

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL AREA IN ROMANIA XXI

P. I. OTIMAN*

* Institute of Agricultural Economics, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The present paper intends to design a strategy for the sustainable development of the Romanian agriculture and rural area, to identify the main modalities to reach the strategic objectives for the years 2013, 2020 and 2030. Romania needs a multifunctional and competitive agriculture, which is also complementary to the agriculture of the other European Union countries. Main decisions have to be taken with regard to the support to the different agricultural systems under competition, among which the most important are the following: food production versus biofuel production, conventional agriculture versus biotechnological agriculture, intensive agriculture on family holdings versus agriculture on very large-sized farms. It is very important for the Romanian agriculture to determine the equilibrium point for each above-mentioned case, the optimum level that transforms competition into internal and external complementariness. The strategies that have been designed so far generally envisaged all these economic and social desiderata, while trying to impose a new rural area development philosophy, based upon the sustainable rural development concept, which presupposes a harmonious blending between the agriculture (and forestry) economy component and the non-agricultural rural economy component, based upon the following principles: harmony between the rural economy and the environment, rural area naturalization by preserving the natural environment, the use of natural local resources, mainly renewable resources, diversification of agricultural economy structure through pluriactivity, through the extension and diversification of agri-food economy, of non-agricultural economy and of rural services.

Key words: sustainable rural development, multifunctional agriculture, rural economy, ecologic sustainability

CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMANIAN RURAL AREA

A. DAVIDOVICI*, I. DAVIDOVICI**

* Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania.

** Institute of Agricultural Economics, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

Starting from the characteristics of the contemporary Romanian rural area, the present paper attempts to identify and evaluate the factors and conditions that constrain the evolution of this economic-geographic area towards multifunctional and sustainable development. Possible solutions are presented to surpass the current constraints and blockages

Key words: rural, present situation, possible evolutions

ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES IN THE EXTERNAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

MIRELA RUSALI*, CAMELIA GAVRILESCU*

* Institute of Agricultural Economics – Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The analysis of the Romanian agricultural and food products performance on the foreign markets, applying the classification method by the main categories of products that had positive or negative trade balance, reveals the competitive advantages and disadvantages respectively of the agri-food trade, at the level of traded groups of products. The yearly variations of exports, imports and trade balance indicate a fluctuating evolution of the agri-food foreign trade, both in correlation with the variations in the agricultural supply, the performance deficiencies of the agri-food sector, which induced disequilibria on the export market, and with the effect of political changes upon the trade flows.

Key words: foreign trade, agriculture, competitive advantages

FARM MANAGEMENT INDICATORS FOR ASSESSMENT, MONITORING AND IMPROVEMENT AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

CRINA TURTOI*

* Institute of Agricultural Economics – Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The paper describes, the political context for the integration of environmental considerations into the common agricultural policy (CAP), envisaging the importance of agri-environmental indicators in assessing best agricultural practices at farm level. The paper focuses on the work undertaken in the European Union in developing farm management indicators (IRENA), as well in some member States (SAFE Project) with particular reference to the indicators with regard to the agricultural methods that are to be collected in the 2010 census of agriculture. As a conclusion, a brief reflection follows concerning the importance of further tracking the trends in the overall farm management and the possibilities that the new cross-compliance obligation for EU farmers will provide.

Key words: farm management, agricultural practices, indicators, sustainable agriculture, agri-environment.

THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP

CAMELIA GAVRILESCU*, D. GAVRILESCU*

* Institute of Agricultural Economics – Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

EU membership starting January 1, 2007 is by far the main political and economic event Romania experienced since 1989. The last two pre-accession years, 2005 and 2006 meant an important number of political achievements and economic progress. During the first membership year, economic growth continued, but Romania experienced, as other new member states, a slowing pace of development, increase in agri-food and services prices, a reversal of the deflation trend and a reversion of the appreciation trend of the national currency during the second half of the year. The agricultural sector, despite huge efforts for

adaptation to EU requirements, has been severely hit by the terrible heat and draught during all the year, registering very low crop productions and pushing up the domestic agrifood prices, as well as the imports.

Key words: EU membership, agri-food prices, agri-food trade

RURAL SOCIAL STRUCTURES, REGIONAL EVOLUTIONS

MONICA TUDOR*

* Institute of Agricultural Economics – Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

Rural society, as part of the human society, is not a homogeneous mass of equally endowed individuals, but it is rather structured into vertical divisions, established on different criteria. Any society represents the combination of several hierarchical organizations, each individual being placed on a certain step in each of these organizations. In a transition society, the social categories are volatile and the social criteria modify their influence upon the structuring of individuals within the society. The rural social structures were investigated in this study in their regional dynamics, as the regional social and economic patterns condition the evolution of social structures. The society structuring issue is extremely large, but out of the stratification criteria we chose three: the demographic and social characteristics, the occupational status, the farm size, which have a special influence upon the rural population's capacity to reach a certain income level.

Key words: social stratification, social structure, regional evolutions

ESTIMATING THE FARM SUSTAINABILITY – A DIAGNOSIS METHOD BASED UPON INDICATORS

CAMELIA TOMA*, CRINA TURTOI*, CAMELIA GAVRILESCU*, VERGINA BUIANU*

* Romanian Academy, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Department: Micro-economy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The international scientific community focused its attention on finding certain methods and instruments that should respond to the increased need to evaluate the sustainability of the European agricultural holdings. The developed method is based upon the construction of certain specific indicators that can be easily used by the scientists and the farmers in the process of evaluation and self-evaluation of farm sustainability. This method is conceived under the form of a diagnosis grill and it is constructed on the basis of certain indicators that cover three sustainability dimensions in agriculture (agro-ecologic, socio-territorial and economic). This method will be also applied in our country on a sample of 400 agricultural holdings from all the development regions, within a pilot survey that is being conducted at present. This aims to evaluate the sustainable development potential of the Romanian agricultural holdings.

Key words: IDEA method, Sustainability indicators, Pilot survey, Farm, Romania

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN VITICULTURE

VIORICA GAVRILĂ*

* Romanian Academy – Institute Of Agricultural Economics, Bucharest,
Department: Agricultural Policies, Romania

Abstract

The sectoral development co-ordinates, established by Romania's EU Accession Treaty, offer good opportunities for the commercial use of the natural viticultural potential of our country. Besides the competition pressure, the EU integration process can represent a catalyst in the process of strategic re-adjustment of the Romanian viticulture and wine sector. The adaptation of the whole Romanian viticultural sector to the EU standards presupposes a relatively long transition process, and a restructuring-based policy, together with the access to the structural funds and rural development programs, create the premises for an increase in competitiveness.

