

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL FOR BRATCA COMMUNE

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### **Abstract**

*Bratca commune is located in the eastern extremity of Vad-Borod Depression, at the north-east mountain feet of Padurea Craiului Mountains, on the river Crisul Repede, in the area of confluence with river Bratcuta.*

*Bratca commune is composed of six villages: Bratca, village of residence, Beznea, Damis, Lorău, Valea Crisului and Ponoara. It is bordered to the west with Șuncuiuș commune, to the south-west with commune Cabesti and Rosia, to the east-south-east with Bulz commune and to the north with commune Borod.*

*The objectives of this paper are the economic development of the commune Bratca. To achieve this goal we constituted two general lines of action.*

*Identification of the main opportunities and the strengths of the commune in terms of economic, as well as the degree of satisfaction of customers who would like this commune to be a tourist destination.*

*In order to achieve the general objective, it was necessary the completion of several interrelated stages whose results were constituted in specific objectives:*

- *Identification of the current situation in economic terms through swot analysis of the commune Bratca.*
- *Determining the particularities of agro touristic offer from commune;*
- *Highlighting the main problems faced by investors in rural areas;*
- *Highlighting profile investors who choose rural area for their business;*

**Key words:** *owning farmland, household level, Lack of qualified*

### **INTRODUCTION**

Bratca commune has a relief which represents 2% plain, 80% hills and is crossed by Crisul Repede River. Has as natural resources:

- of depth: - coal
- of surface: - stone;
- forest vegetation (predominates beech, resinous);
- fauna - dominated by small animals

Referring to human resources in this area the population evolved negative in the last years since 2002 from 5567 people reaching in 2007 to 5348 people. Of these, approximately 40% i.e. 2130 people are active

population; of which 5% is higher qualified, 42% has a medium post high school qualification.

Population density in the tofts is decisively influenced by the human factor, through systematization measures of localities and infrastructure provision.

The imposition of measures of systematization, precise drawing space for housing construction, equipping it with the necessary physical and social infrastructure, contributes to the concentration of households and thus of the population into tofts. By reporting the total population at the toft area is obtained the toft population density, with a value of 1046.3 inh./km<sup>2</sup>. This value corresponds to the specific areal analyzed, where the conventional village has a population of 985 inhabitants and a toft of 0.8 km<sup>2</sup> and the depression specific of the space.

Population, to maximize the territory prefers to concentrate households, without leaving large spaces between them, on the other hand, the territory, through restrictions, requires this concentration of households.

The highest values of density correspond to the settlements located in the toft of the village, where physical and social infrastructure and the desire to capitalize as well as possible the territory required the concentration households.

Functional profile of the settlements in the commune Bratca was influenced by local and regional conditions, which in their turn depend on the physical and geographical factors, the development of urban centers in proximity (Aleșd).

The functional feature of the settlements is represented by their mixed economic profile. Tofths are distinguished, within the settlements, through some quantitative and qualitative features: size, shape, structure and texture.

Dimension, the size of the toft, is influenced by demographic potential of the settlement and the natural frame. There isn't a direct link between number of population and the size of the toft, in many cases the relief configuration, its degree of fragmentation, being those which condition the size. This aspect is relevant for settlements with squandered and scattered tofts, human potential being definitive in the size of the toft for gathered settlements.

Tofth dimension highlights the fact that the report demographic size toft size is generally respected. Of all settlements, most fall into the category of settlements with medium tofts (50-150 ha). This category has a corresponding village of the commune. In terms of the shape of tofts, it evolved spontaneously, according to human potential and its relationship with the means of communication.

Keeping the tradition of ancestors, agricultural crops blends perfectly with the landscape, being set off only the fences that must face the survival needs of wild animals from forest. Bratca commune is famous for its beautiful costumes. Women wear on holidays EYOF in light colors and kerchief. Males have black pants, bolero over shirt and black boots. Rich are also the interiors of homes, adorned with carpets, pillows decorated with folk motifs, sculpted and painted dowry chests, pottery with floral motives. Besides the typical village occupations such as cultivating or animal breeding, people from Bratca were occupied from ancient times, with other trades as spinning wool, wood processing or pottery.

Regarding folklore, folk dance ensemble of the commune, "Bratca" is known all over Europe and even overseas. The folk costume of the ensemble, the habits they exposed to various competitions with folklore specific are authentic, noted in such spectacles by jury or those who participate in them.

Regarding tourism, surroundings of Bratca commune provides the opportunity for pedestrian trips in a picturesque area and an extraordinary ecological conservation, these routes not being included in the mass tourism circuits. Difficult roads are quite suitable for those who prefer to face nature in their cars, of these containing unique elements in the country or even the world. Cave "Sancuta" is on the valley of the brook with the same name Poiana Brătcii. It is unique through the formations of a beauty dream that can be found on its assets. Also, this cave is one of the most difficult in the country in terms of access. Also here we discovered a new species of coleopteran, unique in the world, "*Drimeotus Octaviani*".

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

As a method of data collection was chosen the use of data from INSE and from Agricultural Department of Oradea.

For data interpretation was used SWOT analysis to determine the current economic situation of the commune and to suggest proposals for the future.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

With a positive trend GDP growth, according to the Lisbon Strategy target, commune economy is based mainly on agriculture and industry in certain traditional sectors. Cheap labor, often based on subcontracting, is still the main vector competitive so that commune production is vulnerable to regional competition.

To capitalize the development opportunities, the commune must develop and modernize road infrastructure, rail and intermodal transport system.

Existing situation is as SWOT analysis presented:

**Strengths:**

- The existence of a good economic development potential:
- The existence of natural resources
- The existence of a touristic potential
- The existence of a good forest fund
- The existence of organic animal products
- Receptive local administration, active, enterprising, available to any effort concerning commune development
- Predominant ponderosity of young people in the active population

**Weaknesses:**

- Low accessibility of the area, due to weak roads
- Lack of drinking water network
- Lack of household sewage network
- Lack of thermal agent network
- Lack of residue management
- Public buildings require capital repairs
- Isolation because of its location in the
- Reduced local budget
- Lack of business
- High unemployment
- Wrong training of the active population with the requirement of the labor market.

**Opportunities**

- Fructification of tourism potential
- Fructification of agricultural potential
- Fructification of human potential
- Fructification of natural resources
- Fructification of the forest fund
- The existence of government funding programs
- The existence EU funding programs

### **Threats**

- Degradation the economic situation
- Degradation social condition
- Depopulation
- The image of an isolated community
- Lack of development strategy

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Local development of Bratca commune requires the implementation of multiannual effective local and regional policy, elaborated participatory, through investment in priority sectors, leading to improved economic and social potential of the commune.

This local objective can be achieved through a set of integrated measures involving investments in:

- Rehabilitation of transport infrastructure, communication route
- Development of regional brand products and the promotion of business specific to the area (Providing support of infrastructure for sustainable development, socio-economic integration of disadvantaged groups and communities; Developing partnerships networks and coordinated strategic actions, promotion of the economy based knowledge and training) :
- Processing of organic animal products (milk, meat, eggs).
- Exploitation and wood processing.
- Nature being very generous to these places offers many possibilities through diversity of forms of relief:
- Agritourism
- Ski slopes
- Golf Courses
- Hunting and fishing
- Sports boat on Crișul Repede

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