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IDENTIFICATION OF THE MAIN STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT DIRECTIONS OF THE BILED COMMUNE, TIMIS COUNTY

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Abstract: This study analyzes the main strategic development directions of the Biled commune, Timiș county, aiming to identify priorities and local growth potential. The study aims to highlight the economic and social potential, which influences the evolution of the community, starting from the principles of sustainable development. The research is based on the analysis of existing strategic documents, on statistical data and on a SWOT assessment, which allows us to outline major directions of action. The results obtained emphasize the need for coherent planning and active collaboration between the local administration and the community, in order to ensure a balanced and sustainable development of the Biled commune.

• Introduction

Biled commune, located in Timiș county, offers a relevant example of a locality undergoing a modernization process, with significant agricultural, economic and social potential. The present study aims to analyze the current situation of the commune and to highlight the main strategic directions that can contribute to its long-term development.

The commune under analysis, as a functional type of rural settlement, is part of the category of settlements where the main activity is animal husbandry and agriculture with predominantly cereal-zootechnical functions. Of the total agricultural land of 4978.65 ha, the arable area is 4584.65 ha (2021). Biled commune is a positive example, benefiting from a much improved infrastructure compared to that of many communes in the county.

• Material and method

The analysis methodology consisted of applying strategic assessment tools, especially SWOT analysis, to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that characterize the commune. The collected data were interpreted comparatively and integrated into an analytical framework designed to highlight the major development directions of the locality.

Conclusions

This strategic location offers significant potential for economic development and easy access to international trade and tourist routes. Road access is ensured through a varied network of national, county and municipal roads. The proposals for the development strategy of the Biled commune aim to achieve sustainable local development that will increase the standard of living of the population.

The SWOT analysis highlights the existence of a young, relatively well-educated workforce, with a balanced gender distribution and a clear openness to occupational diversity.

•Results and discussions

•Development is a tool at the disposal of local authorities, which aims to continuously improve the quality of life of local residents, increasing well-being for both present and future generations.

•A general objective of the strategy is the balanced and harmonious development of the locality by creating and supporting a competitive, stable and diversified economic and social environment, which ensures continuous economic growth and the quality of life of citizens.

