

THE SITUATION OF THE RURAL ECONOMY BRANCH IN THE PREURBAN AREA OF ORADEA IN THE CONTEXT OF INTEGRATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Abstract

The adhesion of Romania to The European Union in January 2007 brings along a series of changes in the agricultural field. We are referring to the situation in which the agriculture contributes to the Gross Intern Product of Romania in high proportion in comparison with the rest of the economical branches. The negotiations effects are seen, first of all, from the point of view of important funds obtained by us at this field, which will be used for the modernization of agriculture and the increasing of competition amongst Romanian products. The agriculture in Bihor county has an important role, taking up 497.167 ha of agricultural land, from which around $\frac{3}{4}$ is arable land. The black earth of the west part of the country supported the cultivation of cereals, from this point of view we are among the first producers. From cereals they cultivate especially the corn and wheat and from technical plants: the sunflower, sugar beet and the potato. The agriculture of the county, by the existing natural conditions and tradition represents one of the fundamental fields of the economy of the county, this contributing thus with 22% at the Gross Intern Product of the county. The pre-urban area of Oradea has a Gross Intern Product 30% higher than that of Bihor county, concentrating over 60% of the economical activities (especially in Oradea in what concerns the industry and less in what concerns agriculture). The economy in this area has an increasing trend, the population owing arable lands but after 1990 up to 2000, the majority had small lots and low exploitation efficiency. After the year 2000 they have begun to appear societies, that took care more intense of the agricultural production and in the present we can talk about the fact that over 98% of the lands are private properties and are worked in agricultural associations. In this area, the production of the agricultural divided into the 2 branches: the vegetal production and the animal production for the years 2004-2007 is rather balanced with small differences of maximum 5%. We can observe a weight higher and higher of the zootechnic production as compared to the vegetal one but it still has a majority of over 50 % from the total of the agriculture production. This area covers also the communes neighbouring the municipality, there are eight of them. From the administrative point of view the pre-urban area of Oradea municipality covers the following communes: Biharia, Borș, Cetariu, Nojorid, Oșorhei, Paleu, Sânmartin și Sântandrei. In the pre-urban area of Oradea municipality, the evolution of the cultivated surface is in direct proportion with the evolution of the extra-urban land, which in the analysed period has decreased due to the increasing of the land prices. The land prices in this area has increased because of the accelerated development of the building domain. Here we could as example the residential district Europe, the district in Paleu, The Sun-another one and many other similar projects still in the conceiving phase. Due to the fact that is a pre-urban area it appears for the future a reduction of the vegetal production in this area, encouraging the gaining of the land for residence constructions. They take into account the high prices of the land in this area because it extends the Oradea municipality.

Key words: rural economy, preurban area, integration