

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. FROM FORMAL TO INFORMAL IN THE VEGETABLE CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP | |
| Cornelia ALBOIU, Răzvan ŞTIRBU..... | 7 |
| 2.STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS – AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH | |
| Răzvan-Lucian ANDRONIC, Anca ANDRONIC | 11 |
| 3.RURAL DEVELOPMENT – THE “ BOTTOM UP” APPROACH : LEADER + | |
| Răzvan-Lucian ANDRONIC, Anca ANDRONIC | 15 |
| 4.THE WINE MARKET IN ROMANIA AND AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL | |
| Iulian BADI..... | 19 |
| 5.THE TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN VITICULTURE | |
| Iulian BADI..... | 23 |
| 6.THE DIVERSIFICATION OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN HOUSEHOLD FAMILY IN RURAL AREAS | |
| ADINA GABRIELA BĂDULESCU | 27 |
| 7.MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE MARKETING OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN RURAL AREAS | |
| Adina Gabriela BĂDULESCU , Gabriel ȚĂNȚARCU..... | 29 |
| 8.ANALYSIS OF THE SUBVENTION SYSTEM IN THE AGRICULTURE FIELD OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | |
| Grigore BALTAG..... | 31 |
| 9.STRATEGIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER TOURISM SATU MARE COUNTY | |
| Ovidiu BODEA..... | 35 |
| 10.SPECIFIC PROCESS OF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY SATU MARE | |
| Ovidiu BODEA..... | 41 |
| 11.CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF INTEGRATED APIARIAN CONSULTANCY | |
| Dan BODESCU, Gavril ŞTEFAN, Maria MĂGDICI, Codrin PAVELIUC OLARIU..... | 47 |
| 12.THE OUTSOURCING OR INTERNALISATION OF ACTIVITIES IN APIARIES IN ROMANIA | |
| Dan BODESCU, Gavril ŞTEFAN, Maria MĂGDICI, Codrin PAVELIUC OLARIU..... | 53 |
| 13.THE IMPORTANCE OF RURAL ENVIROMENT AND AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMICAL-SOCIAL CONTEXT OF ROMANIA | |
| Ioan BORDEAN, Alin-Constantin FILIP, Valentin CURTEANU, Gabriela PADURE..... | 59 |
| 14.THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE RURAL TOURISM AND ITS CAPITALIZATION WITHIN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT | |
| Ioan BORDEAN, Alin-Constantin FILIP, Valentin CURTEANU, Gabriela PADURE..... | 64 |
| 15.LIMITATIONS AND POSSIBILITIES OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA | |
| Branko KATIĆ, Drago CVIJANOVIĆ, Vesna PARAUŠIĆ..... | 71 |
| 16.AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA | |
| Constantin Octavian BURGHELEA..... | 81 |
| 17.NEWS AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM, AGROTURISM AND ECOTOURISM IN THE COUNTY OF ARGES, ROMANIA | |
| Vergina CHIRIȚESCU, Sia SĂRARU, Mihai CHIRIȚESCU, Liana Angela NICULAIE, | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Georgel PROFEANU – SANDU..... | 87 |
| 18.THE MACROREGIONAL EVOLUTION OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURES Lorena CHIȚEA , Mihai CHIȚEA , Ion DONA, Violeta FLORIAN, Elena TOMA, Monica TUDOR, Elisabeta ROȘU, Mărioara RUSU..... | 93 |
| 19.FIELD ANALYSIS REGARDING THE EMPLOYMENT NEEDS IN THE RURAL AREA, IN A MACROREGIONAL PROFILE Lorena CHIȚEA , Mihai CHIȚEA , Ion DONA, Violeta FLORIAN, Elena TOMA, Monica TUDOR, Elisabeta ROȘU, Mărioara RUSU..... | 99 |
| 20.APPLYING THE EFFICIENCY PRINCIPLES IN THE FINANCIAL, HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OARZ BISTRIȚA-NĂȘĂUD Ștefan CÂRCU, Emiluț GĂINĂ, Gheorghe MUREȘAN..... | 107 |
| 21.THE IMPORTANCE OF ANIMAL BREEDING AND AMELIORATION IN THE BISTRIȚA-NĂȘĂUD COUNTY Ștefan CÂRCU, Gheorghe MUREȘAN, Emiluț GĂINĂ..... | 111 |
| 22.FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN ROMANIAN UNIVERSITIES. A NEW PERSPECTIVE Cristiana Ileana COSCONEL..... | 115 |
| 23.STIMULATION OF CROSS BORDER COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE LOCALITIES SREBĂRNA –BULGARIA AND CIOCĂNEȘTI – ROMANIA, IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT Daniela CRETU, Radu Andrei IOVA, Mariana NĂSTASE, Georgiana CRUDU..... | 119 |
| 24.ROMANIAN VILLAGE, INSUFFICIENTLY USED TOURIST PRODUCT-CASE STUDY- CALARASI COUNTY Daniela CRETU, Radu Andrei IOVA, Dumitra CONSTANTIN, Elena LASCAR..... | 125 |