Key words: viticulture, Romania, integration, viticultural farms, strategy

CONDITIONS OF EFFECTIVE U.E. INTEGRATION OF ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS

VERGINA BUIANU*, CAMELIA GAVRILESCU*, LIVIA NICOLE ATUDOSIEI*, CAMELIA TOMA*, CRINA TURTOI*

* Romanian Academy – The Institute of Agricultural Economy Bucharest –
Section: Microeconomy, Romania

Abstract

Romanian agriculture has sure possibilities of its alignment to European standards, only respecting certain conditions and by adopting very urgent, objective and clear reform measures.

At this moment, in Romania, we can still notice an excessive level of lands crumbing, an ambiguity of land specific laws and a deficiency of transparency and coherence specific definitions, concepts and classifications.

By applying the programme targeting the development of agriculture and rural space, approved and financed by the State, Romania aims to total integration its agriculture and farms into the agricultural life of the European Union.

Key words: agriculture, Romania, european integration, agricultural units, national strategy.

AGRICULTURAL STRUCTURES AND CROPS PROFITABILITY IN THE SOUTH EAST OF ROMANIA

CORNELIA ALBOIU*

* Romanian Academy – Institute of Agricultural Economics Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The present paper intends to make an analysis at regional level in the south-east region of the country in order to determine the present situation of agriculture in this region; on this basis, it investigates the possibility of changing the crop structure in the region to better respond to the irrigation use by taking into consideration the gross margin calculated for the most representative crops and the type of farms in the respective region.

The paper reveals the situation of the irrigation system and the willingness of farmers in the region to pay for irrigation. At the same time, the paper

investigates the crop structure, the irrigated area and the number of irrigation equipment in the region, the market orientation of farms, the type and development level of the non-agricultural activities and the specialization of farms.

Key words: regional analysis, crop structure, irrigations

EMPIRICAL MODELS FOR ENDOGENEOUS RURAL DEVELOPMENT

VIOLETA FLORIAN*

* Institute of Agricultural Economic Research, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The Romanian rural communities have succeeded in finding a series of adjustment responses to the new requirements of the integrating society in agreement with the endogenous resources they have at their disposal.

The dynamic adaptive systems based upon self-sustainable economic and social entities, relatively autonomous, are part of this category of operation modalities in modernity terms.

Key words: endogenous development model, dynamic adaptive system

FARMS CAPACITY TO COVER THE REHABILITATIONS COST OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM – CASE STUDY

IULIANA IONEL*

* Romanian Academy – Institute of Agricultural Economics Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The objective of the study is to analyze the cost-benefit for improving the irrigation system on Terasa Viziru, in order to quantify the farmers' capacity to support the costs of the rehabilitation system, under alternative scenarios. The analyses was developed on a representative sample by 1 hectare, for which it was determined the cost-benefit analysis by hectare and one cube meter of water. For each type of farm (individual farm, agricultural association, commercial company) it was determined the economic and financial analysis for the variant "without project" (current situation) and for the variant "with project" (forecasted situation, for which there are presented the effects of project implementation on the incomes of the farm, by using three scenarios). There were drawn the conclusions with regard to the impact of the rehabilitation of the irrigation system upon farms activity.

Key words: economics price, crop budget, gross margins, irrigation systems

DEMOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION OF RURAL AREAS BY REGIONS

M. CHITEA*

* Institute of Agricultural Economic Research, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The demographic determinations are many and deep along the whole economic system, the causality relations between them being an actual theme of research.

After 1989, the dynamics of Romania's population has been influenced by the combined evolution of the new economic, political and social factors. In the period 1990-2002, the population's growth rate followed a decreasing trend, as a result of birth rate decrease, death rate and out migration rate increase.

Key words: rural demographic structures, rural population dynamics, unemployment

WOMEN'S SITUATION IN ROMANIAN RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LORENA CHITEA*

* Institute of Agricultural Economic Research, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

One of the main problems that the Romanian rural communities have to face is the removal of the traditional discrimination of women. In general, the Romanian society may be considered quite a modern one, taking into consideration its evolution in the last century and the present condition of woman in society. Yet, at mentality level, mainly in the rural area, one can speak about a certain particularity of regions from southern Romania, tributary to the older mentality and customs that placed women on a lower position compared to men.

Key words: female population, female labor force, women's incomes, woman's discrimination

THE PERSPECTIVES OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THE EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL FUNDS

D. M. VOICILAS*

* Institute of Agricultural Economics – Romanian Academy, Macroeconomics Department, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

By this study, the intention of the author is to analyze the state of the agriculture in Romania under the influence of the European structural funds, the perspectives of the rural economy in the frame of the new European regulations and the tendencies in rural development in the period 2007-2013.

The agriculture and rural area were always considered as a priority for governments, unfortunately for many times only at declarative level. In fact, the state of the agriculture was worst and worst. In time, the gap between agriculture and other branches became bigger and bigger, with unpredictable future risks for farmers and investors, especially now, after the accession into the European Union (EU). The present position of the Romania recommends new strategies in rural development, attracting the structural funds and, in the same time, investors.

Key words: rural development, structural funds, Romania

REGIONAL DISPARITIES OF ROMANIA'S AGRICULTURE

CECILIA ALEXANDRI*

* Romanian Academy – Institute of Agricultural Economics Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

The present paper contains an evaluation of Romania's agriculture efficiency by regions. It presents the regional disparities at the level of general economic indicators, of sectoral economic indicators, and some factors that generate these gaps are presented. The conclusions of this study indicate that the main factors that contribute to an increased efficacy of agriculture are the share of young labour force in total employed population, the size of regional markets, the share of livestock production in agricultural production value and the diversification of crops.

Key words: regional efficiency, agriculture

QUOTA SYSTEM IMPACT UPON THE MILK AND DAIRY SECTOR IN ROMANIA

MARIANA GRODEA*

* Institute of Agricultural Economics, Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania

Abstract

Milk production is on the second position as regards its importance in Romania's agriculture, after the meat production; in the year 2005, it accounted for 40% of the livestock production value and about 15% of the agricultural output value. About 64% of total milk production is consumed on households and/or sold on the peasant markets under the form of fresh milk, cheese or sour cream and only 21% of the raw milk was delivered to dairies in the year 2006. This is quite a difficult problem, in the conditions when at the present moment; only about 15% of the Romanian raw milk complies with the EU standards. Romania negotiated a three-year transition period for improving milk quality. In this way, gradually, we could reach the situation when about 60-70% of the Romanian milk could meet the EU standards.

