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Summary

THE DISTRICT OF CODRU – REGIONAL ANALYSIS

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KEY WORDS: District of Codru, Codrului Ridge, the Codru territory mental space, polarized territory, ethnography and folklore

I. I. THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ELEMENTS REGARDING THE STUDY OF REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY OF „DISTRICTS”

1.1. Research aims and objectives

The present paper focuses on the study of a territorial entity generically labeled as „land” or “district” – the District of Codru (an area mainly known for its specific ethnography, which makes it different from neighbouring districts or lands), an analysis conducted from the perspective of regional geography. The study on this district is based on a few clearly formulated aims, set from the beginning, such as: to apply the mental criterion in order to determine the boundaries of this district, or to analyze the natural and anthropic components in relationship to their involvement in the functionality of the District of Codru.

1.2. The concept of “district” and its connotations over time.

From the period of Dacian lands or districts, mentioned by Strabo, back in Ancient Times, to the ones existing during the reign of Dimitrie Cantemir, in Moldavia, and further on to those legally attested by royalty, the concept of “district” has survived across the time, going, in turns, through several connotative changes: a territory, political-administrative entity, spatial-mental entity, or ethno-cultural entity.

Studying the “district” with reference to the elements defining its identity, as well as considering the meanings relative to this concept attributed over time that contributed to the identification of certain features specific to this notion, out of which the most distinctive is that of spatial-mental entity, deeply enshrined in the local people’s consciousness (by relating their lives to the specific territory of this district, connecting their belonging to the community with the territory they call their native place), to which we can also add the polarization exerted by centres of interest outside this territory, resilience, originality, a sense of movement from the inside to the outside world of economic, anthropic, and natural flows.

1.3. The District of Codru – a “district” or a “land”

Reviewing the specialist literature on the topic of our research, in which the ethnographic District of Codru was analyzed, we noticed that few earlier studies discussed about the status of “district” of this territory located at the foothills of Codrului Ridge, many of these referred to it as being a “realm” or “country” (the “Country/County” of Codrului syntagm being used) rather than a “district”. This aspect led us to initiate comparative analysis of the two concepts in order to explain why this territory is a “district”, not a “country/ county”, though one might argue that the concepts are rather similar.

If “country”-type entities have at least one polarizing centre, “district”-type entities are likely to have no such centre at all on their territory. This is the case for the District of Codru – an area polarized by centres which are outside its boundaries. Consequently, “Satu-Mare County Codru people” have a first order polarizing centre in the city of Satu- Mare, “Maramureş County Codru people” have theirs in the city of Baia Mare, and, finally, “Sălaj County Codru people” have the town of Cehu Silvaniei as their polarizing centre.

Analyzed from the point of view of the structure of mental space, the two territorial entities are similar, as each of these include *the homeland, the home, the (kinsfolk) in-land people, local custom or law of the land, myth, godhead* in their structure. In the case of the “countries” or “counties” in Romania, the mental space is well built, from a boundary to the other, the inhabitants of that particular territory clearly state that they belong to that “country”, have the same local customs and traditions inherited from their ancestors. In as far as the District of Codru is concerned, the facts are a little bit different, possibly due to the historical and political events taking place here, knowing that the villages constituting this territory belonged sometimes to the counties of Satu –Mare and Sălaj, and other times they were part of Maramureş, Sălaj and Satu Mare counties, This situation has certainly left some traces on the sense of belongingness of local inhabitants to the District of Codru.

1.4. Research methodology

To carry out the complex research of regional geography on the District of Codru is necessary and it involves the use of principles and methods typical of regional geography. Therefore, in order to carry out this research project, the first aspect approached was that of identifying and applying the principles of regional geography, beginning with the principle of spatiality and continuing with that of historicism, of cause and effect and of regional integration. The next step was the of identifying and utilization of the methods of regional geography, along with the use of methods typically applied in other domains, such as sociology and ethnography, essential to the analysis of the District of Codru from a regional perspective.

1.5. The District of Codru in specialist literature

The studies on the District of Codru published so far preponderantly belong to ethnographers, who keep the traditions and customs of the Codru people alive, who praise the Codru people folklore. They are followed by geographers, historians, economists, agronomers and geologists.