| 25.TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC PREMISES FOR BIOMASS PRODUCTION , FAST GROWING PLANTATIONS OF HYBRID POPLARS Mihai-Liviu DAIA, Bogdan POPA, Mihai FILAT..... | 131 |
| 26.PROGRESSES IN DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCER GROUPS AND PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS IN ROMANIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTOR Stefan DRĂGAN..... | 135 |
| 27.RISK COMMUNICATION AND FOOD SAFETY ISSUES Vili DRAGOMIR..... | 139 |
| 28.THE FLEXIBLE APPROACH OF THE SECOND PILLAR OF CAP TO MAXIMIZE ADVANTAGES FOR EU FARMERS: ROMANIAN CASE Gina FINTINERU, Ion DONA, Alexandru FINTINERU..... | 143 |
| 29.PROJECTIVE STUDY ON THE SETTING UP OF A MODERN DUAL PURPOSES CATTLE’S EXPLOITATION BY MODERNIZING A DAIRY COW’S CLASSIC STABLE Gina FINTINERU, Livia VIDU, Cristiana COSCONEL, Eugenia ALECU, Iulian ALECU..... | 147 |
| 30.THE OBJECTIVES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANAGERIAL ACTIVITY IN OARZ - BISTRIȚA-NĂȘĂUD COUNTY Emiluț GĂINĂ, Ștefan CÂRCU , Gheorghe MUREȘAN..... | 153 |
| 31.AGRITOURISM AND RURAL TOURISM IN ITALY Paolo GAJO..... | 157 |
| 32.LEADER AXIS ENGIN FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION Mihai GIDEA, Maria MATEFY..... | 159 |
| 33.RURAL DEVELOPMENT – CASE STUDY CĂLĂȚELE AREA, DISTRICT OF CLUJ Claudia GIURGIU, Sabina FUNAR..... | 165 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 34.RESEARCH ON ISSUES MORPHOLOGICAL, HYDROGEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHICAL SPATIAL PLANNING OF FAGARAS MOUNTAINS - ACCUMULATION AREA VIDRARU | |
| Adelaida Cristina HONTUȘ..... | 171 |
| 35.RESEARCH ON ANALYSIS AND PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN THE RURAL NON-FARM IN PROFILE MACRO-REGION 1 | |
| Adelaida Cristina HONTUȘ..... | 177 |
| 36.PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIAN ORGANIC BEEKEEPING | |
| Marioara ILEA, Cristina Bianca POCOL..... | 183 |
| 37.RURAL FAMILY COMMUNISM | |
| Adina Magdalena IORGA..... | 187 |
| 38.FAMILY IN THE TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN VILLAGE | |
| Adina Magdalena IORGA..... | 189 |
| 39.INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS E FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL AREA - CASE STUDY, CĂLĂRAȘI COUNTY | |
| Radu Andrei IOVA, Dumitra CONSTANTIN, Daniela CRETU, Elena LASCĂR, Mariana NĂSTASE..... | 191 |
| 40.IMPORTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES IN THE RURAL SPACE - CASE STUDY, CĂLĂRAȘI COUNTY- | |
| Radu Andrei IOVA, Daniela CRETU, Mariana NĂSTASE, Dumitra CONSTANTIN..... | 197 |
| 41.HACCP'S ORIGIN AND JUSTIFICATION | |
| Teodor Ion ISBĂȘESCU..... | 201 |
| 42.RISK MANAGEMENT AND FOOD SAFETY ISSUES | |
| Teodor Ion ISBĂȘESCU , Vili DRAGOMIR..... | 203 |
| 43.COLLECTION OF WILD PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES AS A FACTOR OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDY OF REPUBLIC OF SERBIA | |
| Marko JELOČNIK, Lana IVANOVIĆ, Bojana BEKIĆ..... | 209 |
| 44.RESTORATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN FOREST FRAGMENTS IN AGRICULTURE LANDSCAPE OF VÁH RIVER ALLUVIUM | |
| Marián KOTRLA , Martin PRČÍK | 215 |
| 45.THE MICROREGIONAL PROGRAMME IN HARGHITA COUNTY, IN BEHALF OF LEADER | |
| Maria MATEFY, Csaba KOSZTA, Mihai GÎDEA..... | 219 |
| 46.RURAL AREA NATURAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS (TIMIȘ COUNTY) | |
| Nicoleta MATEOC-SÎRB, Teodor MATEOC, Camelia MĂNESCU, Iosif Ionel TOMA, Gheorghe Csaba TOTH..... | 225 |
| 47.IDENTIFYING NATURAL TOURISM RESOURCES IN THE CARAȘ-SEVERIN COUNTY | |
| Nicoleta MATEOC-SÎRB, Camelia MĂNESCU, Teodor MATEOC, Marin CHETRINESCU, Diana BLAGA..... | 231 |
| 48.MILKING COWS BREEDING – A PRIORITIZED ACTIVITY FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | |
| Virgiliu MOREI, Alexandru STRATAN, Andrei ZBANCA..... | 237 |
| 49.RURAL DIVERSIFICATION | |
| Diana NECULA, Raluca NECULA..... | 243 |
| 50.THE IMPORTANCE OF AN APROPIATE NAME CHOOSING FOR INTERNET ADVERTISING FOR AGROTURISTICS PRODUCTS | |
| Victor OLTEANU..... | 247 |
| 51.RURAL TOURISM IN OŠČADNICA VILLAGE WITH THE EXAMPLE OF TOURISM FACILITY – COTTAGES IN KYSUCE REGION OF SLOVAKIA | |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Pavol OTEPKA , Kristína KUČÁKOVÁ | 249 |