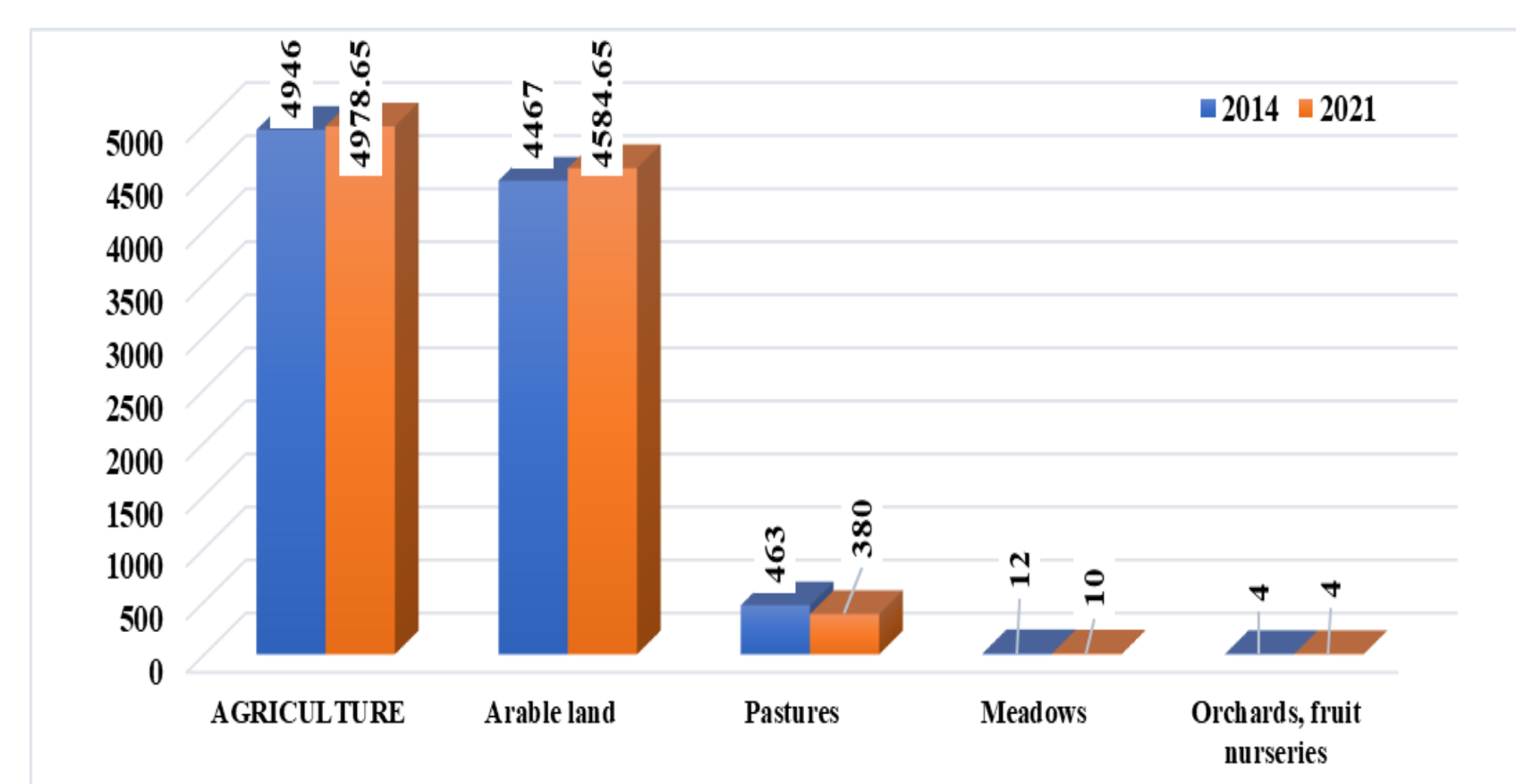


Figure 1. Analysis of areas included in the agricultural category (ha)