Key words: milk quota, direct sale of milk, raw milk quality, milk **EU** standards

STUDY ON POVERTY AND ITS EFFECTS ON RURAL POPULATION

NICOLETA MATEOC-SÎRB*, MONICA BÂJA, T. MATEOC***

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara – Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

** University Aurel Vlaicu – Arad , Romania

Abstract

In Romania, absolute poverty rate is rather high compared to the rest of Europe, this index – 13.8% of the total population of the country – being comparable only with that of some countries of the former Soviet Union. In rural communities, absolute poverty rate reaches 22%, compared to 7% in urban areas. This strongly affects life quality in the rural area and is an impediment in the development of rural communities. Rural incomes are relatively low, and the gap between rural and urban areas is steadily increasing. The development of rural communities can be described as a process in which the community is actively

involved in mobilising all initiatives to valorise one's own resources for the social and economic benefit of the communities.

Key words: poverty, development, life quality, education, local community

THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL ROLE OF THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE UNDER THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE LIFE STANDARDS IN RURAL AREAS AND THE DIVERSIFICATION OF RURAL ECONOMY

C. SALASAN*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara
– Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

The multifunctional role of the agriculture is very little treated in Europe but extensively emphasised in US or Japan. The improvement of the living standards in rural areas and the diversification of the rural activities stands as an entire Axis within National Rural Development Programme "competing" with the increase of the competitiveness in agriculture and forestry.

Key words: multifunctional role of the agriculture, improvement of life standards in rural areas, diversification of rural economy

STRUCTURAL AND COMPLEMENTARY FUNDS FOR A BALANCED DEVELOPMENT – THE CASE OF ROMANIA

C. SALASAN*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara
– Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

Romania is preparing all since the pre-accession period to absorb for its own benefit and for the fulfilment of the Community Strategic Guidelines both structural and complementary funds. The non-superposing principle of public financing together with the complementary dimension can raise issues in integrated approaches.

Key words: Structural and Complementary Funds, absorption of EU funds

DEVELOPMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN MUNICIPALITIES OF THE DISTRICT OF PRACHATICE

ANNA ČERMÁKOVÁ*

* Department of Applied Mathematics and Informatics, Faculty of Economics, University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice

Abstract

In the period of 2002–2006, observations of the unemployment development in municipalities situated in mountain and sub-mountain production areas of the district of Prachatice (the region of the South Bohemia) and in the other areas of the district with better conditions for agricultural production. It was investigated whether it is possible to predict that the unemployment rate in municipalities with worse natural and living conditions would be higher than in the municipalities with

better conditions. Using spectral analysis, quality models were found enabling us to predict and compare unemployment in both groups of municipalities.

Key words: unemployment, seasonality, models, spectral analysis

THE ROLE OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURES IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT EVOLUTION

T.E. MAN*, R. OLARIU-CASAUTEANU*, CARMEN IOSIP*, R.RECEANU*

* Polytechnic University, Timișoara, Romania

Abstract

The work presents some definitions according to different authors and rural space, the durable regional development and the infrastructure elements from the incorporated area and outside of built-up area (unincorporated area) of the rural space. The component elements of the rural space infrastructure are presented into the context of their importance and role in the durable development of the Romanian rural space, harmonized as legislation with the one of the EU.

Key words: infrastructure, sustainable development, rural area

EUROPEAN FUNDS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

CARMEN DORINA IOSIP*, T.E. MAN*, NICOLETA MATEOC-SIRB, T. MATEOC****

* Polytechnic University Timișoara, Romania

** Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara – Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

The present work is a synthetic presentation of the European Funds allotted for 2007 – 2013 programming period for the rural development of the European communities and actions taken for the implementation of the financing programs in Romania .

Key words: structural funds, programs, rural development.

ECONOMICAL EVALUATION OF SOIL AND NUTRIENT LOSS ON ARABLE LAND COMPARED WITH OTHER LAND USE FORMS

CS. CENTERI*, M.VONA*, K. PENKSZA*, V. VONA*

* Szent Istvan University-Godollo, Hungary

Abstract

Our measurements, calculations proved that there is a high amount of soil and nutrients loss in the Sósi Creek watershed. Eroded soil material carries humus and important fertilizers from the arable lands. It causes problems in the soils, surface and underground waters of remote areas and it causes financial loss for the farmers. Pedological researches can help farmers to optimize their land and fertilizer use. Based on the results of our research, it was possible to prepare a guide for farmers to help them measuring soil, nutrient and financial loss. Fertilizing with only the necessary amount of fertilizer, it is possible to reduce the pollution of surface and subsurface waters and the inputs of arable farming and to improve life quality.

Key words: soil nutrient, research, economical evolution

AGRICULTURE VERSUS NATURE CONSERVATION, ÓCSA, HUNGARY

CS. CENTERI*, V. TÓTH*

* Szent Istvan University-Godollo, Hungary

Abstract

The Ócsa Landscape Protection District is an important wetland area of Hungary. We examined military maps from the 18th century until today. We wish to show how large areas were affected by land use changes and why this area is suitable for nature conservation purposes. There were changes in the surface cover that greatly affected the agricultural suitability of the area. Meanwhile several spots remained almost undisturbed, if there were forest cuttings, later the original vegetation gained space again, like in a rainforest.

Key words: agriculture, conservation, sustainability

COMPARISON OF NATURE CONSERVATION VALUES ON AGRICULTURAL AREAS USED WITH DIFFERENT INTENSITY. A CASE STUDY WITH MEROPS APIASTER

M. VONA*, J. KOVÁCS*, CS. CENTERI*

* Szent Istvan University-Godollo, Hungary

Abstract

Human activities have positive and negative effects on the landscape. Negative effects, however, do not mean always negative effects only. In many cases, industrial activities (e.g. mining, construction etc.) provide good possibilities for nature and for nature conservationists. One good example is the mining activities. In most of the cases the recultivation of a smaller mining area is done by using it for study tours, introducing the geological values of deeper horizons for students and for tourists. In other cases, when mining is done in softer geological materials (e.g. sand, clay etc.), the freshly opened sides of the mine provide good nesting place for certain species. The advantage of this is also its disadvantage because mine walls are often ruined by newcomers, who only use these mining sites, not taking into account the other actors of nature, only their own well being. A lot of nesting birds suffered from this kind of disturbance. In the present work we wish to give an overview of a Hungarian population of the European Bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*).

