SOCIAL DISPARITIES IN RURAL AREAS IN BOTOŞANI

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Abstract. The study aims to identify rural social disparities in Botosani County, excluding the cities and municipalities analysis to be madean objective analysis. Differences were found by calculating the index indicators including housing density, housing endowment of each component of utilities and technical-urban comfort index based on innovation diffusion. These indicators show poor or underdeveloped areas in terms of social study area, as a first step to achieve diagnosis countryside.

Keywords: *social disparities, indicators, countryside*.

1. Introduction

The concept of disparity occurred because the gap between developed and less developed. So they compete to reduce differences. There have been dramatic changes in the global economy, although disparities are not only economic, but they emphasize the disparity between countries. Disparities exist both global and national or regional scale.

According to dictionary definitions of "disparity" is associated with inequality, discrimination dissimilitude of harmony. Also means the absence of harmony between the elements, lack of similarity, diversity, heterogeneity, dissimilarity, difference. In geographical studies, „disparity" means an inequality which may correspond to a level difference in different areas (economic, social, cultural and so on). Disparities if they reach high levels, can have an impact (qualitative or quantitative, positive or negative) on the operation area and the economic development (P.George, 1980).

Addressing disparities can be facilitated by several related concepts such as „spatial justice", „fairness", „equality" etc. In some societies social justice is interpreted as "free market competition among all members of society", they compete for awards on an equal basis, depending on the skills and desire to work. Other concepts focus on a system of rewards provided „as necessary" for the common good, or extended depending on the degree to which a person or a disadvantage region supports natural, economic, cultural. Acceptance is the first equity opportunities, and second, the equity effects (Smith, 1995).

Countries will compete global economy must possess the capabilities and resources to be competitive. Some regions of India such as Bangalore, have both technology and people able to use it, but the same can not be said of most countries in Africa. As globalization and new technologies reduce the gap between certain developing countries (China, India etc.) And advanced industrial countries, the gap between Africa and the rest is amplified.

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Also within countries, the gap between rich and poor increases and with it, the gap between those who can cope with global competition and those who fail.

Disparities have always existed, but systematic attention is given from the 50s of sec. XX, in the context of reconstruction after the World War Second. Both the political class and public opinion aware of regional disparities and economic social and political dangers that they can cause.

The appearance disparity studies was determined by phenomena developed during the last 50 years, frequent regional studies, which led to the main themes as follows:

- location of economic activities;
- organization and economic structure of space;
- spatial interactions;
- urban systems;
- regional development (economic theory of development, spatial disparities, economic growth, economic structure, spatial planning and regional policy).

Studies Geographic call influenced by urban explosion, population growth, post-industrialization, cee shows that disparities have become a frequent subject for researchers.

The study examines social disparities in Botosani county, which is divided into topological disparities, demographic, social and economic. After analyzing statistical data mapping indices were converted to an objective analysis of the county and identifying differences.

2. Methodology

Identifying social disparities in rural areas was done by calculating several indicators: housing density, housing equipped with every technical component, technical and urban municipal and comfort based on innovation diffusion. So these indices indicate poor areas of the county analyzed. Cartographic analysis was performed by transforming statistical data from the Population and Housing Census 2002 and data from the Statistical Institute Botosani County and calculating indicators necessary the study.

