

THE SOCIOECONOMIC MODEL TURȚ (ȚARA OAȘULUI)

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ABSTRACT. — The analysis of the model was achieved by using the very three components of the rural settlements (the population, the area, the territory) in two moments of reference: the years 1897 and 1988. One can notice that the settlement passed through the model of traditional organisation to that built on modern basis. The most important mutations are to be found after the 1984 when the, "transfer" of this settlement from the rural to the urban category is obvious.

It is unanimously accepted that modelling represents the reflection or reproduction through a certain means of the reality in view of examining the laws it consists of. In the case of a rural settlements, irrespective of its rank and size, the following defining components are recognized as basic elements: the population, (Pv), the village area (Vv), the territory (Tk) or the estate.

The structural modification of Tk are determined by the quantitative and structural evolution of Pv and Vv as a concentrated expression of the economic answers, in most of the cases, to the necessity of the developing of Tk ; in view of the qualitative aspect, besides the economic power, Vv represents an answer to the „outside information”.

The village area, besides being the concentrated expression of the economic, also represents a level of the response to information.

The relationships existing within the framework of the rural system can be of two types: one of determination and one of influence (Fig1)

The analysis of the model was achieved by using as a starting point these theoretical percepts and by taking into account two moments of reference: the year 1897 and the year 1988. The following parameters were concluded in the structure of the model.

Pv = population — $Pfv1$ — number; $Pv2$ — structure on age grups; $Pv3$ — structure on sexes; $Pv4$ — profesional structure; $Pv5$ — level of instruction (number of persons with a high level education per 1 000 inhabitants).

Vv = area — $Vv1$ — total area; $Vv2$ — position; $Vv3$ — information $Vv4$ — phisyonomy; $Vv5$ — public buildings.

Tk = teritory — $Tk1$ — surface; $Tk2$ — accessibility; $Tk3$ — structure of exploitation; $Tk4$ — level and intensity of production.

The possible relationships within the frame of the subsystems are shown graphically in Fig. 1A.

The determination relationships within the frame from the above-mentioned three systems are expressed through a binary ratio ($Pv-Vv$, $Vv-Tk$,

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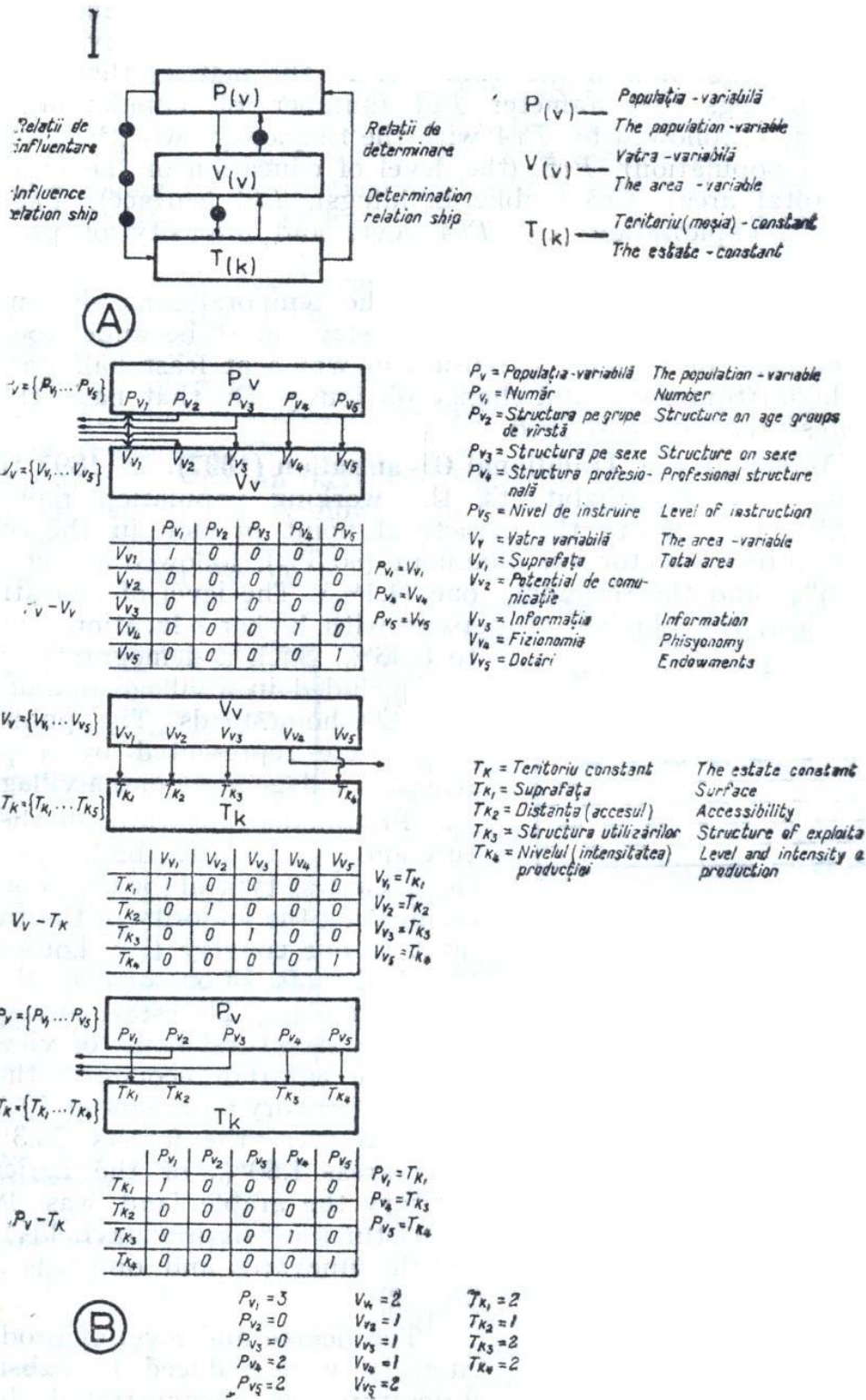