Key words: *Merops Apiaster*, conservation, human activity

POSSIBILITIES OF AGRICULTURE IN THE FUTURE IN THE SÁRVÍZ VALLEY (HUNGARY) WITH SPECIAL RESPECT ON PEDOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN ECONOMICAL ASPECTS

M. VONA*, CS. CENTERI*

* Szent Istvan University-Godollo, Hungary

Abstract

The Sárvíz Valley is situated in the Trans-Danubian region of Hungary, between the River Danube and Lake Balaton. The Sárvíz Valley micro-region contains 10 settlements and these settlements were interested in collecting basic soil and nature conservation in order to find the places where soils have the best potential for agricultural production, where they need protection against soil loss and where they are not having good quality so other land use forms, also preferable

for nature conservation can be chosen. Our research team refined the available soil maps, and did erosion modeling on the territory. The vegetation, digital elevation, genetic soil and erosion maps helped to outline the areas where sustainable land use is threatened, where special attention is needed. In the present study we wish to give an example, how soil and nutrient loss can effect agricultural production.

Key words: Sárvíz Valley, pedological resources, efficiency

THE AGRO-STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN THE ALPS - REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERN AND STATUS QUO

T. STREIFENEDER*, F. V. RUFFINI*, C. HOFFMANN*

* European Academy of Bolzano, Institute for Regional Development and Location Management, Italy

Abstract

The study analyses dynamics, dimensions and driving forces of the agro-structural change in the Alps between 1980 and 2000. An extensive harmonised statistical database was devised, consisting of key indicators of the official census data for 5,954 municipalities. The research aims at evaluating the impact of the agro-structural change on the environment and regional development. The project highlights characteristic agro-structural development types by combining relevant indicators and by applying EUROSTAT standards. Huge polarisation and specialisation processes take place with regions a stable agriculture and vibrant rural areas and peripheral ones suffering from brain drain, over aging, etc.

Key words: Agro-structural change, Alpine Convention, rural development, driving forces

THE PROBLEMS OF COMPETITIVENESS IN OROSHÁZA SUBREGION

J. BLAHÓ*

* University of Pécs, Faculty of Geography, Hungary

Abstract

The XXIst century is the era of society of knowledge. The most important productive factor is human capital. Owing to its mobility it is an incentive of the settlement of industry. The knowledge and education level of a society is an element of competitiveness as well, which determines the chance of accessing to goods. The application of knowledge of the new Member States is weak and is lagging behind the EU average except the central regions represented by the capitals. Paving the way to the complete development of cognitive society is the solution, which is a long and difficult process.

Key words: society of knowledge, human resources as a factor in production and competitiveness, cognitive society

ECONOMIC VALORISATION OF THE CEREALS' STRAW VALUE

V. ZEKIĆ*, V. VUKOJA*

* Faculty of Agriculture Novi Sad, Serbia

Abstract

Certainty that under this dynamics of expenditure fossil fuels will very soon become deficient belies greater utilization of other sources of energy. Biomass, due to its great potential and ability of renewal, is especially interesting for energetic exploitation. Considering the ratio of the exchange rate of 1.38 tons of straw for 1 ton of coal, and calculated coal purchase price 27.63 €, one may come to a conclusion that the value of straw as an energy sources makes 12.12 €/ton (on a parcel).

Key words: valorisation, straw, agriculture

PROBLEMS IN EVALUATION OF EFFICIENCY WITH DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS MODEL

JANA FRIBELOVÁ* , L. FRIEBEL*

* University of South Bohemia in České Budějovice

Abstract

Data envelopment analysis (DEA) is used as a tool for technical efficiency evaluation of decision- making units. The units are compared with each other, which means to compare inputs, outputs and evaluate their efficiency. In case of non-efficiency unit, we can ordain necessary changes for achievement of efficiency using the DEA methods. One of the necessary conditions for using basic DEA methods is non-negativity. If that condition is not satisfied, it is not possible to use the basic DEA methods. Another problem is with unrealistic recommendation for non-efficiency units given by basic DEA methods. Problems mentioned above will be illustrated in evaluation of farms farming in sugar beet growing area.

Key words: data envelopment analysis, generic directional distance model, sugar beet growing region, efficiency

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INVESTMENTS IN AGRICULTURE ECONOMY DEVELOPMENT OF REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

R. PEJANOVIĆ*, D. MILIĆ*, N. TICA*, N. ANDRIĆ*

* School of Agriculture, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Abstract

Authors are considering the problem of investments on a macro level, e.g. on the level of Republic of Serbia in a ten years period (1995-2005). The topic of the analysis has been investment sources in the economy. Dependency of the growth in agricultural production from investments, in other words growth of the work productivity and the efficiency of soil utilisation from investment investiture has been examined by the method of regression analysis. Work productivity in agriculture is seen as the ratio of social agricultural production and number of active farmers, while the soil efficiency presents the ratio of the social agricultural production and the surface of cultivable land. Official yearly data have been statistically processed. In the analysis of the investment sources, the observed period has been divided in two sub-periods: 1996-2000 and 2001-2005. Both of

them have common feature: low participation of extraneous investments in the overall investments in agriculture. Regression analysis has shown very high elasticity of the change of agricultural production, as well as of partial agricultural productivities depending on changes in the level of investiture by investment inputs.

Key words: agriculture, investments, regression analysis.

SUSTAINABLE STRATEGY FOR A CONTEMPORARY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LUIELA MAGDALENA CSORBA*, OANA BRÎNZAN*, EUGENIA TIGAN*

* University "Aurel Vlaicu" of Arad, Romania

Abstract

According to the sustainable principles all resources should be used with respect for the future generations and restore the allocation efficiency. If not, the intergenerational damages will impose excessive costs for the future generations. In the quest for solutions it has to be recognized that the market forces are not very powerful. But it is possible to create mechanisms which will enhance the possibilities for cooperation, even if it is not clear that financial payments can compensate future generations.

Key words: sustainability, ecological footprint, strategy

WASTE MANAGEMENT - AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT FOR A SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

LUIELA MAGDALENA CSORBA*, OANA BRÎNZAN*

* University „Aurel Vlaicu” of Arad, Romania

Abstract

Sustainable development supposes an integrated concept in order to reduce raw material consumption and wastes discharges. For this integrated system it has to be redesigned the entire product policy, like energy and material consumption, product eco-design, waste generation reduction, product life cycle redesigning. The costs of waste disposal are rising and the legislation empowered, in order to encourage the waste reusing as much as is possible.

Key words: waste, integrated product policy, sustainable

ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND RURAL SPACE DEVELOPMENT

DIANA CLAUDIA SALA*

* Western University of Timisoara, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration, Romania

Abstract

Entrepreneurship is vital for local rural development. Entrepreneurs are the key factor in entrepreneurship. In many developed countries entrepreneurship is viewed as a rural economic development strategy. The role of entrepreneurship is very important in creating an entrepreneurial community. There is a need for

rural people and communities to define the future they want for themselves and their children.

Key words: entrepreneurship, entrepreneur, entrepreneurial community, culture.

LOCAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MISSION FOR RURAL TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

T. C. AVRĂMESCU*, MĂDĂLINA NEACȘU*

* University of Pitesti, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania

Abstract

Local authorities are increasingly involved in the development and leading of several aspects in connection to tourism. This is based on the decentralization tendency found in many countries, which implies the granting of increased responsibilities to local authorities. They know best what is of interest in the areas that they manage and will do their best to achieve the local development goals. At the same time, this shows the stress laid on the involvement of communities in tourism planning and in the development of their areas.

Key words: rural tourism, sustainable development, local development.

SOCIAL ASPECTS OF COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CASE STUDY: ROMANIA)

T. C. AVRĂMESCU*, EMILIA UNGUREANU*

* University of Pitesti, Faculty of Economic Sciences, . Romania

Abstract

The living standard in the rural environment is very low in Romania. That is why, the reform of the Romanian agriculture and the development of rural space must be subordinated to creating better conditions for improving the living conditions of the rural population. The first method of increasing the standard living in the rural areas refers to increasing incomes. At the same time, very important can be the measures that can generate social changes for the population that carries out agricultural activities.

Key words: Common Agricultural Policy, agriculture, social aspects

THE MELLIFEROUS POTENTIAL OF ROMANIA

D. BODESCU*, G. ȘTEFAN*, G. UNGUREANU*, E. BOGHIȚA*

* University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine „Ion Ionescu de la Brad”, Iasi, Romania

Abstract

The quantification of the melliferous potential of Romania and the determination of his degree of utilization is necessary for the cognition of the optimal development level of bee-keeping and of the production structure. Following this research, it resulted that for a hectare of agricultural land reverts ,on average, a production of 1.2 kg of honey, the degree of utilization of the melliferous potential is 53.4% and the total effective of bees can grow in the future with 57 thousands bee families.

Key words: apiculture, melliferous potential

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN ROMANIA'S STRATEGY FOR DROUGHT PHENOMENON EFFECTS MITIGATION AND SIMILARLY MEASURES APPLIED AT EUROPEAN LEVEL

R. HĂLBAC-COTOARĂ*, CRISTINA ZAMFIR**

* „Politehnica” University of Timișoara, Romania

** Bencecu de Sus School, Romania

Abstract

This paper intends to realize a comparative analysis between the Romanian actual legislation regarding drought mitigation and similarly documents appeared at European level, in the same time proposing measures for the drought management improvement. The tackling of this analysis is a relative new one because similarly papers in Romania which are treating this subject are very few and didn't appear in the last few years.

Key words: analyzes, strategy, legislation, drought, measures

THE POTENTIAL OF RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN TIMIȘ COUNTY

R. HĂLBAC-COTOARĂ*, CRISTINA ZAMFIR**

* „Politehnica” University of Timișoara, Romania

** Bencecu de Sus School, Romania

Abstract

Romania's adherence to EU structures imposes to our authorities to find solutions for the rural space development with the obvious purpose to transform it in a dynamic, performant and modern social-economic system. Taking in consideration and the fact that 90% of Romania's territory can be integrated in rural space, we can understand the importance of an efficient and effective strategy which will consist our rural space with the European Union's. This paper will debate an important problem which is the potential of rural infrastructure development in Timiș County. Infrastructure is one of the most important elements of human development dynamic growing in the Romanian rural space and not only.

Key words: rural infrastructure, development, potential

RURAL TOURISM - ESSENTIAL SUPPORT FOR RURAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

GEORGETA GRIGORE*

* University Pitesti, Romania

Abstract

The rural area becomes more and more attractive for the population living in urban areas. This attractiveness generates the need for accommodation and food in the rural area, so it leads to rural tourism. The rural tourism does not represent only a form of tourism, but it is a very important support for family living in the countryside and also a support for sustainable rural development.

As the rural tourist potential consists of both natural and entropic elements, it becomes a part of the natural environment and also as the “raw material” for the tourist offer. Consequently, tourist activity should be organized according to

environment, water, land and forest protection laws, which allow the preservation of natural conditions and environment integrity in rural tourist areas.

Key words: rural tourism, rural sustainable development, rural environment

SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF SOLIS IN THE ARGES COUNTY

GEORGETA GRIGORE*

* University Pitesti, Romania

Abstract

In the Arges county many agricultural fields are affected mixed pollution with oil and salty water and the Bogati zone is the second as surface affected. The activities of prevention and control eliminate the necessity of complex measures, often expensive regarding the costs and the time of decontamination of polluted soils. The best form of decontaminating is the leakage prevention of the oil products through adopting some ecological constructive solutions.

Key words: sustainable management, soil pollution, pollution with oil and salty water

THE MANAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS CHAINS

G. GRIGORE*

* University Constantin Brancoveanu, Pitesti, Romania

Abstract

The agri-food sector, by the organization of the product chains or product groups in the new context generated by the enlargement of the EU towards the East of Europe and accentuated globalization has many advantages offered by new spatial approach and the increased competitiveness.

The organization of the chains is a major concern for Romanian administration. The legislative and institutional harmonization is going on in order to make functional the new institutions created for the implementation of the Common Agricultural Policies.

Key words: chain, agri-food sector, distribution channel, competitiveness

RURAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

G. GRIGORE*, GEORGETA GRIGORE**

* University Constantin Brancoveanu, Pitesti, Romania

** University Pitesti, Romania

Abstract

Rural sustainable development represents a long process of slow changes which allow the long-term use of environment so that the economic development may correspond to the present human needs and demands, without compromising the future generation possibility to meet its own social needs. The framework of the sustainable rural development must start from the three-dimensional analysis of the rural area, acting on its three dimensions, directed to the ecologic, social and economic sectors. The aim of this paper is to approach the rural sustainable development concept, from the perspective of its coordinates, actors and some strategic measures.

Key words: rural sustainable development, sustainable agricultural exploitation

CONCERNS REGARDING RURAL ECONOMY AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN ROMANIA

CRISTINA BÂLDAN*, **ALINA HAGIU***

* University of Pitesti, Romania

Abstract

Rural economy is differentiated on regions, on the specific demographic, social and economic characteristics. This differentiation has in view the poverty of the Romanian rural space, reflected in the population's low standard of living and in the lack of alternative income sources. Rural zones are not developed from the entrepreneurial point of view because of the limited material resources, the poor education, the low level of utilities as well as the temporary massive migration towards town or abroad.

Key words: rural economy, entrepreneurial development, rural tourism cultural patrimony.

THE ROLE OF ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT IN THE APRECIATION OF THE QUALITY OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT

GABRIELA BOLOGA*

* University of Agora, Oradea, Faculty of Law and Economics Science, Romania

Abstract

The historical evolution of the theory of location can be tackled from different analytical points of view resulting in a series of differences with obvious practical implications. Elaborating a regional strategy involves- just like any other domain of economic development- certain steps, as follows: diagnosis analysis, creating strategic objectives, building different variants to achieve the strategic objectives, selecting one of the variants.