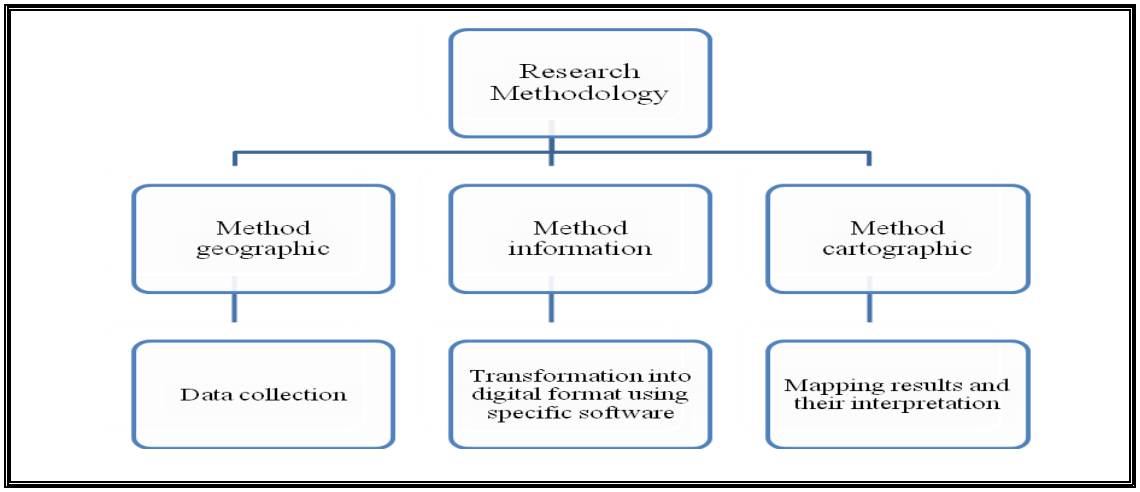

Figure 1 The research methodology used

Cartographic analysis will highlight social disparity, their focus and intensity, notably that of the trial were excluded cities (Bucecea, Darabani, Flamanzi, Săveni, Stefanesti) and municipalities (Botosani, Dorohoi) as they would be attracted higher values indicating a high social status and rural areas was widespread as would be affluent, which is not objective because there are areas that are not major problems of the social environment, but others who have a poor situation Relating at least its comfort.

Indicators have been used to synthesize several variables and to highlight their situation by mapping results and weak areas and shaping those high in social terms. Such statistical and cartographic methods were designed to complete the study, to confirm / refute the hypothesis and to identify gaps in the social environment, as indicated poor areas of the county analyzed.

3. Identifying social disparities

Housing density index aims to delimit the intensity of which is inhabited the same space, based on three statistical variables: number of inhabitants per dwelling, number of households and the number of occupied dwellings course. He will be presented in the following formula:

$$Idl=Nl(Nf+Np)$$

Idl - housing density index, Nl - the total number of dwellings, Ng - the total number of families, Np - the number of people.

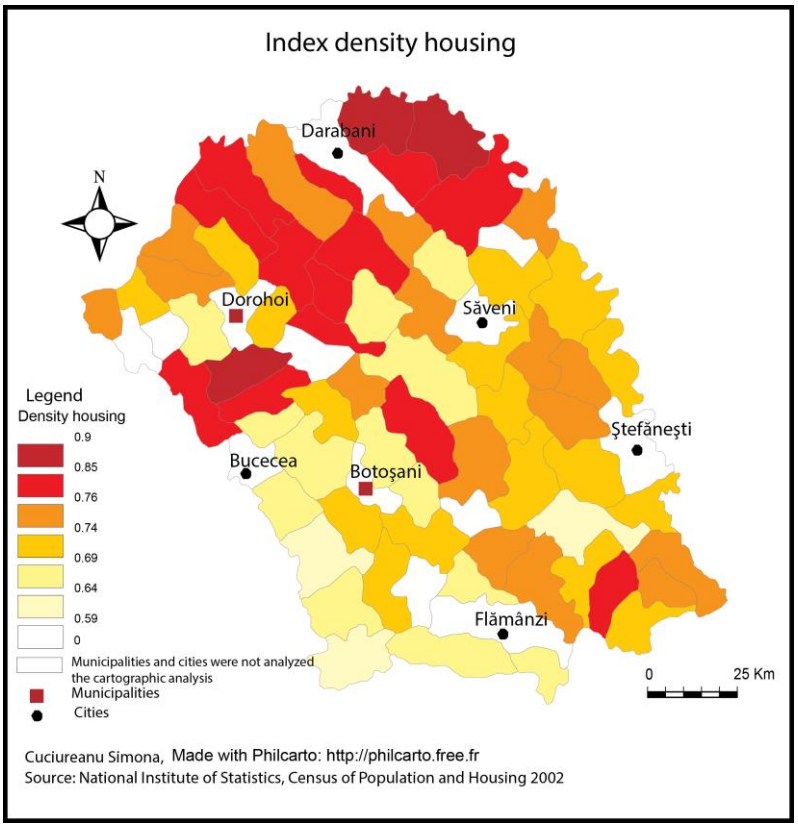

Figure 2: Index density housing

Index density housing generally has values between 0 and 1, which shows that where values are more AMRI locurii 0.5 means that density is high, highlighting poverty. Based on these general guidelines, we analyze the situation that arises mapping of living index. At the county level values range from 0.59 to 0.9 persons per household. Thus it will be seen that there are only values above 0.5 which shows poverty in this county. Housing density is very high values mainly, the values close to 1, which indicates the poverty of the county. In fact we can identify by the index of macrojudeț poorer (the central-eastern, north-west and south county).