Fig. 1. The conceptual model of the rural. A. The determination relationships between the components of the model; B. The frequency of the subcomponents

Pv-Tk). Matrices were associated with the graphs, the determination being noted with 1 and the indetermination with 0. Finally it may be observed through the cumulation of the values from the matrices that the highest frequency belongs to parameter *Pv1* (number of population), having the value three, followed by *Pv4* with the frequency two (the professional structure of population), *Pv5* (the level of education of the population), *Pv1* (the total area), *Vv5* (public buildings), *Tk1* (surface), *Tk3* (structure of land exploitation) and *Tk4* (level and intensity of production) (Fig. 1B).

These parameters associated with the temporal scale determine the stages of the evolution. The notion of stage must be understood as an interval of time of variable extension in which at least half parameters with the high frequency do not change obviously. On that basis the model can be presented and described.

The Model of the Traditional Organisation (1897). In 1897 the total population was 3 406 inhabitants, the working population representing 55% of the total. From the structural point of view in the economic sectors the primary sector was dominant (90.3%), followed by the tertiary sector (5.6%) and the secondary one (4.1%). The level of education was extremely low, the number of persons with higher education amounting to 0.36%. Such a demographic volume was included in a village area of 141 ha with 260 homesteads. The public buildings were represented by a primary school, a village store and a village hall.

Physionomically through the structure and quality of the buildings erected, the area was typical for the poor aspect dominating the majority of the rural habitat in our country (low houses, with thatched roofs, of one or two rooms and modest annexes). The estate corresponded from the structural point of view to an extensive agrarian economy, the agricultural territory representing 70.12% of the total area, the forests 28.3% and other areas 1.50% of the agricultural territory the arable land was 48.05%, the pastures and natural hayfields 22.57% and the vineyards and orchards 2.50%.

(Fig. 2)

The degree and level of production intensity were reduced to subsistence agriculture, as demonstrated by the average values of production of the main crops: 1,041 kg wheat per ha, 1,266 kg per ha, maize, potatoes 3,800 kg per ha.

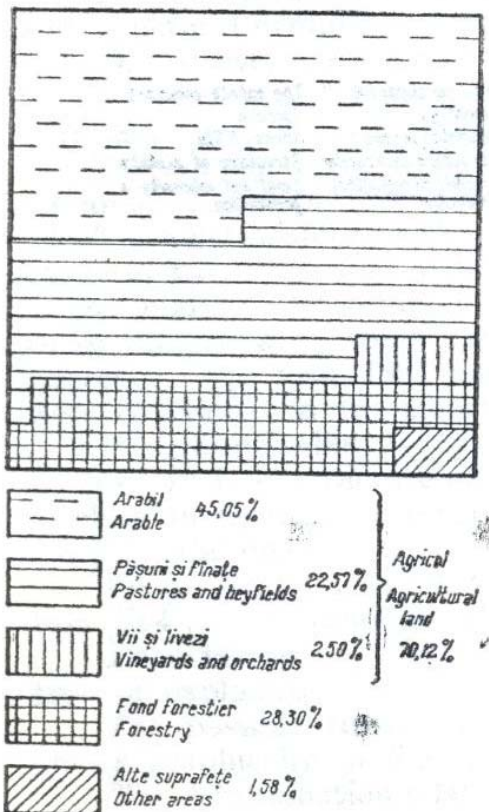


Fig. 2. The model of traditional organisation (1897)

