

SUMMARY

The research topic deals with rural development, which fits into the system of fundamental human geography, in rural geography branch. The motivation for choosing the theme derived from studying the countryside during the bachelor and master, so choosing the thesis "Development of rural areas of the county Botosani post-revolutionary period. Territorial Diagnosis and strategies ", is the need to deepen thesis dissertation," Botosani County in rural development strategies "and further study started on the countryside in Botosani county.

Rural development approach involves the integration of several concepts such as rural space, urban-rural relationship, diagnosis countryside, sustainable rural development, countryside, villages, poverty, etc., which are the core of study for specialists in various fields. The complexity of rural development gives interdisciplinary and relevant to study objectively to fulfill the intended purpose should be analyzed research conducted by specialists in all related fields (economics, geography, sociology, agronomy).

The study proposes an analysis of rural development in Botosani County with the premise plight and peripheral templates county or county "at the end of the world." Rural development is influenced by many factors, and identify the current state requires a rigorous analysis and complex. It will make the diagnosis by identifying rural characteristics and peculiarities of the post-revolutionary period (1990-2012), determining rural disparities in regional and county realization typologies of rural areas and emphasizing the geographical distribution of the vulnerability and spatial accessibility. After achieving territorial diagnosis can be seen that the effective potential is needed to transform rural Botosani county in a competitive economic and social space, at micro and macroscale.

Rural development is mainly rural component, which is a relatively new concept, which is addressed in various aspects by geographers, economists, sociologists. This rural area is the subject for many researchers from different fields abundantly after 1980, being perceived differently by them.

The rural area is a priority at European level, being perceived as the main factor that can reduce disparities and disparities between EU Member States by implementing rural development policies aimed at capitalizing it.

The study aims to achieve diagnosis countryside in Botosani county chapters: demographic, social and economic. Interdisciplinary study complexity and the countryside gives different views of specialists in rural areas of study (agronomy, economics, geography, sociology) so that the final result of the thesis will be a combination of different perceptions and identify a specific approach for rural area. This paper aims to highlight the approach in all areas (geography,

sociology, economics) is studied in rural areas because each field examines certain aspects, but can highlight a unified interdisciplinary conclusion of the countryside.

The objectives of the study are:

Making the diagnosis of Botosani County countryside;

1. Make a synthetic typology of rural areas and rural development;
2. Identification of the main directions of rural development in sectoral terms;
3. Making hierarchy of rural areas by highlighting their vulnerability;

Identifying prospects for development in rural areas to improve quality of life and to the potential existent. The paper highlights the fact that rural areas are facing demographic problems have increased in the period 1992-2011 . However there may be a tendency to reduce socioeconomic disparities between 2002-2011. Atypical Botosani County is a county which, although facing many demographic and socio-economic difficulties, has a rich agricultural potential that can form the basis of rural economic development. Peripheral position of the area is a negative factor for development because such areas are abandoned position in terms of infrastructure development. The previous statement arguments are: the existence of national unpaved road segment, municipalities do not have a standards compliant technical infrastructure of modern social life quality is low, there is a significant number of jobs, labor choosing to emigrate for work abroad etc.

The difficulties presented of rural areas are determined by a combination of factors: geographical location, the quality of transport infrastructure, land, accessibility, historical factor, political etc. The discrepancy between municipal areas and cities or villages is significant because only municipal areas are developed only facing demographic problems. Instead other spaces present socio-economic and demographic problems, which leads them to become vulnerable. In the period 2002-2011 tended to reduce socio-economic vulnerability, but the population has increased, which is alarming for rural areas. Since the eastern part of the county has the most numerous difficulties, they may be increased as long as the demographic problems are not resolved (the phenomen can not be stopped, being natural, but labor migration can be dimmed and can reduce mortality influenced by quality of life and standard of living high).

The spatial distribution of urban centers municipal rank disadvantage eastern part of the county, which is not served by the presence of a municipal areas, which explains the low stage of development. Following this analysis, the central-west, which includes the cities of Botosani and Dorohoi is more developed than other basic local government units. Influence on the rural urban spaces is evident around the city of Botosani and Dorohoi.

