



The Shape of the Territorial-Administrative Systems from the North-Western Region

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In a social political system marked by rapid input and output processes, the recalibration and rehabilitation at the level of territorial-administrative units is made in variable temporal segments, in close relation with the evolution of the economic evolution and the new social-political condition at the national level. The law of vectorization of the processes with permanent action in the natural systems operates in the new social-political concurrences with high intensity. The change of the political codes and the desintegration of the economic system and of the values previously statutory produce unvariably and everywhere radical changes in the dynamics and evolution of the territorial-administrative systems. What was kept under the "pressure lid" imposed by the centralized economic system has been brought up to date again under the shape of unchaining the "free energies".

In this way five processes with permanent action and different intensities can be distinguished after December 1989:

- the substantial migration towards the big "liberalized" cities;
- the return of the autarchical rural and with poor efficiency in economy, simultaneous with the re-adoption of the physical strength of man and animals in the working process;
- the economic decrease of the cities maintained from centralized budgets and the social desintegration of the cities;
- the sporadic and un-convincing urban-rural processes of remigration;
- a high pressure and a progressive evolution in the case of cities that reached the rheistazie phase in the inter-war period, phenomenon typical for the present day rural settlements with high position potential and/or young population.

In the hole region we can perceive 11 categories of the center of systems. Eight of them are in the urban categorie and three in the rural categorie.

The main centre is Cluj-Napoca, the biggest city from region, and on the second place in the national hierarchy, after the capital of the country, Bucharest.

In the regional hierarchy, on the second place are the cities Oradea and Baia Mare.

In the north-western corner of the region is Satu Mare, city of the third rank of the level of region. The following cities are on the inferior scale of hierarchy (map 1).

The rural centres are include the two categories: supracomunal polarizing centres and commune centres. Supracomunal polarizing centres will be promote in the urban categories.

The main relations have been establish, in time, between this big cities, wich are in connection by railways and main roads. Is necessarz to put in the light the bab conection of Maramureş county with the areas situated of the South part of the volcanic mountain chain. Whole depression is in suffering by border effect (map 2).

The system of settlements are in the diferent stages of viability. Majority of the rural systems are on the way of regressive evolution, lossing their population and economical potential, too. In the same categories are the smaller cities from region (map 3).

On the basis of phenomenology with general nature (demographic potential, position potential, population's professional structure, functional profile, demographic balance) in the north-western area, it have been pointed out the typical three cases of types of territorial-administrative systems with different evolution (map 4). These evolutive types are:

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The Regressive Type

The regressive type marks most of the territorial-administrative systems, both rural and urban which are characterized by continuous demographic losses, economic decline and excessive ruralisation of life. From the point of view of the spatial position a certain regularity of the physical unities groping cannot be pointed out, these territories being developed under the distributive forms of "oil stains". As a general phenomenon all the territorial-administrative units with regressive evolution, except the urban ones, have a pronounced degree of remoteness (communication potential very low) and a high share of population over 65 years (35-40 %).

The Stationary Type

The stationary type comprises territorial-administrative systems with favorable demographic structures, the natality succeeding in replacing the demographic migratory fund. The most representative examples are those from Maramures Depression and the sectors from the hydrographic corridors with favorable communication potential. These types of territorial systems are in an indecisive state of evolution, the positive "signals" being often canceled by the negative ones.

The Progressive Type

The progressive type has as a cause base two important factors:

- a very favorable position potential;
- a high degree of young population (35-40 %).

The connection with the main roads and the young demographic fund are the main keys of the viability of rural settlements.

In the territorial-administrative urban systems, the fortification and the diversification of the services is the main reason of their progressive evolution (universities, bancs, the concentration of the health and law system, the modernization of the roads etc.). The urban system in regress are those which had mono-functioning structures (industrial and agricultural) and which have not been able to adapt to the imposed needs of the market economy and thus they dropped in poverty, unemployment and urban-rural migrations.

Conclusion

In the light of the territorial reality in the whole region is one major pole of polarizing, Cluj-Napoca, wich is in peripheral position. Geometrical model of the region impose to built one major pole in the centre of the area. In this case we can establish to be in this role the city Zalău, the capital of the Zalău county. Scarceness of water and bad comunication potential do to abandoned this city.

