the pasture and finished surfaces at county level UVM / ha, thereby not allowed to raise unwanted vegetation and the floristic composition is maintained within normal parameters. With the increasing number of animals develops meat processing industry and meat products, as well as processing of milk, leading to increased living standards in rural areas. Given the county's various forms of relief, you have to take into account the development in terms of size and type of farm, to be appropriate.

Given the implementation of European food safety requirements, this structure of livestock enterprises requires urgently the association of small producers in the field of cattle and sheep, in order to allow them access to commercial markets (other than purely local). Forming a differentiated regional and local agrarian structure, for the creation of viable farms and appropriate services consumer demands, creating economic structures to ensure food production chains through vertical integration of related links and agro-food

system. The strategy on agriculture should not miss the orientation towards a sustainable agriculture which, along with the use of modern inputs, to ensure environmental protection. Food system to be developed in the future should be a production system with production activities, support and compatible with keeping clean environment, thus possibly supported by the natural environment, economic and social without alternation and deteriorate. This involves thinking and designing alternatives to agriculture system: clean technologies or the least polluted to conserve soil, groundwater, flora, fauna and ecosystems.

## CONCLUSION

Strategy of Romanian agriculture and rural areas for maximum use of the opportunities offered by the new Common Agricultural Policy can not omit, in our opinion, the following priority objectives:

- reducing the size of the population employed in agriculture and providing alternative employment and income in the broader context of addressing issues rural development perspective, coupled with the creation of economically viable farms, efforts to reduce fragmentation of land exploitation;
- development of infrastructure and rural specific services that support their development, both in terms of increasing commercial nature of agriculture, but also the provision of alternative employment and income for the population. And we mean both road networks, communications and so on, as well as health services, education, consulting;
- increasing the administrative capacity to attract institutional financial resources for enhancement and exploitation of local resources.

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