The evolution of demographic indicators, social and economic in the period 1990-2012 show the following characteristics:

- ✓ demographic average rate is negative, except in the proximal area of Botosani city having positive rate;
- ✓ Increased mortality;
- ✓ degree more rural statistically decreased from 63.74% in 1992 to 61% in 2011, to raising the rank of city administrative units Bucecea, Flămânzi and Ștefănești in 2003;
- ✓ Housing built in the previous year is growing;
- ✓ The growth rate of newly constructed housing is growing;
- ✓ The average living area per person growing;
- ✓ The number of employees is decreasing;
- ✓ Developing entrepreneurial environment by continued growth in the number of firms in the period 2000-2012;
- ✓ Training predominant level is medium, with predominance of people who have graduated from a secondary school;
- ✓ It develops agriculture by increasing the utilized agricultural area, especially arable land, pastures and meadows, and the predominant crops are wheat and other for plant straw, maize and oilseeds, while livestock is dominated by poultry, horses, cattle, goats and bee families;

Evolution 1990-2012 period is contrasting the basic administrative unit level as they are faced with common numerical decrease of population, low birth rates and increased mortality, but there is an increase in newly built housing, livable surface for a person the number of firms and a high percentage of land use. The last of these may be accounted for by the appearance of the development of agriculture farmers who leased land unused housing development by investing large amounts of money to labor emigrants abroad and developing the business environment through the emergence of enterprising people eager to capitalize on existing resources and create jobs.

In the regional context Botosani county overall landscape characteristic fall in the eastern part of Moldova Western (Iasi, Vaslui and Galati) by the following features:

- ✓ A demographic dependency ratio and growing emphasized during 2002-2011, predominantly elderly population;
- ✓ Negative population dynamics between 2002-2011;
- ✓ Medium of instruction;
- ✓ A technical comfort in the rural and urban low high in urban areas and areas in close proximity (Iasi metropolitan area, villages and Curtesti Răchiți Botosani);

- ✓ The predominance of the tertiary sector activities, increasing the period 2002-2011, which is the low development of primary sectors (subsistence farming is practiced, although it is noted at an early stage of development) and secondary;
- ✓ Predominant areas planted with corn and grain;
- ✓ Predominant cattle, horses, goats and bee families;
- ✓ By livestock farming and land use in Moldova Western customizes according to demographic and physical factors altitudinal zonality, is a major difference between east and west.

Stage of development of agriculture is a prerequisite for economic growth and living standards as subsistence agriculture dominated the county until recently highlight a low standard of living and population unable to concentrate financial resources to practice these activities to modern standards. Botosani County noted that in recent years, particularly the Agricultural Census, with a large number of horses and beehives national population highlights orientation organized development of agricultural activities that would be able to gain access to European funds .

General characteristics in county and regional context for Botosani county imposed a vulnerability analysis and spatial accessibility to identify vulnerability demographic, economic and social development during 2002-2011, accessibility and spatial differentiation based spatial accessibility and vulnerability. The analysis in Chapters V and VI were able to observe and find the following features for the area of study:

- ✓ Areas with a high degree of vulnerability overlap those with a low level of accessibility;
- ✓ Shape of the relative accessibility to urban network to urban areas, being developed in a positive way around the city of Botosani and Dorohoi, in the central-west of the county, while the eastern part does not benefit from the presence of a municipality, which reduces accessibility to urban network;
- ✓ The quality of transport infrastructure affects accessibility to it;
- ✓ Accessibility to transport infrastructure is directly proportional to the diffusion of innovation, so poor accessibility shows a low presence of innovation, resulting in a low development;
- ✓ The availability of educational infrastructure and medical form with several poles rural development potential, to the concentration of type secondary educational structures and units of hospitals or social care. Currently, in rural areas, each village benefits from the presence of family doctors and pharmacies that serve a number of localities.

- ✓ Influence accessibility to transport infrastructure on rural development is observed by reducing the social and economic vulnerability in 2011 to the rehabilitation and modernization of major transport axes and increase their quality by European funds.

An important issue for rural development is awareness and interest of local authorities to create realistic strategies to achieve effective local development and reduce disparities between and within one county. European Union, because Romania is a member, provides a wealth of financial opportunities created programs EAFRD, LEADER etc., which emphasizes the ability to access funds to reduce disparities between Romanian rural area and rural areas in Western Europe. Given that EU policies are creating a competitive and cohesive space economically by reducing disparities, economic development, preserving the authenticity and diversification of economic activities through the potential of each place, Botosani county can benefit from a favorable corridor for achieving rural development the creation of a strong rural-urban relations, by highlighting the positive influence of urban and metropolitan areas.