| 52.REALIZATION OF TRADITIONAL SHEEPHERDING IN AGRITOURISM AND RURAL TOURISM IN CENTRAL SLOVAKIA | |
| Pavol OTEPKA, Ján NEMEŠ..... | 255 |
| 53.EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINE STOCK IN REGION OF SUD VEST ROMANIA | |
| Radu Lucian PÂNZARU , Dragoş Mihai MEDELETE | 261 |
| 54.SUSTAINABILITY IN THE ROMANIAN BEEKEEPING CHAIN: DIAGNOSIS AND PROSPECTS | |
| Cristina Bianca POCOL, Marioara ILEA | 265 |
| 55.STRATEGIES AND NECESSARY ACTIONS FOR FAVORABLE CREATION OF AN INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | |
| Daniela POPA, Elena Timofti..... | 269 |
| 56.INVESTMENTS – A STEP TO MODERNIZATION THE MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC | |
| Daniela POPA, GOLBAN Artur..... | 273 |
| 57.THE ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES' LEGISLATION PROVISIONS REGARDING RURAL TOURISM | |
| Liliana POPESCU , Romeo Cătălin CREȚU | 277 |
| 58.THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATIONAL SYSTEM ON THE QUALITY OF THE LABOUR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | |
| Veronica PRISACARU..... | 281 |
| 59.QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE INDICES OF THE HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FROM THE AGRARIAN SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | |
| Veronica PRISACARU , Aurelia LITVIN..... | 285 |
| 60.THE USE OF STOCHASTIC FRONTIER ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS CONSOLIDATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | |
| Anatol RACUL, Dragoş CIMPOIEŞ | 289 |
| 61.PRODUCTION PROFILES AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF ROMANIAN FARMS BY SAMPLE-BASED ASSESSMENTS OF LAND UTILISATION | |
| Mirela RUSALI..... | 293 |
| 62.ANALYSIS SERVICE ACTIVITIES OF THE FARM IN ARGES COUNTY, ROMANIA | |
| Sia SARARU, Vergina CHIRITESCU, , Mihai CHIRITESCU..... | 297 |
| 63.COMPARISON BETWEEN SYRIAN AND ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE (PRELIMINARY RESULTS) | |
| Akram SHHAIDEH..... | 303 |
| 64.SYRIAN STEPPE POLICIES IMPACT ON (AL-BADIAH) NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABILTIY | |
| Akram SHHAIDEH..... | 307 |
| 65.THE PROFILE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COUNSELORS IN TELEORMAN COUNTY | |
| Paula STOICEA, Elena STOIAN , Mariana BURCEA..... | 313 |
| 66.THE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AS COMPONENT PART OF THE SOCIAL-ECONOMICAL STATE POLICY | |
| Elena TIMOFTI, Liliana CIMPOIEŞ, Cristina TIMOFTI..... | 317 |
| 67.ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE INTENSIFICATION OF USING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE AGRARIAN ENTERPRISES OF REPUBLIC MOLDOVA | |
| Elena TIMOFTI, Diana MEMEȚ, Liliana CIMPOIEŞ, Cristina TIMOFTI..... | 321 |
| 68.THE METHOD OF RATING APPLICATION IN THE COMPLEX STUDY OF INTEGRAL ESTIMATION OF ECONOMICAL EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION IN COMPETITIONAL ECONOMY CONDITIONS | |
| Ghenadie TIMOFTI , Elena TIMOFTI , Daniela POPA, Cristina TIMOFTI, Diana MEMEȚ..... | 325 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| 69.PRIORITY DIRECTIONS AND THE FIELDS FROM AGRICULTURE OF REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA SUBJECT TO SUBSIDY POLICY | |
| Ghenadie TIMOFTI, Elena TIMOFTI, Iuliana CIMPOIES, Diana NEMET..... | 329 |
| 70.FARM EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS IN ROMANIA USING FADN METHODOLOGY | |
| Elena TOMA | 333 |
| 71.GUIDELINE OF THE ROMANIAN VILLAGE TOWARDS TOURISM | |
| Cornelia Elena TUREAC, Ioan BORDEAN, Anca Gabriela TURTUREANU, Gabriela PADURE..... | 337 |
| 72.AGRICULTURAL POLICIES CURENTLY RUN BY ROMANIA IN THIS CRISIS CONDITIONS | |
| Anca Gabriela TURTUREANU , Valentin CURTEANU, Alin-Constantin FILIP, Cornelia Elena TUREAC..... | 343 |
| 73.THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SMEs IN RURAL AREAS | |
| Anca Gabriela TURTUREANU , Valentin CURTEANU, Alin-Constantin FILIP, Cornelia Elena TUREAC..... | 349 |
| 74.BREEDING SWINE FOR MEAT – MAIN DIRECTION OF RE-LAUNCHING OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | |
| Andrei ZBANCA, Virgiliu MOREI, Alexandru STRATAN..... | 353 |

