

THE SWOT ANALYSIS STUDY ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION LEVEL IN URZICENI, IALOMIȚA, IN ORDER TO DEVELOP THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Ionuț PRAVĂȚ, Gheorghe CÂMPEANU

University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Bucharest, 59 Mărăști,
011464, Bucharest, Romania, Phone: +40 21 318 25 64/232, Fax: + 40 21318 28 88,
E-mail: ionut_pravat@yahoo.com

Corresponding author email: ionut_pravat@yahoo.com

Abstract

The SWOT analysis study on environmental protection level in Urziceni, Ialomița allows the analysis of the quality of the environment in this area in order to elaborate a strategy for sustainable development to ensure a balance between the socio-economic systems and the elements of nature. SWOT matrix is based on the community profile or on the resources that the place holds. It is a diagnosis which aims to output the future objectives necessary for a harmonious development. Some results are shown on the total surface of green space and the structure of green spaces in the city Urziceni, they have an important role in the health of the population. There are shown some results concerning the total surface of green space and the structure of green space in Urziceni, having an important role in the health of this town population. As a consequence of the results, one may proceed to the establishment of the problems that the town is facing concerning the protection of the environment and the measures that are to be taken.

Key words: environmental protection, green space, sustainable development, Urziceni

INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainable development stands for all forms and methods of socio-economic development, which foundation is firstly represented by a balance between the socio-economic systems of the natural elements [3].

The sustainable development means and tries to find a stable theoretical framework for decisions in any situation where such a report as man / environment is to be found, be it environmental, economical or a social one.

Increased attention to environmental is the basis of the sustainable development of Urziceni [6].

Developing such strategies on the environment is a complex process involving various technical analysis, coordination and cooperation between the participants in this action, such as economic, industrial employers' associations, local civic organizations, local officials and the public.

The process of developing and implementing a strategy for environmental quality is specific to the area and it is conditioned by a number of factors:

- the geographic extent of the application area;
- existing and applicable environmental regulations;
- types of pollution sources and their control;
- air quality status and progress;
- the institutional and decisional makers involved;
- business and civil society.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Environmental quality analysis is realised using the SWOT matrix. based on community profile or resource that town holds SWOT matrix is realised. It is a diagnosis of which to future goals can be extracted.

The matrix shows a visual layout and concentrates in more precise and concrete formulations the realities of the town.

- S = strenghts
- W = weaknesses
- O = opportunities
- T = threats

Strengths and weaknesses are related exclusively to the internal environment resources, of the community. Opportunities and

threats come from the external environment and are related to the legal framework, external actors which can have a positive or negative influence on the community (Government, the County Council).

Using such a method allows identifying the following:

- existing possibilities in the social and economic development of the town and of the areas of intervention
- facilitates the formation of a clear perception of the local necessities.

The analysis of these areas allows the identification of the development stages and of resources needed to ensure a sustainable development.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The environment in which men live is defined primarily by air, water, land, housing, food consumed, and the place where men work. Closely related to these factors, and influenced, immediately or after a period of time, is the health of the population[2].

Assessing the health of the population, followed in the National Priority Health, in the whole country, so in Urziceni, is dependent on the following risk factors related to:

- drinking water;
- urban air quality;
- collecting and removing liquid and solid residues;
- urban noise;
- habitat;
- quality of all kinds, given to the population.