II. THE ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION OF THE DISTRICT OF CODRU IN HISTORY

2.1. Research objectives

History has been the permanent witness to the Romanian people's existence, playing a role in the development of certain events; its impact on the individualisation of the district being emphasized by archaeological discoveries and historical monuments. The main objectives to be achieved by the development of our research in this respect were to make an inventory of archaeological evidence and a list of the successive forms of administrative- territorial organisation of the district across the times.

2.2. Evidence of the Romanian people continuity on the territory of the District of Codru

A travel back in time highlights the fact the District of Codru has had a unique destiny, playing the part of a transit area, a role attributed since the Dacian-Roman period, when this territory was actually the boundary of the Roman limes, the area being inhabited by Free Dacian people. The following historical period was that starting with the 11th century, when the district

became the north-western limit of the Duchy of Menumorut, a fact that made this territory a target of the attacks of Hungarian lords during the Middle Ages, and, further on to be an entity belonging either to the Austrian rule, or to the Hungarian rule of the Autonomous Principality of Transylvania, or a border area between the two states. The District of Codru became again a transit area from 1661 to 1685, when it represented the boundary between Transylvania and the Turkish ruled province with the capital city in Oradea, and later, in 1559, the border of the territory ruled by Mihai Viteazu was established across this area, and, finally, at the end of World War I, it was the border separating two parts of a territory inhabited by the Romanians, belonging to different states, a border which was removed at long last, when Transylvania was freed from foreign rule and returned to the Romanian state.

The continuous existence of Romanian people on the territory of this district is supported and proven by numerous archaeological diggings which have been carried out in the area, and by a rich inventory of archaeological sites identified here, too, some of which have now become historical monuments.

2.3. The administrative – territorial organisation from the Dacian period through present

The passage of time and the presence of several foreign rules over this territory have left their mark on the forms of administrative – territorial organisation of the District of Codru, starting with the presence of the Free Dacians and the associated rural territorial communities, going on with the cnezate (micro-national duchies) and voivode-led principalities – this territory was part of the Principality of Menumorut. The expansion of Hungarian rule brought along the foundation of the Voivode - led Principality of Transylvania, the District of Codru being at times part of its territory and only in parts, since it was directly incorporated to the Kingdom of Hungary, however, this change of rule representing a new stage in the administrative territorial organisation of the district, namely the establishment of the districts or comitate, the researched territory being integrated into the districts of Satu Mare and Middle Solnoc.

The year of 1851 was marked by the issuing of the imperial law which established the division of the territory of Transylvania into five counties or districts (Sibiu, Alba Iulia, Cluj – which included the District of Codru, Reteag, Odorhei) further subdivided into captaincies , thus

the rounds and sub-rounds being abolished. Since the „leadership” changed, the organisation of the territory followed suite, thus the District of Codru successively belonged to counties (județe), districts (ținuturi), communes (raioane) and regions, ministerial directorate of Cluj, to finally witness the administrative division into counties, larger rural districts (comune) and villages.

2.4. Conclusions

Despite its immense potential of archaeological evidence, the District of Codru shows a series of dysfunctions, such as Codrului prezintă o serie de disfuncționalități, dintre care pot fi amintite: low accessibility to archaeological sites, lack of tourist itineraries and programmes to include historical and archaeological monuments in the area on the list of attractions, lipsa unor trasee turistice și a unor programe turistice prin intermediul cărora aceste monumente să fie incluse în circulația turistică, local people's, as well as local authorities low-level of awareness of the invaluable worth of these historical monuments: low degree of preservation of historical monuments, low level of promotion of the historical sites by the local authorities.

III. THE DISTRICT OF CODRU AS A MENTAL PROJECTION

3.1. Research objectives

It is a known fact that the mental space represents the connection between an individual and his/ her native place, a place where he was born, was raised up and has lived (in case the person still lives there), the sense of belongingness of a person to a certain territory, the mental space signifying the reason of being for an individual. The identity of the District of Codru, is related to a series of ethnographical and geographical elements, to which the feature of identity through the sense of mental space is added.