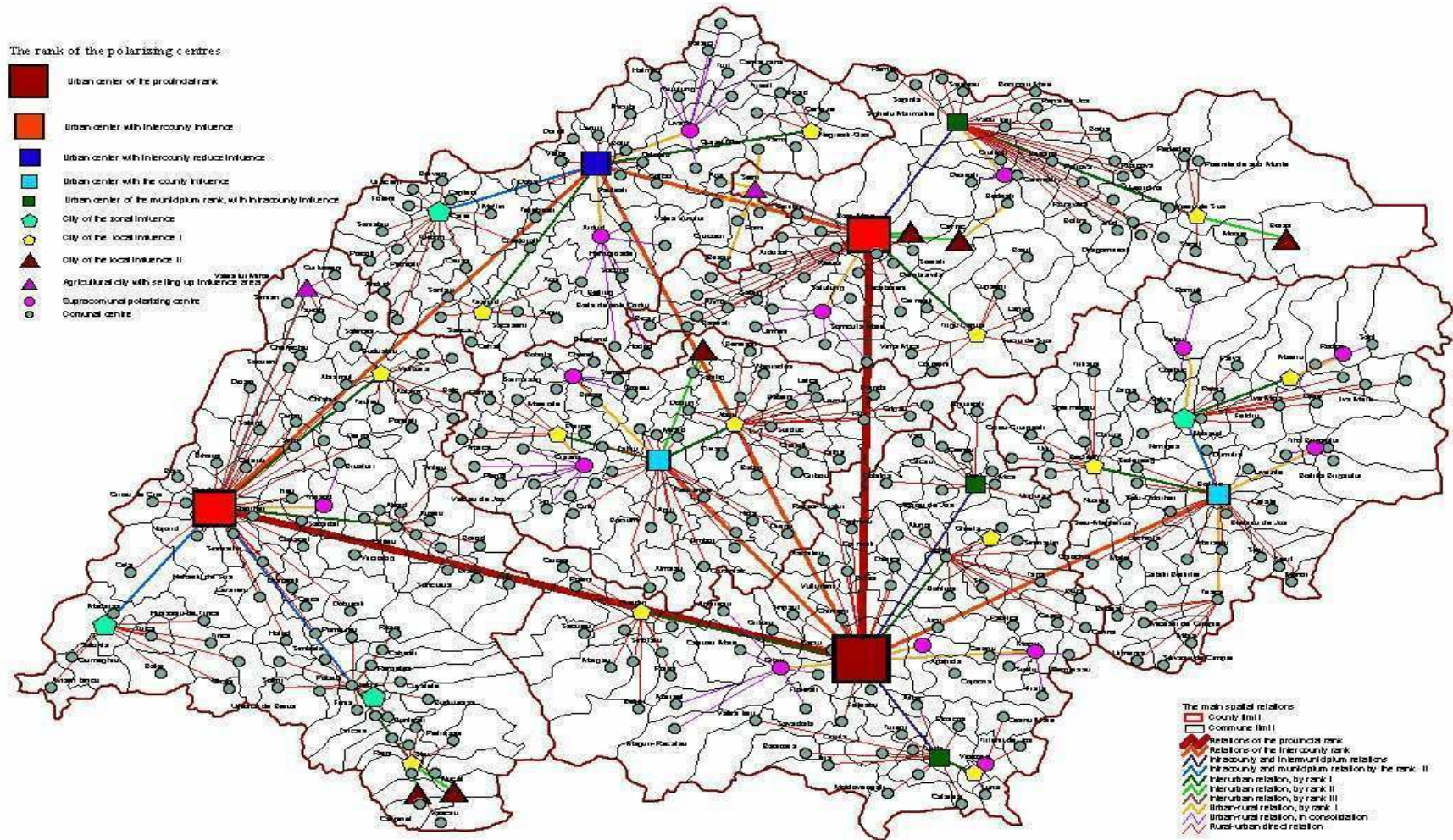
In Eastern corner of the region there is the city Bistrița, the capital of the Bistrița – Năsăud county. During socialist period Bistrița city was hold forth with industry and administrative facilities. In this time Năsăud city follow the slow progress, despite its good communication potential. Its cultural function remain on the first place from long time. Bistrița became in short time one city with prosperous administrative and comercial activities.