Key words: regional analysis, cost-benefit, payback period, profitability indicator

REGIONAL FEATURES OF LABOUR SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE SMALL REGION OF OROSHÁZA

J. PAPP*

* PTE TTK FI, PhD School of Geographical Studies, Pécs, Hungary

Abstract

The possibilities of Hungary's social and economical development within the European Union depend, among others, on the productivity and efficiency of the regions, small regions and their settlements. It often happens that the expectations of those looking for a job and of those offering a job do not meet; the professional knowledge, the qualification necessary for a certain job or the lack of the suitable qualification can hinder the employment. Closer cooperation of training schools and employers could promote the agreement between the local labour demand and supply, and the mutual interests of employers and employees. Maybe the persons involved in economy could be encouraged to this direction with state support and grants.

Key words: employment, unemployment, labour demand, labour supply

CORELATIONS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FUNCTIONS IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

ERZSÉBET CSENGERI*

* Environmental Management Institute, Szarvas, Hungary

Abstract

The change of ecosystems is mainly influenced by the material handling activity of man. This is particularly accentuated in an area sensitive in other respects as well, where a couple of decades ago man still fought hardly for a farming as efficient as possible on this extensive area with saline, bad quality soils. A characteristic feature of Hortobágy is that it represents a well-delimited natural unit from both botanical and zoological and hydrographic respects, which preserves several cultural features. I will present the environment-modifying activity of man mainly after the industrial revolution on the example of communities with large agricultural lands.

Key words: human activity, land use industrial revolution economic changes

MEZŐHEGYES BETWEEN THE TWO WARS – INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF MEZŐHEGYES WITH THE TETRAHEDRON-MODEL

BRIGITTA ZSÓTÉR*

* University of Szeged, Faculty of Agriculture, Institution of Economy and Regional Development, Hungary

Abstract

The aim of this study is to explore the system of connections among the natural-, social-, economical-, and infrastructural spheres in the historic development of Mezőhegyes, from the establishment of the Stud Farm (Ménésintézet) to the Trianon peace treaty, by the means of the tetrahedron-model developed by TÓTH JÓZSEF. The essence of the model is the following: the settlement is determined by four spheres –nature, society, economy and infrastructure- which are in close connections with each other. It can be modelled by a tetrahedron where each sphere (the four sides of the geometric solid) are in a very close and inseparable connection, the interaction can be observed at the edges. If there is a change in any elements (spheres) of the settlements, it affects the other three elements (spheres), as well, so the tetrahedron transforms completely.

Key words: Tetrahedron-model, infrastructural sphere, social sphere economic sphere, natural sphere

THE IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENTAL TAXES UPON CONTEMPORARY ENTREPRISES PRICE POLICY

OANA BRINZAN*, LUIELA MAGDALENA CSORBA*

* University "Aurel Vlaicu" of Arad, Romania

Abstract

Markets processes are one of the sources of inefficiency, but not the only one, political processes are too. Externalities appear when an agent is making a decision and is not bear all of the consequences of its action. The legislation could impose taxes to correct this inefficiency and intent to correct the damages. This concept is easy to define in principle, but is difficult to implement in practice

because is necessary to know the level of pollution and the marginal costs for every emitter.

Key words: environmental taxes, sustainability, externalities, price policy

POST-ACCESSION ASPECTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT CONSOLIDATION IN ROMANIA

MARINA LUMINIȚA SÂRBOVAN*

* "Tibiscus" University of Timișoara, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania

Abstract

The post-accession aspects of the development consolidation in our country are related to The European Sustainable Development Strategy, adopted by the European Council in Göteborg, 2001, as a regulation follow up to the Rio-Conventions, 1992. Significant efforts are made, still, Romania remains unable to use all the rural subvention, due to the structural gap compared to EU, and to the clearly phase difference of the macroeconomic business cycle of its economy: this shows a rural sector different business cycle, allowing horizontal transfer of disturbances from other national economies.

Key words: development, business cycle, disturbances.

INCREASING COMPETENCY IN THE CROSS-BORDER AREA

MARINA LUMINIȚA SÂRBOVAN*

* "Tibiscus" University of Timișoara, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania

Abstract

In European economy, regional disparities still persists, even after many decades of joint development, and for the latest integrated countries, Romania among them, the un-equalities in economic performances is a target to solve as soon as possible, a major tool for gaining this being increasing competency. Cross-border activities are specific for higher education which is the main deliverer of competent up-dating trainings.

Key words: disparities, performances, education.

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE REFORM OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY OF THE EU

IMOLA DRIGĂ*, DORINA NIȚĂ*

* University of Petrosani, Romania

Abstract

The Common Agricultural Policy came into force in 1962, the initial objectives being defined by the Treaty of Rome. The fundamental guiding principles on which the CAP was developed were free internal trade, preference for member countries and joint financial responsibility. Over time the CAP has been adapted to meet changing community expectations, internal budgetary constraints and external pressures.

Key words: Common Agricultural Policy, agricultural policy reform, 1992 MacSharry reforms, Agenda 2000 reforms, 2003 Mid Term Review.

NEW FINANCIAL PERSPECTIVES FOR AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA

IMOLA DRIGĂ*, **DORINA NIȚĂ***

* University of Petrosani, Romania

Abstract

As an EU member, Romania will benefit from post accession funds, which are significantly larger than the pre-accession funds. Thus, for agriculture development the European Union created the European Agricultural Fund for Guarantee and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development.

Key words: European Agricultural Fund for Guarantee, European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, National strategic plan of rural development.

SOLVING THE AUTOSELECTION PROBLEM IN MATHEMATICAL PROGRAMMING MODELS THAT SIMULATE THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL POLITICS AT THE FARM LEVEL

I. M. JITEA*

* University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Cluj Napoca, Romania and GRECAT ISA Lille, France;

Abstract

Modelling the agricultural producers' decision using mathematical programming models has a long tradition in the agricultural economics. Several methodological developments were done in the past year, and Positive Mathematical Programming (PMP) takes form progressively. It is being applied for more than twenty years now, but recent developments point out several shortcomings. In this paper, there are first recalled the principles of calibrating farm's models using the maximum entropy estimator (ME). Then it is underlined the auto selection critique brought to PMP methodology. The available data from the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FDAN) are used in order to solve that shortcoming.