3.2. Boundary division of the District of Codru using the mental space criterion

One of the basic methods used in the space delineation of the researched territory is given by the criterion of mental space which, added to other criteria, makes the accuracy of delineation be more refined. The application into practice of this method has been done using the telephone interview survey method, and the tool of research for it was the questionnaire. By applying this criterion in order to delineate the territory of the district, very different areas from the point of view of mental space belongingness of a subject to the territory on which he/ she lives were

identified. The subjects participating in this survey ranged from acknowledging themselves as being non-Codru inhabitants in the actual territory of the district to Codru to declared Codru inhabitants in the peripheral areas and extreme points of the Codru territory.

3.3. Defining elements which make up the mental space of the District of Codru

As every Romanian, the Codru individual is closely linked to the *land* he owns, to that estate inherited from his ancestors through generations, that piece of land for which he will die for. The land represents the support of human existence, of all the activities carried out by man, the inheritance received from one's forefathers, the ownership of real estate for which their ancestors fought in battles. On this land, the support of all the activities, inherited from their parents, the descendants have built their own *homes*, established their own *households*. An important element of the Codru people mental space is that of the perpetuation and preservation of *customs, traditions* and the *unwritten law of the land*.

The aspiration of developing a close relationship with God can be also noted in the songs for various rites of passage of an individual, such as those related to the customs of wedding, baptism or funeral, No matter how hard trials were made to estrange people from these values, during the communist period, the Romanian has given up his love of God, a love which is stronger in the rural areas, in areas in which people feel more closely connected to their living place, to where they belong, such as the case of the Codru people.

3.4. Elements of identity of the District of Codru

The identity of the District of Codru is closely linked to the location of the entity at the foothills of Codrului Ridge, to the famous Codru folk garments, as well as to the ethnography of the area. By taking on the name of "Codrean" (or Codru local inhabitant) as a special attribute by the locals, the historical connection between the woodland or forest and the existence of the Romanian people is once emphasized once more, many of the Romanian folk being dedicated to this omnipresent element in our lives.

Typical of the District of Codru is the way of placing various built parts within one's household estate, the house proper being placed on the length of the courtyard, while the barn is placed to face the roadside, to be on better display for others, as it represents the attraction of

one's household. Codru people households are built along the side of the access roads due to the limits set by the presence of beech forests on large areas. If in the beginning the Codru local house was a simple small building, as time has gone by and modern transformations occurred, the size of the construction as well as the improvement of its design and the quality of building materials have changed. The look and size of Codru local inhabitants' houses have been influenced by the financial situation of their owners, better decorated houses belong to wealthier Codru household owners, who enjoy better financial resources.

Beside the house proper and the furniture placed inside, a household construction item of great importance for the preservation of the identity of locals in Codru villages is represented by *the barn*. If at the beginning of the 19th century, the role of the barns was that of storing agricultural produce and shelter for livestock, over time the size of these barn has been considerably increased, depending on the owner's prosperity, along with an increase of its complexity. Thus, beginning with the 20th century, the barn is divided into two or three mangers for the animals, a pantry is built in the corner of the barn, and the attic raised above the mangers and the unoccupied space of the barn is a storage space for hay.

The folk costume or garments of Codru people has been made by women, all the component items being created in one's household: the shirts or blouses, fringes, over-skirt-like aprons, men's trousers, women's skirts. To weave the fabric for folk costumes, threads of flax, or hemp, later, cotton were used.

The folklore, traditions and customs represent the bridge over time between generations, a representation of the history and culture of the Romanian people, the inspiration coming from the joys and sadness of peasants, the love of beauty, life experiences and typical Romanian longing. The year-round calendar of customs and traditions is in relationship with the most significant religious holidays and festivals: Christmas, the New Year, Jesus Christ's Baptising, Saint George holiday, Saint John the Baptist holiday, Easter and Whit Sunday (the Pentecost).

The Codru folklore has a large repertoire of balads, doinas (typical Romanian sad folk songs), chants, shouts, love songs, lullabies, army songs, historical songs, war songs. As one can notice, the Codru inhabitant has a song for every event of his life: he is sung a lullaby when he is

born, (when his mother expresses her love for the baby and tries to soothe his sleep) and he is accompanied with a song at his funeral (when he is sadly woeed by his nearest and dearest).