On the basis of community or profile or of natural resources that the city holds have been established:

- S = strengths
- W = weaknesses
- O = opportunities
- T = threats (Table1)

Table 1. The SWOT analysis result of on the Environmental Protection in Urziceni

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ low degree of degree of soil and air pollution ■ the existence of considerable green areas that may improve the microclimate - the possibility of their extension. ■ project in progress for the roads ■ the use of chemicals for subsistence agriculture ■ phonic pollution decreased thanks to traffic pollution ■ there are no not large industrial emitters next to the town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ pollution caused by the lack of a modern system of collection and treatment of waste ■ pollution caused by burning solid fuels for war up, in areas where there is a lack of gas supply system ■ pollution of soil, water and air caused by lack of a modern system of collection and treatment of wastewater ■ the lack of programmes to educate/inform people on the effects of the pollution on one's healths ■ poor awareness of population and economic agents in the field of environmental protection ■ lack of preoccupation for organic farming type ■ shortage of the planted areas
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ the possibility of the developing technologies in the field of waste management and recycling it ■ the opportunity of adopting some measures concerning planting trees on certain areas of land for environmental protection against the harmful factors(damaging factors) ■ possibility of applying some measures for the population awareness regarding the development and environmental sustainable development ■ availability of EU funds allocated for the environment sector ■ the existence of the structural funds for the integrated management of waste ■ availability of funds for nature protection ■ the involvement of people with authority in the commune in developing educational programs for public awareness on environment preservation and protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ difficulties in supporting the investment costs of major infrastructure projects in the environment field ■ any form of pollution may have significant economic consequences on the population activity. ■ pollution effects on the population's health ■ enlargement of built in preference

Green represents the green space in the cities and municipalities, defined as a tiled or a system of semi-natural ecosystems, whose vegetation is determined by the specific (Woody, arborescence, shrubby, floricultural/ floristic and herbaceous) [4].

Green spaces consist in:

- parks
- gardens
- green street area
- green areas in neighbourhoods
- playgrounds for children

In Urziceni, in 2012, the total area of green space occupies 32 Ha, of which 24 Ha are

forest and the rest are parks, squares (i.e. 4.7% of the built-up area) structure of green spaces, presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Structure of green spaces in the city Urziceni (ha)

Parks, gardens, green spaces to budgetary institutions	Green street areas	Green areas in neighbourhoods	Lakes	Playgrounds for children
1,6	1,4	4	20	0,50

World Health Organization (WHO) provides in its rules, the area of green space / inhabitant is 50 sqm. In Romania, the average is about 18 sqm / inhabitant, while diminishing green areas is obviously a major problem.

In terms of area green spaces/inhabitant, Urziceni is under the standard media (25-30sq m/inhabitant) at the value of just 18.5 sq m/inhabitant (Table 3).

Table 3. Status of green areas in the City in 2012

The green areas (ha)	Reported green area to total area of the city (%)	Green area per inhabitant (m / inhabitant)
8	0,60	17,4



Photo 1. View green space from Urziceni



Photo 2. View central park Urziceni

CONCLUSIONS

Among the major environmental problems of the residential areas there are:

- the discomfort of smoke and odors
- reduce the visibility
- negative effects on human health and on vegetation produced by dust and greenhouse gases
- damage to constructions caused by dust and corrosive gas.

Low awareness of population and economic agents in environmental issues, environmental education taking place only in the superior education system

Possibility of extending the green areas in the City League.

Maintaining the quality of the atmosphere within acceptable limits, with the tend of bringing it to natural parameters, is an essential strategic line of a program of environmental management in a zone of which program aims to the ecological rebuilding and to the ensuring of the sustainable development.

REFERENCES

- [1] Daduianu U., Vasilescu I.,-1994. *Environmental protection*. Information and Documentation Bucharest Center p.55-60
- [2] Ionescu, Al., Sahaleanu, V;Bindiu, C, 1975. *Environmental protection and environmental education*. Ceres Publishing House, Bucharest, p. 10-12
- [3] Manoliu Mihai, Ionescu Cristina. 1998. *Sustainable development and environmental protection*, Bucharest, H.G.A., p.25-27
- [4] Matei C-tin, Buleandră Al., Geacu S., Barbu I, 2006. *The Monograph of Urziceni, Slobozia*. p. 20-30.
- [5] *National Institute for Statistics*, Statistical Yearbook, 2011
- [6] Platon, V, *Environmental protection and economic development*- Didactic and Pedagogic Publishing House 79-81