Key words: P.M.P; auto-selection; C.A.P; Romania

ON THE ECONOMIC SECTOR STRUCTURE OF THE WESTERN REGION

CLAUDIA ȘÎRBULESCU*, **LUMINIȚA PÎRVULESCU***, **MONICA OCNEAN***, **ELENA TONEA***

* Banat's University of Agriculture Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

Region West is considered a region in growth, with economic results superior to national ones. In the Region West, economic indices have known important evolutions. Thus, total Raw Domestic Product and Raw Domestic Product per capita increased from one year to another, correlated with the national trend, but at a quicker pace.

Key words: economical increasement, internal revenue, gross value added, economical development.

DURABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN “VALEA ALMĂJULUI”, CONCEPTS AND IDEAS

N. VERINDEANU*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara
– Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

Running after European Union and catching up with founder countries and with the members older than Romania is not a criterion or a purpose for us, I believe than an analysis of the direction EU is headed and of the resources we have as well as finding solutions to shorten our way in the direction European Union traces is far more important. There are resources, it depends on us and on how we can get organized.

Key words: rural development, structural funds, concepts, ideas

SOIL POLLUTION – A DECISIVE FACTOR OF THE DURABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL AREAS OF THE DISTRICT OF HUNEDOARA

MARIA ANDREI*, RAMONA DANIELA TIUZBAIAN, I. ANDREI***, I. N.
TIUZBAIAN******

* Tehnical College „Transilvania” , Deva , Romania

** Secondary School no. 7 Petrosani, Romania

*** Theoretical High School „Traian” Deva, Romania

**** University Petrosani, Romania

Abstract

Such a durable development preserves the soil, water, vegetal and animal genetic resources; it does not degrade environment and it is technologically and economically viable as well as socially

The significant decrease of the level of polluting powders, during the period 1995 – 2006, was due to the investments having important effects upon environment protection.

Key words: Soil, areas, economic growth, pollution.

AIR POLLUTION – A DETERMINING FACTOR OF THE DURABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL AREAS OF THE DISTRICT OF HUNEDOARA

RAMONA DANIELA TIUZBAIAN*, MARIA ANDREI,
I. ANDREI***, I. N. TIUZBAIAN******

* Secondary School no. 7 Petrosani, Romania

** Tehnical College „Transilvania” , Deva , Romania

*** Theoretical High School „Traian” Deva, Romania

**** University Petrosani, Romania

Abstract

Those economic systems exclusively oriented towards production are not durable as they unilaterally produce substances that do not belong to the environment; they do such a thing in a limited environment and do not evaluate in terms of costs the damage resulting from resources' exploitation, especially from the regenerating ones.

Out of this reason a durable economic system is more than necessary since resources exhaust and wastes considerably accumulate.

Meteorological data, their computer processing and simulation have shown that earth's air temperature is going to increase during a century with an average of 1-3 Celsius degrees; The phenomenon is known as the "green house effect" and influences both the earth and the living creatures.

Key words: air pollution, rural, areas, durable development, green house.

THE INFLUENCE OF WATER POLLUTION UPON THE DURABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL AREAS OF THE DISTRICT OF HUNEDOARA

I. ANDREI*, I.N. TIUZBAIAN, RAMONA DANIELA TIUZBAIAN***, MARIA ANDREI******

* Theoretical High School „Traian” Deva, Romania

** University Petrosani, Romania

*** Secondary School no. 7 Petrosani, Romania

**** Tehnical College „Transilvania” , Deva, Romania

Abstract

Durable development is approached through two geographical coordinates, regional and local, compared according to sources and types of impact. Taking into account the problems previously exhibited, we consider that a series of technologies or actions could be envisaged in order to prevent water pollution; these technologies and actions are the responsibility of countries, regions, and human dwelling places.

Key words: water pollution, durable development, rural areas.

IMPLEMENTATION OF PLANS WITHIN THE MANAGEMENT OF LAND USE AND BETTERMENT

I. N. TIUZBAIAN*, RAMONA DANIELA TIUZBAIAN, I. ANDREI***, MARIA ANDREI******

* University Petroani, Romania

** Secondary School no. 7 Petrosani, Romania

*** Theoretical High School „Traian” Deva, Romania

**** Tehnical College „Transilvania” , Deva, Romania

Abstract

It is known that plans, although very carefully drawn, have no value if they are not well put into practice. This work exhibits some problems regarding plans implementation within the management of the land use and betterment, on the basis of Great Britain's experience, the country having the most advanced territory planning system in the world.

Key words: Implementation, plans, management, lans use

THE ANALYSIS OF EMPLOYEMENT IN THE AGRICULTURAL AREA

MĂDĂLINA NICOLETA NEACȘU*, C. T. AVRĂMEȘCU*

* University of Pitesti, Romania

Abstract

The agriculture represents one of the main sectors of activity of the Romanian economy, taking into account the biological, dynamical and nevertheless the high-quality agriculture, due to its high developed potential.

Key words: agriculture, occupied population, evolution of population occupied in agricultural area

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES IN ROMANIA, BULGARIA AND POLAND

NICOLETA ISAC*, ELIZA ANTONIU*

* University Pitești, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania

Abstract

The Rural Development Programmes that the EU member states and regions prepared for the period 2007 – 2013 are currently under the official admission procedure by the European Commission. This paper provide an overview of the content of the programmes at the level of 3 countries: Romania, Bulgaria an Poland.

Key words: rural development, programmes, measures, axis, instruments

THE OCCUPIED POPULATION IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS: EVOLUTION AND PERSPECTIVES

NICOLETA ISAC*, ELIZA ANTONIU*

* University Pitești, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Romania

Abstract

The identified challenges for the future of rural employment are: the ageing of the farming population, the participation of young people and women in the rural economy, the enlargement of the European Union and the switch from product to producer support under the revised CAP (community agricultural policy).

Key words: population, demography, employment

AN ANALYSIS OF ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPLOITATIONS

CAMELIA MĂNESCU*, NICOLETA MATEOC-SÎRB*, ANA MARIANA DINCU*, N. VĂRAN*, C. MATIAȘ*, MONICA BĂJA**

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara – Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

** University Aurel Vlaicu – Arad, Romania

Abstract

Adjusting agricultural structures in Romania should rely on modernising agricultural exploitations to become competitive on domestic and international markets. The result of these changes is a positive one if we ensure a normal degree of alimentary self-sufficiency and if we obtain advantages from our

integration in the European Union. Financial results offered by the European Union and by the international financial bodies are a great advantage and they should be properly managed for the modernising of agricultural structures.

Key words: exploitations, agriculture, sustainable development

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR THE JIMBOLIA AREA

OANA MARIA MURG*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Management and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

The local development projects have in view the horizontal integration of the economic and social development plans on local, regional, national and European level but also the vertical integration on activity fields.