Currently there is an attempt to create a strategic plan for the development of Botosani County and the achievement of sustainable socio-economic prosperity for the period 2014-2020, only the projects that were funded so far they aim to develop urban areas (Darabani, Săveni Flămânzi) and rehabilitation of the technical infrastructure, which means that focuses the county to develop urban areas within normal parameters of urban space and abandon rural development, leaving the responsibility of local authorities. However, the project plan guidance distinguishes a concern of local rural development through both the rehabilitation and development of transport infrastructure and technical urban and developing the business environment, diversification of economic activities, the development of modern agriculture, etc., but as long as there are projects submitted for funding European rural development stagnates or regresses, maintaining the same low standard of living.

Concern for the development of the urban authorities explained by the behavior of these areas as rural areas, it presents a weak economy, a poorly developed technical infrastructure etc., but should not be neglected rural development as long as the basic administrative units presents major gaps in national and European level, and economic competitiveness is absent in some areas. Local authorities need to take a greater interest for the development of the communities they represent and to seek support from higher authorities to implement development strategies.

The main priorities of rural development Botosani county between 2014-2020 should be represented by:

- ✓ Rehabilitation and modernization of transport infrastructure (village roads, commune district and national);

- ✓ Rehabilitation and modernization of technical infrastructure network by bringing water, sewer and gas in all villages Botosani county;
- ✓ Development of modern agriculture by encouraging the establishment of farms which use a large areas of land;
- ✓ Stimulation of factories to process dairy products and meat, to further develop the processing industry, which is a positive element of the economy in areas such as Vlăsinești Botosani, Răchiți etc .;
- ✓ Diversification of economic activities through the development of primary and secondary sectors to modern standards;
- ✓ Increase the quality of life by offering significant employment and motivate them to stall the process of migration for work abroad;

These proposals are realistic, based on the analysis in the research, and can be implemented through effort and interest shown by local and county authorities. Their financing can be accessed through financial instruments provided by the EU, as long as they comply with the objectives and purpose of all this for European projects is to reduce disparities and creating a competitive and cohesive space.

The problem facing Botosani county, in addition to emphasizing demographic vulnerabilities, is the lack of productive communication between local and county institutions to achieve a development strategy applicable to rural and urban spaces, with clear and funding projects or projects identified already accepted for funding. This requires a concomitant interest of local and county Botosani county to achieve development and to provide a leading example for identifying a logical and coherent ways of reducing disparities and socioeconomic development.

Botosani County has agricultural potential that can be exploited and valued the development of the rural economy, while the business environment is developing and could be a key point of economic development, but the lack of an entrepreneurial culture leads people reluctance in develop this segment.

Stability at baseline assumptions were validated during the scientific endeavor:

- ✓ *The development decreases from west to east;*
- ✓ *Accessibility spatial hierarchy plays an important role in rural areas, highlighting the peripheral spaces and spaces accessible;*
- ✓ *Spatial accessibility plays an important role in rural development, influencing its degree of development in vulnerable areas overlap, which hinders the development process, with those having a low accessibility;*

- ✓ *Economic diversification is a solution for rural economic development, as evidenced by the development of entrepreneurial environment, which creates jobs, and the development of modern agriculture, which leverages existing rich agricultural potential in rural areas;*

At the end of the period 2014-2020 will be seen socio-economic and demographic reached Botosani County. It is important to follow the following aspects:

- ✓ *The demographic reduction of the vulnerability will be reduce?*
- ✓ *Entrepreneurial environment and modern agriculture will be able to determine rural economic development?*
- ✓ *Will increase spatial accessibility?*
- ✓ *It will reduce development and accessibility gap between East and West County?*
- ✓ *European funds will be motivated to authorities to submit projects for accessing them?*
- ✓ *It will reduce disparities between rural areas and rural national areas / or European?*

If you manage an integrated rural development and the creation of a competitive economic and social territory will be key premise of creating a space for the EU and for Romania, given that Botosani County is the eastern border of the EU peripheral and peripheral border north East of Romania. The geographical position within Europe and Romania can be an important milestone for reducing disparities in transport infrastructure and development, which will lead to indirect economic development. By territorial socio-economic development is emerging vulnerabilities stagnating population and creating centers of rural development. It is necessary to become advanced rural otherwise remain untapped potential and enhance their communities vulnerabilities, reducing the probability of creating a competitive and cohesive rural area of socio-economic.