Dancing the barnyard dance used to represent the moment of introducing the young lady or young man to the local community, to the social life of villagers; it was the moment when young people befriended, with a view to potentially become a married couple. Thus, the dance represented a premarital ritual. The dance was organized every Sunday or on holiday dates, at one of the more impressive baryards in the village. The young men were the organizers. Though the focus of attention were the youths, these were not the only participants to this wonderful event. All the villagers attended, especially the mothers of young ladies, whose sharp watch over their daughters could not be ignored, as they screened all the boys, potential suitors who asked the girls to dance with them.

The memory and consciusness of tthe Romanian people can be rediscovered in the occupations of the peasants; these occupations have incorporated in their practice a story that originated in a village, and over time, certain customs and traditions have been developed. Life and necessities have placed the peasant to face a challenge: that of doing activities to help him survive and make progress in daily life, and to use all the resources that nature has made available to him, and, if possible, to wisely use them so that damage shold not be done to the environment.

One of the main occupations of women, which is still performed today, though on a smaller scale is that of *weaving* – producing the textile fabric named cloth for the making of the folk costume, carpets, textile bed covers, etc. *Wheel-making* witnessed a significant development when the wooden wheel was invented and its utilization in various daily activities was discovered. Wood has represented the raw material for carpenters and joiners, out of their hands, wooden objects came out: spoons, wood houses, weaving looms, troughs for kneeding bread, farm tools, furniture, windou frames, barns, and wood churches. Nowadays these occupations are still practiced, though the range of goods made has been reduced. Glass blowing is an old traditional occupation, mainly practiced in the area of Poiana Codrului and Fărcașa (it has been developed here thanks to the vicinity of Poiana Codrului – which in older times represented a

pole of attraction for the inhabitants of the larger village of Fărcașa, who learnt the jobs of glass blower and glass engravers).

3.6. Conclusions

The sense of belongingness of an individual to the territory of the District of Codru is underlined by the presence of the Codrului Ridge, the closeness to or distance from this landmark contributing to the dissipation of the sense of belonging (the further the distance from Codrului Ridge, the greater the dissipation of the concept of Codrean inhabitant), to this being added the ethnographic and folkloric elements, too, since they play an important part in identifying the territory as a mental ethnographic space and a well-defined mental space.

IV. THE NATURAL SETTING AND ITS ROLE IN THE FUNCTIONALITY OF THE DISTRICT OF CODRU

4.1. Research aims and objectives

An important role in the analysis of the District of Codru has its natural setting which, besides the support function for all other natural or anthropogenic components (man and its activities) is also a factor of favorability or restrictiveness for the development of the territory. The elements of the natural setting are related to the distribution of the population and the anthropic settlements in the territory as well as to the construction of the terrestrial infrastructure.

4.2. The geological and geotectonic component and its implications in the paleographic evolution of the District of Codru

The paleogeographical evolution of the territory was accomplished in two stages, namely: the basin stage, from Precambrian to the Lower Pliocene, marked by the clogging of the basin and the creation of the Transylvanian-Panonic dry, and the subafrican modeling phase, which began during the Upper Miocene - Pliocene Inferior , Being marked by the actual formation and finalization of the relief

4.3. Localization of the District of Codru on the territory of Romania

The area occupied by the District of Codru is included within the North West Development Region, being located in the interference area of three counties: Maramureș, Satu

Mare and Sălaj, on the one side of the Hills Codru, which appears as a backbone , with the role of supporting this region.

4.4. The geomorfological component

The role of the relief in the analysis of a territory lies in its variety, in the size and the way of association of the territory, which leads to a diverse potential of use, plus spatial and vertical spatial differentiation with impact on the distribution of resources in other terrestrial envelopes. The Badenian, Sarmatian and Pannonian diving and fragmentation, followed by the underwater modeling, led to the shaping of three altitudinal steps: the high stage comprising the crystalline shale islands, the hill-shaped stepped dominant from the Pannonian deposits, and the low-rise stage formed predominantly from quaternary deposits, but Present and Pannonian ones.

4.4.2 Morphometric parameters of relief

The District of Codru is situated in an altitude of 124-600 m, the maximum altitude is 580 m in the peak of Lespezi in Codrului, and the minimum altitude is 124 m in the Ardud Plain. The altitudinal steps are as follows: 124-150 m, 150 m -200m, 200-250 m, 250-300 m, 350-400 m, 450-500 m, 550-600 m.