The present functions of Satu Mare and Baia Mare must be modernize and amplified, too.

Oradea is and will be the main gate to Western continent. For this reason the city need new administrativ and comercial functions. In the same time Oradea remain the point for multiconnection with Hungary.

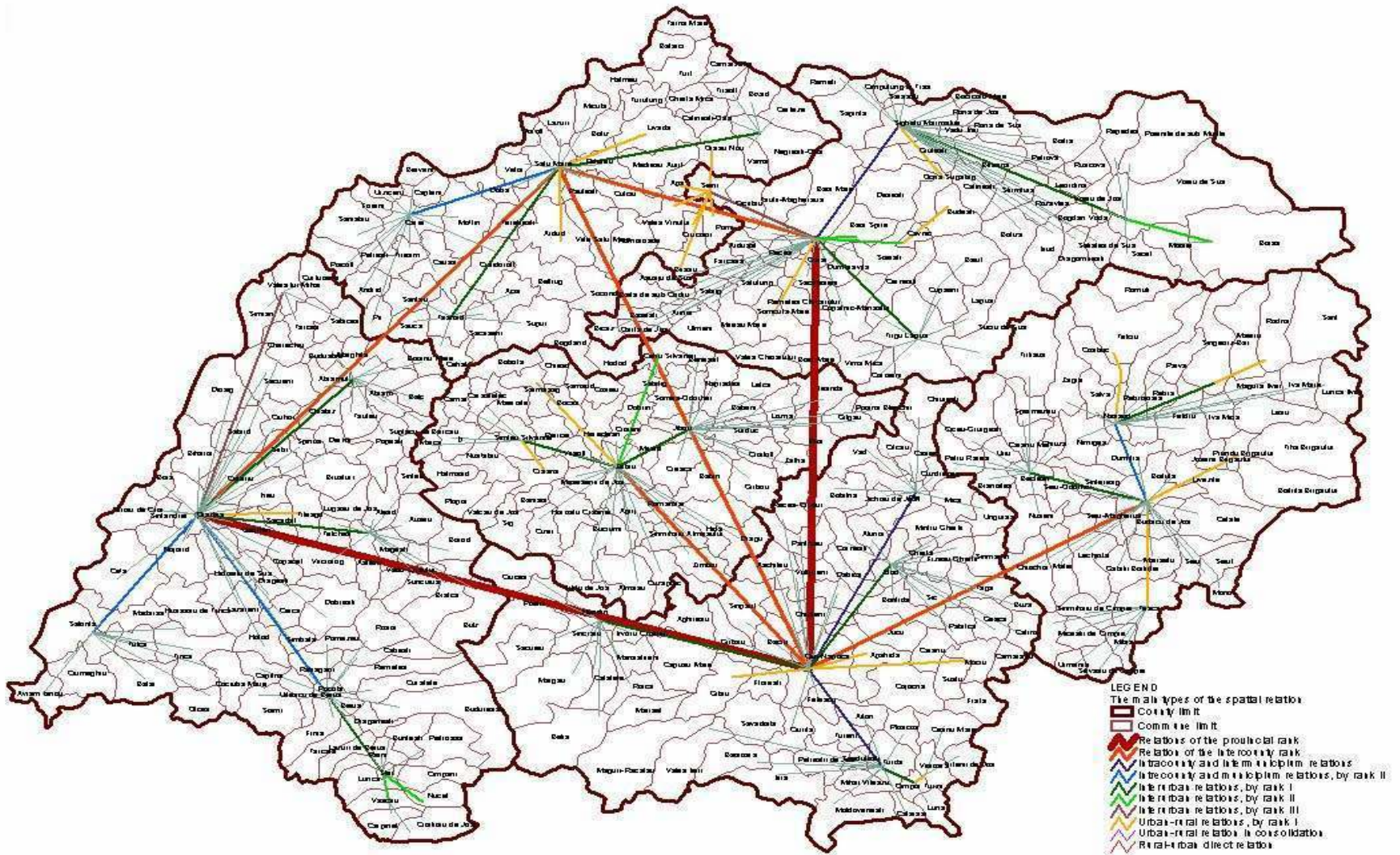
With regarding the rural settlements, about 15 villages will turn into urban settlements. This kind of villgges will be dowry with new commercial, administrative and sanitary functions.