FROM FORMAL TO INFORMAL IN THE VEGETABLE CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP

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Key words : *contractual relationship, vegetable production*

Abstract

The integration into the world trade and particularly along the chain of products with high value added, such as the vegetables chain, is considered as a promoter of growth and poverty alleviation (Aksoy and Beghin, 2005), even though this topic is subject to controversy. Romania's production of vegetables is quite fragmented, mostly coming from the individual household farms (90%) and only 10% from the commercial farms. In this context, the objective of the paper is to reveal the role of contractual relations along the vegetables chain, as the high level of requirements imposed to small producers has been most often seen as a barrier to commercialization. At the same time, the role and contract negotiating power by the individual producers is very low in relation with all the commercial partners in the chain. The paper attempts to make an analysis of the contractual relations along the vegetables chain on the basis of case studies conducted in the vegetables basins from the south-eastern part of Romania. The main conclusions signal out the large number of informal contracts along the chain as well as the high degree of non-respecting the formal contracts.

STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS – AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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Key words : *strategy, sustainable development, community*

Abstract

This article presents the authors' experience in developing local development strategies of three rural communities in Brasov County. The development premises of this type of documents in Romania (in the context of accessing European funds), the activities undertaken in order to achieve these particular strategies and the common elements of strategic planning concerning these documents are here presented, as well. The interdisciplinary team and some working groups for development, whose contribution was essential in determining the development vision, the objectives and action plans currently pursued, had to make an effort in order to accomplish the aforementioned strategies. The accomplishment of the development strategies at the community level has proved to be an useful step, promoting both the access to grants and the "bottom up" appropriate establishment of a sustainable development coordinates of each community.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT – THE “ BOTTOM UP” APPROACH : LEADER +

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Key words : *strategy, sustainable development, community*

Abstract

This article presents the main issues involved in the implementantion of LEADER+ Program, as part of The National Program of Rural Development (NRPD). Here are presented issues related to the program development and history, its characteristics and advantages and the particularities of its development in Romania, as well. The current development stage of the program, which involves the constitution of Local Action Groups with legal personality and their strategies preparation for the development of rural areas is also exemplified. The importance of LEADER + is given by the fact that it requires a different approach of rural development than other parts of NPRD, the one based upon the operation of some public-private partnerships at the level of certain rural territories with common features. In addition, after accomplishing the accreditation process of the LAG, the direct funding of projects that meet the development strategies, becomes possible.