It is noticed that the largest extension has slopes ranging from 5.1-150, which occupy 46% of the whole surface and are favorable for the slope processes: landslides, pluviocdenudare, ravenation. A relatively large expansion has slopes ranging from: 0-20 (25%) and 2.1-50 (27%). Areas with slopes between 0-20 correspond to the meadows of Somes, Sălaj and their main tributaries, as well as the terraced fields, the dominant relief of these territories being the river accumulation and the compaction processes. These areas are favorable to agricultural practices, the only impediment being the risk of floods.

In terms of determining the degree of sunstroke for a particular territory, the slope exhibition plays an important role, knowing that at the 480-degree parallel to a 150-degree slope, the sunstroke difference between the southern and the northern exposition is 49 %, In this favorable case being the southern exhibition. As regards soil moisture, this is lower on the southern slopes than the northern slopes.

For the territory of the District of Codru values of fragmentation density between 0 and 4.3 km / km² have been identified. Based on these values, several areas have been identified, namely: areas with a drainage density of 0-0,5 km / km², areas with a drainage density of 0,6-1 km / km², areas with a density 1.1-1.5 km / km² drainage, areas with a drainage density of 1.6-2 km / km², surfaces with a drainage density of 2.1-2.5 km / km², surfaces with A drainage density of 2.6-3 km / km², surfaces with a drainage density of 3.1-4.3 km / km².

4.4.3. The relief – its role in the distribution and development of settlements

Relief through all its components is an essential element in the functionality of the District of Codru, influencing the spatial distribution of codrenist settlements, land use due to slopes, degree of fragmentation, sloping exposure, all of which place its mark on the sustainable development of the District of Codru.

4.5. The climate component

Knowing the variation over time of climatic parameters helps people set up strategies to mitigate the negative effects they have on agricultural practices - a basic branch in the development of the District of Codru, tourism and other economic activities that contribute to the sustainable development of the countryside. Favorability and restrictiveness are the fingerprints that climatic resources leave on their anthropic activities, their values and their way of manifestation being those that dictate plant culture, viticulture, fruit growing, as well as the presence of certain vegetal formations. Annual average temperatures range from 7.5 to 8.8 ° C at Codru's Peak and between 8.8-9.8 ° C in the rest of the territory, and the presence of masses of western air condition relatively high amounts of precipitation: values over 800 Mm, is recorded in the north - east, in the Ardușat (817 mm) and Codru 's Peak, and values over 700 mm are recorded in the eastern extremity at Sălsig - 724 mm.

4.6. The hydrological component

The River Network of the District of Codru belongs to the Someş River Basin and the Crasne River basin, and the river drainage direction is from the Codru Hills to the peripheral regions. Groundwater is abundant in the shallow - 1.5-2.5 m, but their quality depends on the activities taking place in the area, which can lead to groundwater pollution, especially in the case of waste dumps in unacceptable places, inappropriate landfills tanks. The conditions for the use of groundwater as drinking water are mainly met by the waters situated at a depth of 70-80 m above the ground level.

4.7. The bio-pedological component

From the point of view of vegetation, the grasslands and forest formations with a dominance of deciduous forests are present on the territory of the District of Codru, their large extension being in the area of the Codru Hills. Herbaceous vegetation is present in pastures and meadows, the dominant herbs being: the fescue, the clover, the fowl, the pudding. Their spatial distribution is in the area of the Codru Hills, as the slopes and the interfluves alternate with forests or agricultural lands. At the level of communes, the largest share is the commune: Supuru, Pomi, Beltiug.

The pedogenic potential of the land comprises several classes of soils, each with its subtypes: protisols, hidrisols, cambisols, luvosols. Because within the geological substratum of the District of Codru dominate the Pannonian marsh, clay-clayey and clayey soils, that is, with fine texture, are the ones that dominate this area.