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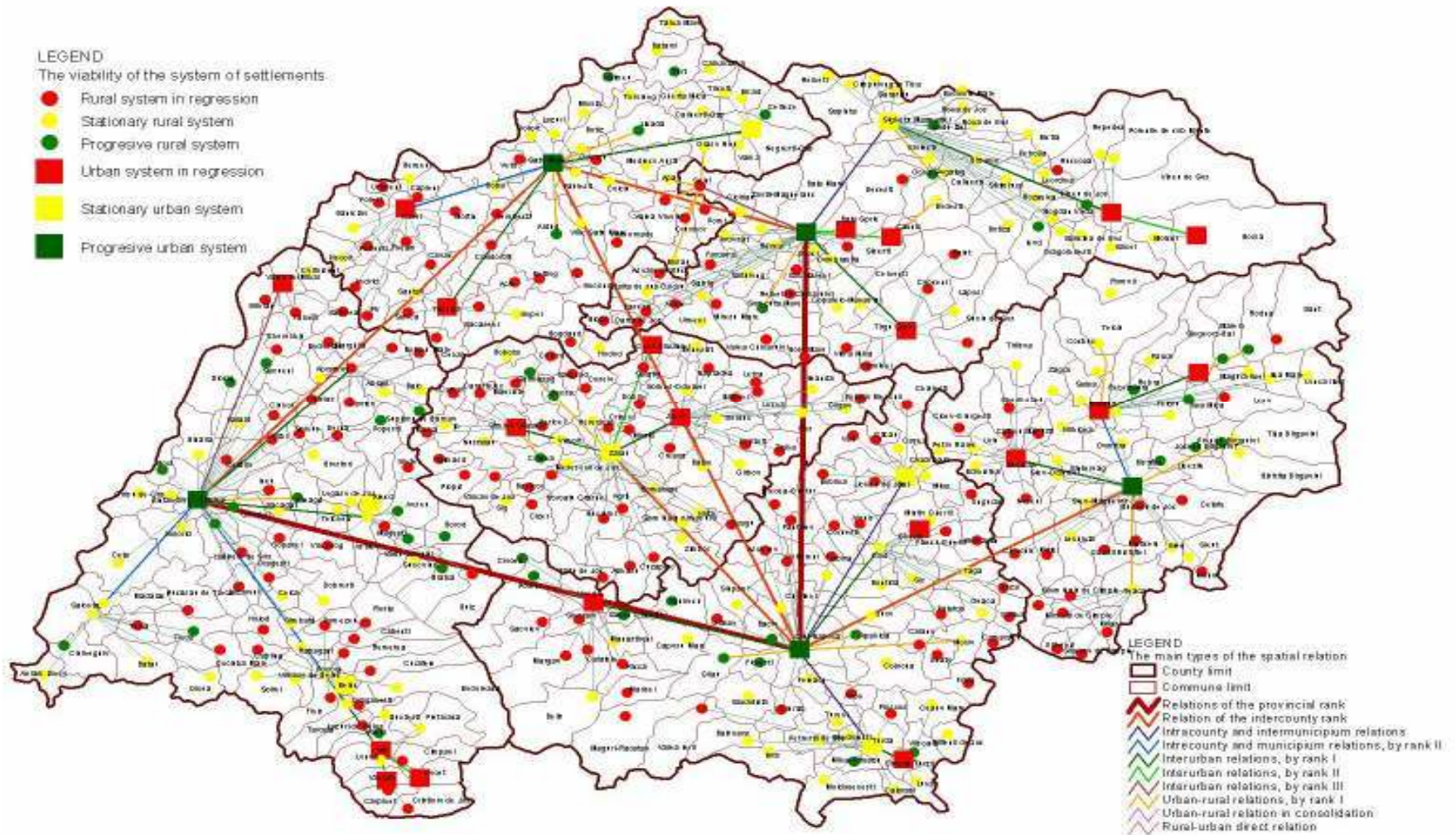
Map 1. Systems of settlements.