THE WINE MARKET IN ROMANIA AND AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

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Key words: *wine, demands, supply, international trade, evolution, Romania*

Abstract

The research has sought to determine the Romanian viticulture position relative to the viticulture at an international level. Thus, it was done to determine the volume and evolution of the demand and offer of wine and, also, of the international wine trade. In the 2000 – 2007 period, the wine demand was of 4785, 4 thousands hl, the offer of 5251, 2 thousands hl. The imports had a volume of 150, 0 thousands hl and the exports 325, 4 thousands hl.

THE TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN VITICULTURE

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Key words: *viticulture, economic diagnosis*

Abstract

The diagnostic analysis realized in this paper has as a purpose the establishment of informational benchmarks regarding the internal and external situation in which the economic actors from the viticulture domain evolve. The way through which this purpose can be reached are based on the establishment of the economic environment conditions and the primary data obtained by the company. So, it has been proved that the analyzed company has a great economic potential, but reduced flexibility and is subjected to economic risks.

THE DIVERSIFICATION OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES IN HOUSEHOLD FAMILY IN RURAL AREAS

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***Key words:** non-agricultural activities, rural areas, family farms, distribution, promotion*

Abstract

*In addition to agriculture, which is the main economic activity, in rural areas we find a number of non-agricultural activities. They are held in a few small and medium enterprises.
Despite the increasing trend of private entrepreneurs in rural areas, the number of non-agricultural activities is still low. The extension of the SMEs activities meets a number of obstacles related to: the supply of resources, the work itself, problems faced by entrepreneurs.
The analysis of non-agricultural activities on the rural markets from the study made it possible to identify a typology of their three areas of relief. This type of analysis allowed the four components of marketing mix's, namely: non-agricultural product, price, distribution, promotion.*

MEASURES FOR IMPROVING THE MARKETING OF THE NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS IN RURAL AREAS

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Key words: non-agricultural products, marketing, non-agricultural activities, rural households, the market

Abstract

Marketing failures on the market access of many participants in rural areas highlight the importance of diversification of the activities in Romanian households. The development of non-agricultural activities and hence of services to rural areas is closely connected to the activity of family households practicing agriculture and rural development of small and medium enterprises. Thus, householders carry several types of activities in addition to those identified in the territory. To implement these different types of non-agricultural activities, in the rural households should be adopted a series of measures and developed solutions for the entire rural economy.

ANALYSIS OF THE SUBVENTION SYSTEM IN THE AGRICULTURE FIELD OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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***Key words:** Land, land market, perspectives, peasant farms*

Abstract

One of public policy to promote of agriculture it's represent through subvention system. In dependence of politic factors and macroeconomics results the size of subventions depends from one period to other. More of them the subvention mechanism in agriculture is enough diversify in different periods and in methodological aspects, which often create for producers a illusion than a reward. The foal of this study is to analyze the importance of subventions for agriculture producers, to research the function of methodology and to identify the proposals and recommendations from the researches.

SPECIFIC PROCESS OF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY SATU MARE

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***Keywords:** sustainable rural development, local strategies, micro-regional strategies, regional strategy, cross-border strategies*

Summary

Sustainable rural development process involves a series of strategic planning processes within some areas or territorial area of implementation, adapting elements whose viability of political advertising at point of specific characteristics. With the object-subject rural tourism of Satu-Mare in terms of rural development, these processes have provided specific element in the evolution of matching the objectives of ONG s type telecentre , of their assistance in Hungary and in the current strategic planning phase in the cross-border regional plans and programs of international bilateral. In nature absence of institutional strategies at the local programmatic elements of these NGOs were able to substitute strategic development needs.