V. GEODEOGRAPHIC AND HABITAT-RELATED SPECIFIC FEATURES

5.1. Research objectives

In order to identify the characteristics of the demographic component as well as the impact of the human factor on the created settlements, a number of objectives were pursued: such as the analysis of the evolution of the population and the demographic potential of the District of Codru; analysis of geodemographic structures and the specificities they generate; identifying the

particularities of the Codrian settlements, starting from their documentary attestation, discussing the toponymy and their typology and finalizing with their degree of endowment;

5.2. The geodemographic evolution

In the demographic evolution of the population of the District of Codru there were climbs and downs, these fluctuations being determined by the historical, social-economic and natural factors. The period after 1990 is characterized by a continuous decrease of the population due to the policies applied after this year, namely the re-ownership of the rural population, the free movement of persons in the European Union space and the privatization of the economy.

Natality and mortality, two parameters influencing the numerical evolution of the population, as well as the structure by age groups, record different values. Within the area from one administrative unit to another, the average for the whole territory of the District of Codru is 9.9 ‰ for births and 15.7 ‰ for mortality, resulting in a negative natural increase of -5.8 ‰. With a negative natural balance of -5.8 ‰ and a positive migration balance of 2.7 ‰ (2011-2014), the District of Codru is in the category of districts with a negative general demographic balance of -3,1 ‰.

5.3. Geodemographic structures

The District of Codru is characterized by a demographic aging, because the share of the elderly population in the total population is 18.4%, exceeding the 12% threshold specified by V. Soroca, with a dominance of the feminine population.

At present, the population of the District of Codru is 75.1% of Romanian ethnicity, followed by a substantial distance from the Hungarian ethnicity, with 12.8%, the third being the Roma (Gypsy) population by 7.4%, and in a reduced proportion the Germans (1,0%) and Ukrainians (0.1%). To this is added a percentage of 3.2% who did not declare their ethnicity, and with other nationalities with 0.7%. A comparative analysis between the confessional and the Orthodox structure shows that the percentage of the Romanian population (74.1%) is almost equal to the percentage of the Orthodox confession (74%). Of the other confessions, it is noted that the Reformed one holds a higher share, 8.7%, followed by the Pentecostal one with 5.2%.

As a summary of all the demographic indicators analyzed, it can be said that the District of Codru is part of those territories characterized by a population aging process, with the effect of reducing the workforce and increasing the pressure on the active population. Increasing the inactive population and falling employment will lead to an increasing increase in the economic dependency ratio, which will cause discomfort to both the inactive population that will accuse society of failing to provide a decent living and of the busy population, whose work seems to be in vain, as if it is no longer on the liman, and for which the quality of life stagnates.

5.4. The specificity of the settlements in the District of Codru

The toponymy of the denominations given to codrean villages is related either to the form they have, or to some events that took place in the villages of the codrean villages, or the exploited resources or occupations of the codrens.

The geographical area of the District of Codru is inhabited since ancient times, as evidenced by the archaeological discoveries in the area, the settlements dating back to the Neolithic Age, dating back to 4500 and 2500 years (Homorodu de Sus, Supuru de Jos). The Iron Age is the one that sets its mark on the development of the system of settlements in this region, during which contact between the Dacian and Celtic populations takes place.

The District of Codru is, by definition, a rural countryside, and on its territory there is a single city - Ulmeni which was common until 2004, when on 6 April 2003, on the basis of a referendum, it became a town. This urban settlement is joined by 74 rural settlements. At the level of the entire territory one can see the dominance of the middle villages and those of the small villages.

The school year 2016-2017 started for the District of Codru with a number of 22 general schools, 2 technological high schools and a private high school, with the mention that most of these schools have subordinate structures in villages belonging to the commune. The reduced number of pupils makes it possible for some schools to practice primary education simultaneously. The number of kindergartens corresponds to the number of schools because they

are part of the education establishments. The District of Codru is characterized by the existence of at least one medical practice in each community, common in which there are medical offices in all the villages belonging to them.

The water supply in the District of Codru is achieved by its capture from the shallow water, the capture being carried out through wells at different depths, between 12 and 300 m deep, not in all the villages there is a water distribution network and a network of sewage. Water management and sewerage management can be straightforward (it is done through its own structures within the local authorities, assuming the responsibility of maintaining them) or it can be delegated (the operator is an operator).