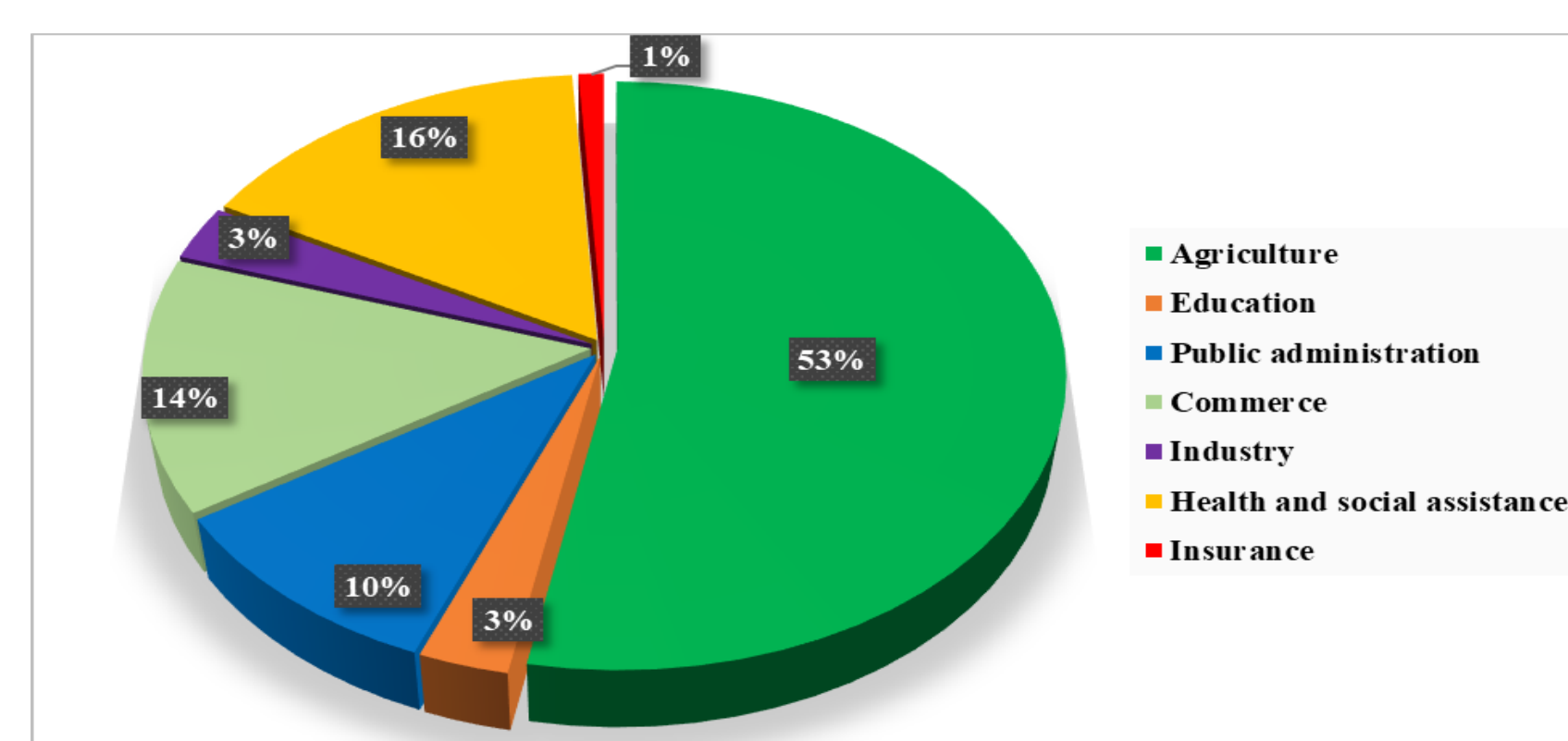


Figure 2. Employed population of Biled commune, by fields of activity in 2020

Strengths	Weaknesses
Favorable territorial location, road access	Insufficient local financial resources, insufficient promotion of local SMEs
High potential for practicing sustainable organic agriculture	High share of the population employed in agriculture and local public administration
Local entrepreneurs carry out activities in various fields, such as construction, transport, agriculture, zootechnics, trade	Low share of foreign investments
Existence of an extensive arable area at the commune level	Inadequate water treatment
Existence of the potential for obtaining organic agricultural products	Low promotion of traditional locally produced food products
Existence of a good educational, social, sports, medical infrastructure compared to other localities in the county	Existence of limited natural resources
High frequency of students in educational institutions	Contamination of groundwater due to leakage from household septic tanks
Preserving and preserving local events and traditions	Soil pollution due to oil and gas extraction activities in the neighboring areas of the commune
Easy access to medical services	Decreasing trend in school population and teaching staff in rural areas
Existence of a young, available workforce	Insufficient number of doctors and family medical offices

Figure 3. SWOT analysis (strengths and weaknesses)

Opportunities	Threats
Using European non-reimbursable funds for the development of SMEs	Existence of imports of agricultural products
Adapting the school curriculum to the demand on the labor market	Accidental pollution of surface waters
Providing support to livestock breeders	Practicing agriculture with physically worn-out machinery that has low productivity
Setting up a wholesale market for local producers	The high costs of medical services
Promoting the use of modern technologies, performance in economic activities and agriculture	The continuation of the phenomenon of labor migration to more developed areas
The possibility of practicing organic agriculture and tourism	Insufficient financial resources in co-financing projects financed from non-reimbursable European funds
Developing the market for local organic agricultural products and developing traditional crafts	Low interest of potential investors caused by the poor state of infrastructure
Potential for the development of alternative energy sources	Reduction in school population due to declining birth rate
Capitalizing on local holidays as cultural events.	Increasing unemployment among high school graduates
	Possibility of practicing agriculture and ecological tourism; intensive exploitation of meadows; reduction of green space as a result of the economic development of the commune

Figure 4. SWOT analysis (opportunities, threats)