



The Human Concentration Axis in the Sălaj County and the Durable Development

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Introduction

Geographically we accept the configuration of the natural and human elements under an axis form, as well. Also, geographically, we need to search those structures, those territorial organizations, which can accomplish the best, the durable necessities of the geographical element's potential possibilities. This kind of geographic organizations, the axis kind, must be guided after the principle of maximum efficiency with minimum waste of substance and energy so that the evolution trend of such an organization can go on a direction inverse to that of the entropy's growth. The axis analysis must regard the levels of the scales on which work is being done and also of what is being integrated at those levels. The axis type of organization starts from the tectonic (the Danube valley, the Siret Valley) and even from the cosmic physics ending with human thinking (that can be materialized in the political decisions). Some general examples of axis organization can be edifying in this matter: sub lines, lines and valleys, fronts (cuesta fronts, historic fronts), mountains, contacts referring to the seaside region, the contact of the Sub Carpathians with the high plains or those of the high plain with the plain resulting the restraints, the borders (the administrative ones that make Sălaj a central place in the north-vest region). For the Sălaj County we have the following human concentration axis in conformity with the geographical organization, the charge and the requests of the European Union, distinguishing forest axis (areas), tourist areas, wine zones, tree zones, transit axis.

General matters

The geographical axis works by integrating the elements of formation, thereby being connected, so that each organizing order, point, place, level, secondary axis, main axis, particular places etc can achieve their own organization laws. A help in deciphering the geographical states, more of an epistemological order for such an anisotropic category, meaning a territorial axis, is given by naming the state, the development and the functioning between the relationships in such a systemic functional structure.

In an axis the relationships are different, complex and fulfil material, energetic, informational and relational (the relational eco-field) goals. The relationships are influenced by permanent, temporary or own decision factors, which influence and direct them. The relationships are synergetic, and self-sustaining, and by reflecting the relations at different times there can be observed various states of fragility, degradation, stability or regress.

Connecting the axis with the hierarchic inferior holons, but also with those superior is given by the inherited and gained properties and is being made easy by the fact that the territorial environment of the axis is a result of a chain of couples dictated by all the already happened relations, relations that imposed to the axis a certain identity, it's own identity, coming also from the fact that the axis acts as a subordinate component, ordered and ordering.

The argumentation in what the eco-fields are regarded, that of having relations, to which we connect the naming that refers to the component elements of the axis as an image of the territory from which this one takes part are:

- *the axis is withhold within certain limits*, so it has a space, a period (time), case function, has it's own surrounding environment (the environments have environments), has relations (inside, outside, between the elements and the system, between the element and the environment, between the system and the environment etc);
- *it has a certain material component*, as plan-spatial as well as vertical, including here natural elements, anthropoid, derived or new elements, the visible or the hidden ones - those from the underground, but also those that are not materialized - the weather, but with a great impact;
- *it has a (geometrical) shape* that can be extremely useful, especially in the local studies of great complexity (example: transport, distances etc);
- *it has (dynamic) functions* etc.

The axes have coordinating, cumulating and flux organizing role. They are also being directed by attractions, can be directed, reserved, extended, with a linear or grain type organization and perhaps, the most significantly, they can generate combined development in the territory etc.

Following this facts we can define the geographical axis in several ways:

- as an organization form ordered on segments of charge of fluxes of any kind that centres the forms of dynamic connection in a linear way and the static ones in a point way;
- movement and geographical manifestation form regarding a certain necessity;
- space-time line force, line that allows the geographical diagnosis and prognosis of a certain territory in time and space, territory that can have different geometrical conformations and dimensions in conformity with their capacity of polarization (C.C. Pop, 2003, pg. 78).

Geographically we accept the configuration of the natural and human elements under an axis form and we also need to search for those structures, those territorial organizations, which can accomplish in the most accurate way the sustainable necessities of the potential possibilities of the geographical elements. This kind of geographic organizations, the axis kind, must function in accordance with the principle of maximum efficiency with minimum waste of substance and energy so that the evolution trend of such an organization can go on a direction inverse to that of the entropy's growth. The axis analysis must regard the levels of the scales on which the work is being done and also of what is being integrated at those levels. The axis (the geographical axis) talks about individuals, groups, animals, generally solid, liquid, gas, energy and information, with the goal of conserving or informing, eliminating the entropy, or producing by transforming the evolving cycles, by any way or treatment. These roads can be available to everybody or can be restrained at certain products, certain exploiters or consumers, in both cases with or without works: they can be technical, geographical (functional), aesthetic and cultural. Also this roads form program elements as well as at the level of their creation, but also at the level of their exploiting, provoking mobile interference, diverse in expansion and regression, in the complex of the so created axis. Structurally speaking a geographical axis has at it's basis the present state, but it also takes in consideration the potential guided interventions, not neglecting the random ones, and also the territorial evolution, regarding the principles of co-evolution and polarization. The general model of axis (figure 1) has the development centres in a natural and social profile as a foundation the sustaining element (that real or imaginary line), but it also has components with a bigger charge of natural order inside.

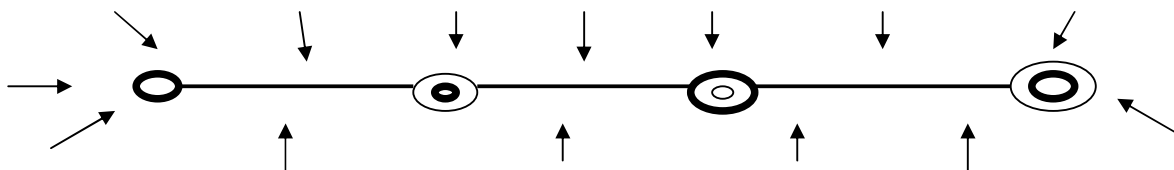


Figure 1. The general positional figurative model of the geographical axis.