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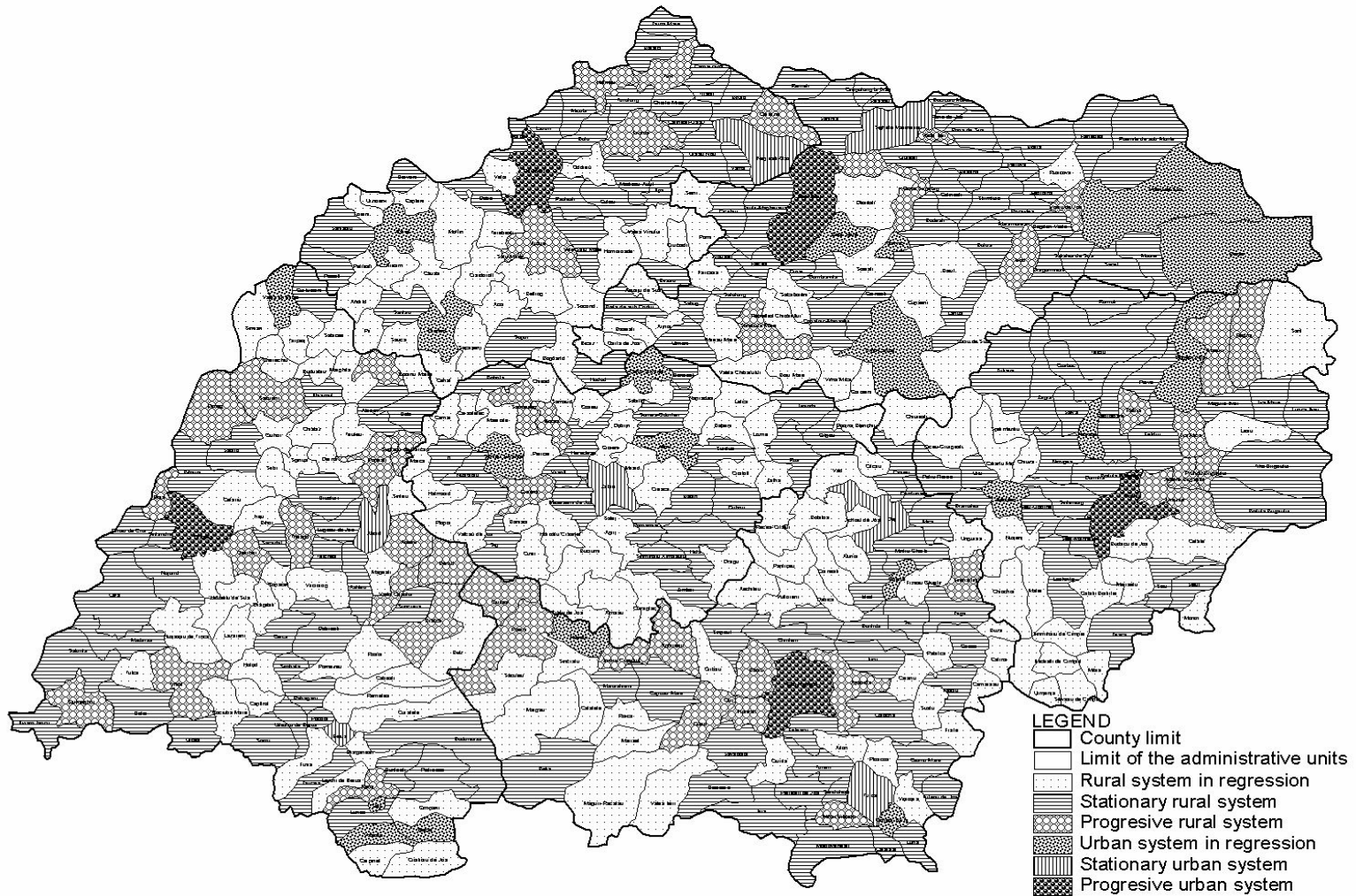
Map 2. Concentration of the spatial relations.

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Map 3. The viability of the system of settlements and macroterritorial relation.

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Map 4. The state of the territorial-administrative systems.