Key words: average production, crop, value, area.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF THE MAIN CROPS IN THE JIMBOLIA AREA

OANA MARIA MURG*, P. I. OTIMAN*, C. RUJESCU* ALEXANDRA-MIHAELA URBAN*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Management and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

This work analyses the evolution of the average production/ hectare at the main crops in the Jimbolia area. The agriculture represents the main branch as to the occupation of the inhabitants and represents 40.8% of the total of occupied population. Besides the superior fertility of the soil there were found solutions to apply a superior technology, with modern machines in order to obtain satisfactory productions with the crops under consideration.

Key words: average production, crop, value, area.

THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND THE EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL EXPLOITATIONS

C. G. MATIAȘ*, NICOLETA MATEOC-SÎRB*, CAMELIA MĂNESCU*, N. VĂRAN*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara – Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

The Common Agricultural Policy functions based on the common ruling of production, prices and external trading. The rules refer to grains, pork and beef, milk and dairy produces, eggs and poultry, vegetables and fruits, vegetal oils, sugar, tobacco, hops, flax and hemp, and since 1980 also mutton.

The principles that the Common Agricultural Policy is based on are: the progressive freeing of agricultural products circulation at unique prices, compensation of exporting losses by restitution taxes, the preference for community products by taxes, protecting the European farmers from external

competition, financing the common ruling by the European Fund for Agricultural Orientation and Guarantee (EFAOG).

Key words: agricultural exploitations, area, evolution

PROGRAMMES OF CALCULATION THE NEED OF MILK AND THE NEED OF WATER

IOANA DELIA MOISESCU*, LIGIA PREDA*, A. G. FIRU-NEGOESCU*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara, Romania

Abstract

The milk is an essential product with high food value owing to the content in protids, lipids, lactose, mineral salts, vitamins. The water is an important liquid. The present work presents the milk and the water and calculate, through 4 programmes the need of milk and water for a certain population.

Key words: milk, water, need

WRITINGS ABOUT AGRICULTURE AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEASANT AND OF THE VILLAGE IN THE CARPATO-DANUBIANO-PONTIC AREA

IOANA DELIA MOISESCU*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara, Romania

Abstract

The writings about agriculture are a few old, even of Roman Empire time and many new ones. In the carpato-danubiano-pontic area the peasant respected and respects the land and its work, doing part from a lasting people with love of the place where rise him the cattle, where he cultivates the land and where it grows him the vineyard. The beautiful call is "Love the peasant and try to help him!"

Key words: writings, agriculture, peasant

EVOLUTION OF AVERAGE CEREALS PRODUCTION IN SÂNNICOLAU MARE AREA

CARMEN DUMITRESCU*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Management and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

Sânnicolau Mare area is a agricultural area in which the cereals are predominant. This paper realises a study on vegetal production and capacity production in the main agricultural crops in Sânnicolau Mare area.

Key words: cereal production, average production, capacity, Sânnicolau Mare

POLITICAL ASPECTS REGARDING AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION IN ROMANIA

M. R. LUNGU*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara, Romania

Abstract

The agrarian reforms of 1945 were inspired from the Decree about land elaborated by the Bolsheviks in 1917. The agricultural collectivization phenomenon was treated as a fundamental component in the rise of communism. About 80,000 peasants were arrested in the name of the fight against the rich, and out of them about 30,000 were prosecuted in public trials.

Key words: Romania, communism, collectivization, agrarian reform, political aspects

MILK QUOTA – PRESENT AND PERSPECTIVES

TABITA CORNELIA ADAMOV* T. IANCU*, ELENA PEȚ*

* Banat's University of agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine – Timisoara, Romania

Abstract

The usage of milk quota is a tool of the European Union used in the milk and dairy sector. The introduction of the milk quotas system in 1984 influenced very much this sector, continuing to have an important impact on the structure of the milk cows' exploitation. The measure concerning the introduction of the milk quotas was established to avoid overproduction.

Key word: milk, milk quotas, production, consumption

ASPECTS CONCERNING THE HUMAN RESOURCES OF THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE AFTER 1989

ADAMOV TABITA CORNELIA*, T. IANCU*, ANDREA NAGY*

* Banat's University of agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine – Timisoara,

Abstract

In the transition period one of the main characteristics of the Romanian agriculture was represented by the chronic lack of capital. This determined the increase of inefficiency in allocating the resources with consequences on the increase and competitiveness of the Romanian farmers and of the entire agricultural sector. The Romanian agriculture is subsistence agriculture, its structural problems are difficult to solve. The human resources market from this sector is defined by a high percentage of the farmers' in the total occupied population and also the great number of old farmers; by an excessive dependence on the agricultural activity of the population from the rural environment, a low educational level and a pronounced decline of the population real incomes.

Key words: human resources, agriculture, rural area

STUDIES REGARDING THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF OSICA DE SUS

ANA MARIANA DINCU*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara
– Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

The rural development has to contain all the activities that follow the improvement of the life quality for the village inhabitants and the preservation of the natural and cultural scenery, which assures the durable development of the rural areas in conformity with the area specificity. In this context the rural development implies two important activities: local development that follows the development of a settlement and its surroundings and territorially development that contains the big infrastructure investments in regional plan.

Key words: rural development, commune, populations

THE RURAL TOURISM AND AGROTOURISM DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES

ANA MARIANA DINCU* , L. SÂMBOTIN*, A. GĂVRUȚA*, ALINA BIROVESCU*, CAMELIA MĂNESCU*, LIA MICULA*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara
– Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

A chance for the development of the rural environment is organized extension of the rural tourism and agro tourism, which represents the most efficient way of superior capitalization of the human and material resources. The agro tourism represents the starting point for a superior economical development of the human and material resources. Rural areas inhabitants are encouraged to realize some natural, historic, cultural, ethnographic patrimony capitalization activities, which are tourist attraction centers in the region.

Key words: agrotourism, rural tourism, agricultural exploitations, tourists

PERSPECTIVES OF AGROTOURISM IN BANAT'S MOUNTAINS

N. VERINDEANU*, C. BERAR*

* Banat's University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Timișoara
– Faculty of Agricultural Management, Romania

Abstract

The territorial context created by globalization and European construction imposes that all regions should enhance the competitiveness potential with two fundamental components coherence and comparative advantages. The pertinent approaching level for these components is represented by intra-regional level that refers to problems of territorial organization, planning and development strategies. The importance of tourism has been acknowledged beginning with the second half of the XX-th century having social and economical impact thus being designated as central element of these strategies. Often, it has been considered as a universal panacea, and must be positioned in a large equation of tourism system.

Key words: tourism, mountain, resources