Next cartographic analysis focuses on equipping municipal housing with services in Botosani county water, sewer, hot water, electricity, and then to be represented technical and urban comfort index.

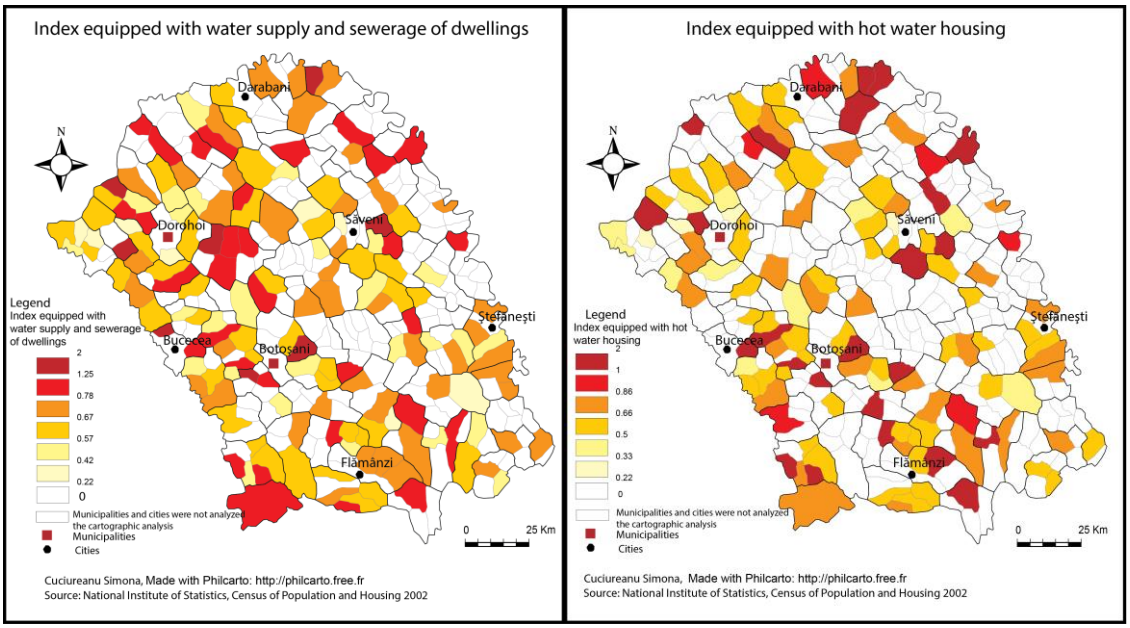

Figure 3 Geographical distribution of feature indices running water, sewage and hot water

Thus the maps in Figure 3, equipped with water, sewer and hot water services, it can be seen that Botosani equipment is deficient in this respect. A small number of cities have these services, the north-west and south-west of the county being developed. You can notice eastern and central-eastern areas of cities that do not have the equipment to these services and therefore do not provide a minimum of comfort to its inhabitants.

In terms of facilities equipped with electricity in Botosani houses have this comfort in a high proportion. Most villages have values between 0.59-0.68 which shows that localities have elctric power plant equipment. In the south-western and eastern localities may notice that homes without electricity which is a negative aspect for rural social Botosani county especially since elctric power equipment housing is the minimum of comfort can I have residents and other indicators suggest indirectly analyze the situation because without it the likelihood that housing is equipped with running water, sewage, steam or gas is minimal (without electricity can not modernize homes, therefore this indicator is interdependent with those listed above).