The main line has the role to guide and concentrate all the material, energetic and informational fluxes in an integrating way (inside, toward the interior). In all this functioning the

agglomeration (ex. of the main line), must be avoided in order not to generate a state of malfunctioning.

The human concentration and the sustainable development for Sălaj County

The human concentrations from depressions, valleys or great arteries gives the axis, and doesn't regard only the population taken separately neither the sites and the population, but it regards the whole territory for, in our case for the Sălaj County:

- independent variables (the Someș Valley, the Meseș and Plopiș Mountains);
- the natural primary organizing (the geographic site);
- capacities (the capacity to polarize human concentrations);
- needs (raw materials), offer (industry, high studies), and the line point of view (at a European level, the central place of the European regions; at a national level- the administrative reorganization; at a regional level- the central place but also isolation; at a local level- charging: viticulture, tourism, animal raising, forestry but also capacity and opportunity etc.);
- the development directions, in conformity with the requests of the present time and the European Union, meaning viticulture and animal raising;
- spiritual charge (antique resources, medieval), cultural and mental;
- legislation (not favoured regions, political decisions etc.);
- the future organizing of the fluxes imposed by the highway that is being built together with the territorial reorientation that this would generate.

The axis type of organization starts from the tectonic (the Danube Valley, the Siret Valley), even from the cosmic physics and end with human thinking (that can be materialized in the political decisions). Some general examples of axis organization can be edifying in this matter: sub lines, lines and valleys, fronts (cuesta fronts, historic fronts), mountains, contacts referring to the seaside region, the contact of the Sub-Carpathians with the high plains or those of the high plain with the plain resulting the restraints (figure 2), the borders (the administrative ones that make Sălaj a central place in the North-Vest region).

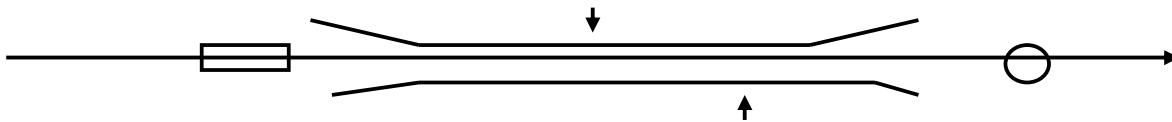


Figure 2. The state generated by the unit contacts.

In all these exemplifications we can talk about concentration having in mind the industry, the groups but also other realities, as the linear development characteristic to Sălaj County (figure 3).

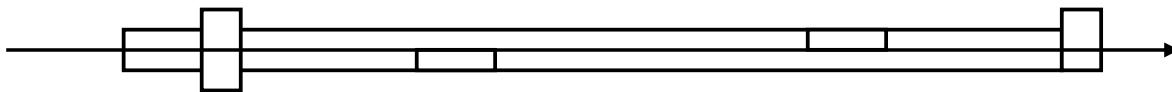


Figure 3. The linear development.

All of these can be seen and managed as axis, because, first of all the axis are ordering, concentrating and reorienting fluxes, and if we go back in time we have examples as the silk road, the salt roads (specific to Sălaj) or the Panama Channel, the Suez Channel etc.

Conclusions

For the Sălaj County we have the following human concentration axis in conformity with the geographical organization, the charge and the requests of the European Union, distinguishing forest axis (areas), tourist areas, wine zones, tree zones, transit axis etc.:

- the Someș Valley axis ranked one in the North-East of the Salaj County;

- the crossroad of the axis group defined by the Agrij Valley and Almaş Valley, a group developed on a South-North direction, that can be interpreted as of inferior rank and it polarizes the South-East of the Sălaj County;
- the Crasna Valley axis, that defines the West and North-West part of the Sălaj County;
- the central area of the county, defined by the geographical axis of the Zalău Valley that also concentrates the residence of the county;
- the axis given by the concentration on the Sălaj Valley, polarizing the central and Northern part of Sălaj;
- the South-West part of the county developed on the axis given by Barcău Valley, defined by a great concentration of localities.

It results that the human concentration axes characteristic to Sălaj County are defined by the hydrographical arteries, communication arteries, locality vertebrae and their fluxes developed on the historic axis, the physical, the inhabited and the political axis etc. The comparison with the counties from the northwest development region brings a meaning in this matter.

The Maramureş County presents a human concentration organization in two major groups. The historical Maramureş in the North-East, in two big axes divided by the volcanic mountains with a direction of polarization on South-East towards North-West, and in the South-West of the county we assist to a grain type concentration on the axis generated by the Someş Valley. For Cluj County we have the North-East to West the Someş Valley axis and the Crişului Repede axis with the secondary axis. In what the Bihor County is regarded the organization is much simpler, realized on the three-axes East-West oriented, defined by the Crişul Negru, the Crişul Repede and Barcău rivers, completed by the North-South axis, developed at the contact between plain and hill. If we analyze the human concentration state from other counties the things seem to get more clear so that for Bacău County, the human concentration organization is given by two parallel axis on a North-South direction on the Siret Valley and the Trotuş Valley that has a grain form. For the Mureş County there are three axes developed on an East-West direction on the Mureş Valley and on the two Târnave. If we speak about regions, Moldavia's organization is characteristic from this point of view here, with a grain type organization on a main axis developed on the Siret Valley, but also on the Jijia Valley and the Bârlad Valley.

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