For the District of Codru there is a demographic decline after 1990 due to the emigration but also the low natural increase; A decrease in the school population, not all villages have a minimum of facilities to ensure a decent life, with the supply of methane being reduced to the level of the District of Codru, plus the reduced number of water treatment plants, which will in time determine the illness of the population;

VI. ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND ACCESS TO TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1. Research objectives

In this chapter were analyzed all sectors of activity that are manifested in the territory and are important in the functionality of the District of Codru, by reaching several objectives: analysis of the agricultural and industrial potential of the District of Codru; the access infrastructure analysis and its role in the development of the District of Codru.

6.2. Specific activities of the primary sector

In the District of Codru, farming practices occupy an important place in its economy, which could have an important role in the economic development of this region. Although the availability of agricultural land, some crops or animal husbandry is high, there is a subsistence

farming on the territory of this country, due in particular to the small size of agricultural holdings.

Percentage, at the level of territorial administrative units, accounts for 65.72% of the total land, with forest land accounting for 24.92% being the beech forests. The pastures and hayfields are also important, occupying 28.04% of the agricultural land, after the arable lands, being very important for animal husbandry.

Viticulture has traditions about 1,000 years old. Historical legends say that this is known when King Ladislaus I of Hungary left Beltieug's melegas after a fierce battle with pechenegs, and the soldiers brought him a pumpkin filled with wine, and the king asked what kind of pumpkin he was. It is supposed that this is the name Beltiug: bèl means interior, content, and tèk means pumpkin.

It is not very good to exploit the agricultural potential at the maximum, and this is underlined by the fact that the companies that carry out their activity in the field of agriculture are few, most of them being located in the peripheral areas of the country due to the access to the roads and the reduced distance Of the country's main attraction poles. For livestock breeding there is a small share of the companies involved in milk collection.

The District of COdru is characterized by a high agricultural potential, given by land plots of agricultural crops and livestock but shadowed by its depopulation and fragmentation of agricultural land in small plots.

6.3. Activities of the secondary sector

This branch of the economy is not very well developed, with most of the industry focusing on gravel and sand extraction from the river bed, processing of animal products and milling and bakery products, related to wood processing and textile production.

An industrial activity with old tradition in the District of Codru is glassware, the most famous of which is the glass factory in Poiana Codrului, dating back to 1801 when it operated in

a shed with a number of 30-40 employees, mostly Germans. At present, the factory is located in the private sector, and what is remarkable in it is that glass objects are still made by the old technology (the objects are obtained by blowing), not with the machinery.

6.4. Activities of the tertiary sector

In the sphere of trade are included: the sale of food and non-food products, textiles, pharmaceuticals, chemical fertilizers, all of which are marketed through small shops or supermarkets, located in Ulmeni.

Tourism is a branch that, besides recharging your batteries, helps you to reintegrate into nature and enjoy the beauties and tranquility of nature, it contributes substantially to the income of the tourist, the creation of new jobs, the National or even international knowledge of a region, as well as its economic development. In the development of this economic activity, natural resources are played by the natural resources given by the landscape value of the relief, The District of Codru being located in an area of great beauty dominated by the presence of the emerald relief of Codru Hills - the rest of the crystalline mountains, by a climate dominated by the oceanic influences, the river valley of Somes, the forest vegetation - which gives it the name of this region.

The economic development of the District of Codru through tourism is also supported by the presence of anthropic objectives, which help people reconstitute the history and the unfolding of the events. Many monuments belonging to the heritage are present on this territory, some of them being included in the List of Historical Monuments, but which are unfortunately very poorly known at the level of the Romanian population and are not used to the maximum. Their valorization would influence the tourism development of the micro-region.

The touristic development of this region is supported by the very presence of the Codrenean villages, which by their physiognomy, the habits that are preserved, through their ethnography and their specific folklore, constitute real sources of recreation of the population.

Radiography of the District of Codru from the point of view of tourism resources shows that this area benefits from a multitude of tourism resources, offered both by the natural

environment and by the anthropic factor, resources that by their valorization could contribute to the economic development of the codrenian region. However, this region, of high ethnographic originality, faces a series of shortcomings in the capitalization of tourism and infrastructure.