The Present Model of Organization (1988). The demographic potential in 1988 was almost double as compared to 1987 (6,038 inhabitants). The structure of the population regarding the sexe changed in favour of a dominant male population — as a consequence of the opening of the mine in 1973 — 51.21% as compared to 48.97% in 1897. The active population decreased very much (34.0%), the percentage of the working population in the secondary sector increased significantly (43.1%). The population working in the tertiary sector increased more slowly (9.8%). The level of education is very high : 15.2% of the population with higher education.

The total area increased reaching 287 ha, going hand in hand with the demographic increase. The number of homesteads is 1,77, marking a permanent evolution.

The number of public buildings amplified and diversified and they have a new qualitative status. Over 90% of the buildings are new, the physiomy resembling the urban areas — blocks of flats situated in the central area — with an increased degree of confort (30% homesteads have running water). The endowing in the secondary sector amount to four : the plum brandy distillery, the textile factory, the center for strawberry processing and the mine.

Today, the structure of the territory looks as follows: the agricultural land shrank represent 58.41%, the forests were reduced to 25.4% but other areas increased considerably to 16.23%, much more than the average value at the country level.

The arable land decreased to 32.16%, the pastures and natural hayfields remained the same and the orchards and the vineyards reached 4% (Fig. 3).

The present structure of the model of utilisation of the land does not show convincing traces of an intensive character. But the structure of crops and the level of production are telling examples of intensive endeavours.

The development of the model from the traditional autarhic extensive development to the intensive development on modern basis was achieved through quantitative accumulations, qualitative leaps ahead and as a consequence of the pulsatory evolution of the rural socio-geosystem.

Stages of Development and Change. According to the previously mentioned

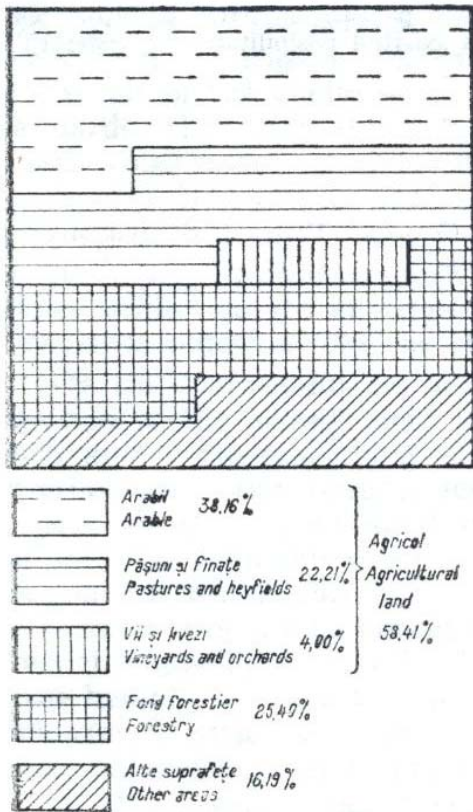


Fig. 3. The present model of organisation (1988)

theoretical approach the temporal association of the variable and the modifications of structures may indicate a structural mutations of the model. Three steps of change can be observed:

1897—1965 slow accumulations without remarkable structural changes; the population increases from 3,406 to 4,473 inhabitants; the socio-professional structure remains almost the same.

1965—1980 a visible demographic increase; „decline” of primary activities and the beginning of the affirmation of the secondary sector (the opening of the mine in 1973); the increase and diversification of endowings

1984 to present the population doubled; visible changes in the structure of the mode of land exploitation; radical change of physionomy; modernisation and diversification of endowments; increase of the general level of education; growth of intensive parameters at the level of agricultural production and dominant tendency towards comercial agriculture; visible transfer of activities from secondary sector; evolution towards the urban.

REZUMAT. — **Modelul socio-economice Turț (Țara Oașului).** Analiza modelului s-a realizat prin luarea în considerare a celor trei componente ale așezărilor rurale (populație, vatră și moșie), în două momente de referință (anii 1897 și 1988). Se constată că așezarea a trecut de la modelul organizării tradiționale la cel al dezvoltării pe baze moderne, mutațiile cele mai semnificative realizându-se după anul 1984. în prezent existind posibilitatea „transferării” așezării în categoria urbanului.

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