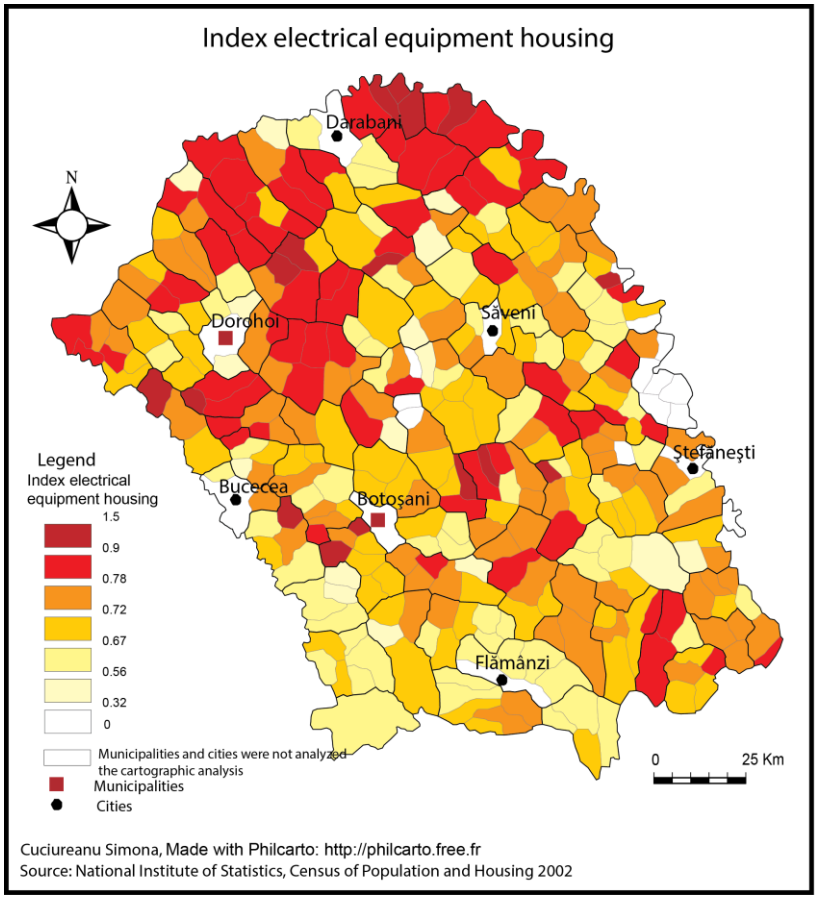

Figure 4 Geographical distribution of electricity supplied index

Equipping poor houses is striking in the study area and it can be seen that most municipalities are facing this problem. This is due to the lack of housing services necessary equipment, such as water, sewage, hot water, gas and electricity existence only. But some homes are not equipped than electricity, as we have seen in previous cartogram, which is a major shortcoming of technical urban housing comfort. It can be seen in the map representing poor housing equipment that are localities with a high index, which means that they have a minimum of comfort socially, especially since there are places where not all homes have electricity benchmark indicator for housing provision of utilities.

Of technical and urban comfort index distribution can be observed that the values are shared distinct classes so we can group of 6 classes in 3 larger classes: 0.7-5.4, 5.4-18.7 and 18.7-100. Most municipalities in the county have values in the first 2 classes. Areas with high urban technical comfort zones coincides with major road network crossed by European road or roads are municipalities or cities or there is a border crossing point aproiere. Such areas are in proximity are crossed by major road networks are more developed in terms of urban technical comfort, innovation expanded via their being brought, which shows the importance of a major transport axes.