In view of the economic recovery of the District of Codru, besides agriculture, the tourism development of this country plays an important role, but with the implementation of some measures, among which can be mentioned: the improvement of the access ways and the tourist services; The development of agrotourism, balneary, cultural, historical tourism; Camps for children: workshops (knowledge of habitual customs and folk costumes, making of popular costumes), thematic excursions; Tourist programs; The use of European funds in the implementation of tourism projects; Promoting through the media, the Internet the localities and the events taking place within them.

6.5. Access to transportation infrastructure in the District of Codru

The provision by an area of an efficient transport network is one of the most important requirements for the economic growth of the territory, as well as the increase of the regional and even national competitiveness, which would lead to the increase of the quality of life of the indigenous population.

The link between the District of Codru and the neighboring regions, as well as the link between the localities, is predominantly provided by the road network, and on a reduced part of the railway network, the roads network being made up of the European road E81 (in Satu Mare county), county roads, communal roads and forest roads, these being built along the valleys that cross the District of Codru, the most important axis of gravity being the Someș Valley, along which a railway and a county road were built, connecting Salaj and Maramureș County (between Jibou and Baia Mare). The presence of the E81 road on the territory of the District of Codru ensures its connection with two polarizing centers, Zalău and Satu Mare, as well as the facilitation of the international connections, the villages crossed by this road being Supuru de Jos, Beltiug and Rătești.

If in the case of the villages of "codului sătmarului" it is observed that for the majority of the access time is between 30.1 and 60 minutes, a situation specific to the four villages of the

"codrului sălajului", within the villages of "codrului maramureșan", the situation it is more to their disadvantage, the time of access to the county residences being, for the most part, between 90 and 120 minutes. The highest access time for the three county residences is characteristic of the territory occupied by Codru Hills, the access time being over 120 minutes. High access time is also characteristic of the territory between Ardușat, Crucișor, Pomi, Barsau and Farcasa; the territory situated between the communes Asuajul de Sus, Bârsău, Gârdani, Fărcașa; the territory between the villages Ciuta, Bogdand, Babța, Hurezu Mare, Corund; as well as the territory situated between the villages Hurezu Mare, Babța and Stâna, the access time from these to the county residences ranges between 90 and 120 minutes and even over 120 minutes. This situation is due to the fact that these territories are crossed only by forest roads or roads leading to agricultural land, and for these areas the access time was calculated at the speed of 6 km / h, the speed of a man walking on foot.

6.5.1. Conclusions

Reviewing all the elements analyzed in this chapter, it can be highlighted that the land belonging to this district is favorable to the practice of agriculture, with grain crops and livestock being dominant, but the negative aspect is given by the plot of land in small areas. It is noticed that tourism is a hope in the development of this region, which is reflected in the many tourist attractions in this region, but it is bad for tourism promotion, the number of tourist information centers is low, and where there are Used to a small extent.

VII. A REGIONAL SYNTHESIS OF THE DISTRICT OF CODRU

7.1. The chorematic analysis

The District of Codru is made up of three "compartments" - the Maramureș, Satu Mare and Sălaj, each compartment being polarized by a center located outside the territory of the District of Codru. The negative aspect determined by this division of the land is reflected in the fact that the three compartments do not work together for the economic development of this area,

known as a disadvantaged area, but each of them works separately for the part of the district belonging to it.

The directions of anthropogenic flows are influenced by the presence of the three polarizing centers and by the existence of some main and secondary axes. The main axis of orientation of these streams is that which follows the gravitational axis of Someș, with the help of it being connected with Baia Mare. To this axis are added some secondary axes that facilitate the connection of the land with Satu Mare, Cehu Silvaniei and Zalău, which have a very important role in the realization of the connections of the region with the neighboring regions and implicitly with its development.

The natural barrier raised by the Codru Hills is the one that restricts the establishment and consolidation of links between codrens located on one side and the other. The presence of this "barrier" is the cause of the small differences that occur between codreni regarding their different behavior, customs and traditions, their folklore, which very similarly resembles but still there are small differences.

7.2. The diagnostic analysis (SWOT) of the District of Codru

It is the one that concludes the attributes of the District of Codru, as well as providing information about the potentials of the territory, but also about the present dysfunctions. Strengths are represented by the natural potential of this territory as well as the many existing anthropic monuments, while the weaknesses are represented by the aging of the population, the poor promotion of the countryside, the poor condition of the roads, the reduced spaces of existing accommodation.

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