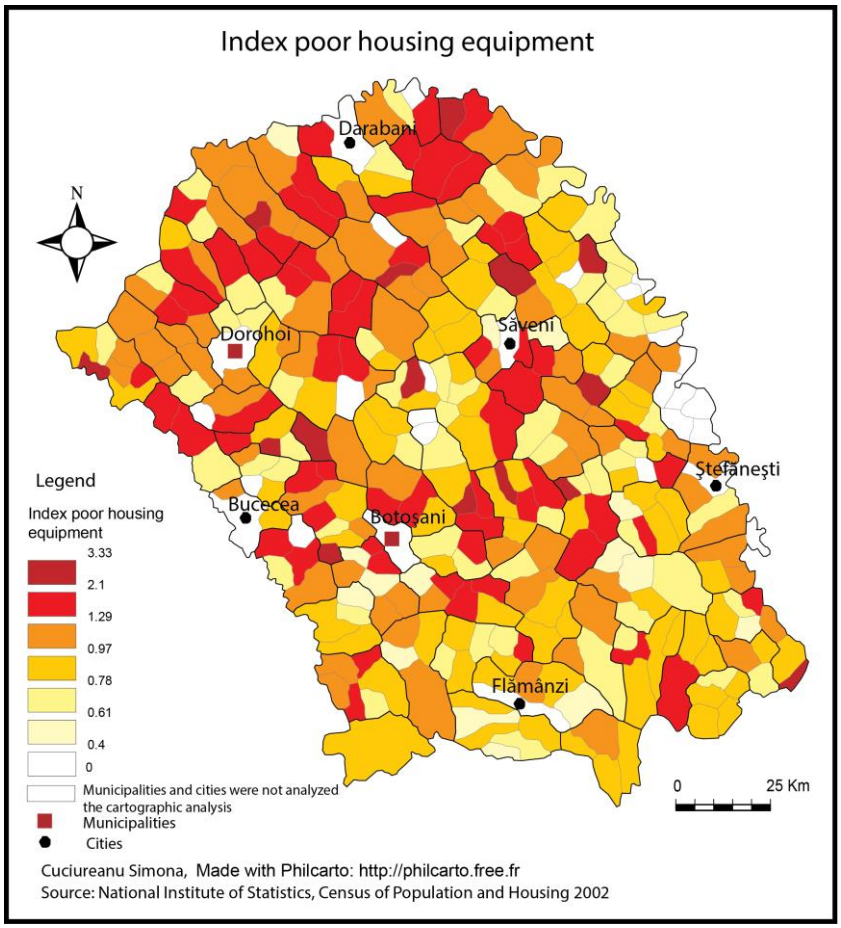

Figure 5 Distribution of poor fitting housing

To argue the examples given above will be referred to the main roads in areas with high technical comfort. Thus municipalities in proximity European road E85, have a high comfort technical urban, and national road 24 passes through the city of Botosani and coumele proximity and its line is observed communes with a high index.

Conclusions

Regional disparities are highlighted by density housing, equipment of utilities and municipal technical convenience, and the road network. Thus towns and cities in the county were not analyzed because they are more developed in terms of these indicators, we can see that developing and reducing disparities are villages located close to road network border points or which are crossed by roads.

Technical component of urban comfort are well represented on the ground by equipping most homes, electricity to the entire area and only in some local water and sewerage.

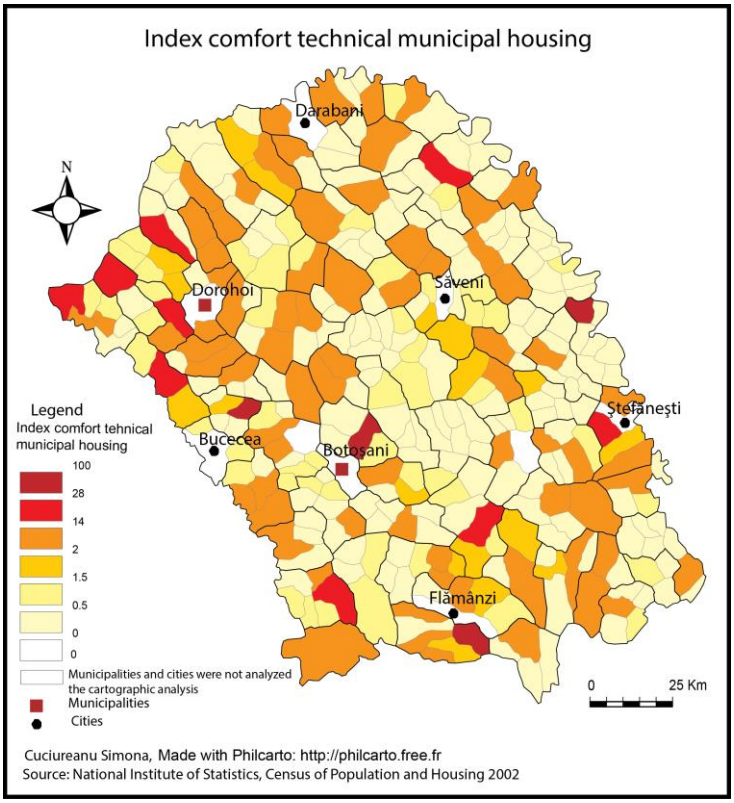

Figure 5 Geographical distribution of technical comfort index housing and urban major road

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