STRATEGIES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF BORDER TOURISM SATU MARE COUNTY

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Key words: *strategy, cross-border tourism, regional tourism, rural tourism*

Summary

Sustainable rural development processes in the Satu Mare, are positive conditioned recovery efficiency potential tourism area which during the 2007-2013 strategic planning must ensure its efficient and sustainable building structural component that ensures the foundation of infrastructure and management necessary to achieve medium and long term objectives. Beyond the parameters of absorption of the European Community structural funds, is determined areas in the regional integration ensuring dynamic cooperative relations, and in view of achieving performance criteria and competitiveness of Europe, is shaping concern for adopting joint efforts to promote and representation .According to the laws based development initiatives and promote vertical, they will have the foundation elements of strategy projects and local, zonal and Euro-regional.

CONCEPTUAL MODEL OF INTEGRATED APIARIAN CONSULTANCY

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Key words: *integrated apiarian consultancy, conceptual model*

Abstract

The socio-economic field researches have indicated the necessity of realizing an integrated consultancy service for beekeepers that will supply technical-economic solutions with a practical character for ensuring the lucrative ness and viability of the apiaries. Consequently, an integrated apiarian consultancy model has been built holding the following features: it realizes the diagnosis of the meliferous resources and supplies solutions for its optimal administration; it realizes the technical-economic of the apiarian exploitation adapted according to its objectives and identifies its optimal administration measures; it manages the local pollination services market; it realizes viable investment projects and ensures the management of their implementation; it elaborates aggregated indicators as efficient instruments of analysis and utilizes and informatics application of apiarian management used for realizing the specific objectives of the apiaries; it integrates the technical, economic and juridical consultancy service.

THE OUTSOURCING OR INTERNALISATION OF ACTIVITIES IN APIARIES IN ROMANIA

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Key words: *internalization, outsourcing, beekeeping*

Abstract

The research presented has been the result of the necessity of the growing performances of apiaries in Romania on the basis of increasing the level of fructification of the used resources. The most important activities that may be subject to the outsourcing process are: honey extraction, transport, the primary processing of apiarian products, packaging, bottling and labeling, marketing of bee products, financial-accounting records, the analysis the technical-economic projection, juridical assistance, promotion of apiarian products and services. The fructification of the mobility of certain activities in apiaries can be achieved by the following steps: the quantification of the level of usage of the available resources in the exploitation, the identification of alternatives to their own activities and the comparison of costs of alternatives with those of their own activities.

THE IMPORTANCE OF RURAL ENVIROMENT AND AGRICULTURE IN THE ECONOMICAL-SOCIAL CONTEXT OF ROMANIA

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Key words: *rural environment, agriculture, European funds, agricultural development*

Abstract

The importance of the rural environment in Romania and the economic difficulties that the country is facing, is required the development of a competitive agriculture and integrated in its natural, economical and social environment, taking into account that last year the agricultural sector was the one that raise GDP by 1% in the third quarter, in the context of actual crisis, in which the rest of the sectors have decreased, the only sector which grew by 2,5 percentage compared to 2008 was the agriculture. The research follows the highlighting the importance of the rural environment and of the agriculture, and their funding opportunities in the economic-social context, through the program APIA based on the Directorate State AID and Subsidies, through Structural Funds and European Funds as PNDR..As method we used the result and the questionnaires used in previous years on the agricultural side and rural environment from the programs and structural funds used for rural environment development as well as and of the competitiveness and the development of the agricultural sector. The results want to highlight the importance of rural development and agricultural sector in the current economic context through the funds offered by Europe and Romania.

THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE RURAL TOURISM AND ITS CAPITALIZATION WITHIN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Key words: *rural tourism, rural environment, capitalization, European funding*

Abstract

Many specialists in the rural tourism identified Romania as a country with the largest potential in Europe in what concerns the development of the rural tourism as a important source of income for both investors and for the contry's budget. The rural tourism is aimed at rising living standards in the rural regions, helping to preseserve the inhereted culture and in the same time to reduce the pehnomenon of migration. The purpose of he paper is to analyze the implications of rural tourism in the rural development. The reasearch follows the following objectives: determining the degree of importance, possibility of funding and determining the interpersonal relationships between different social environements withtin the rural tourism. The tourism facilitates a formal contact of the peopel from different environments, and the ideas and actions, directed twoard superior capitalization of the local resources, inherent occur. The results are the identification of rural tourism within the rural environment through various crtieria of capitalization and potential significant developments of this environemnt through European funding.

LIMITATIONS AND POSSIBILITIES OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN MOUNTAINOUS AREAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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Key words: *mountainous area, livestock production, climatic changes, regional development, organic livestock production*

Abstract

The territory of the Republic of Serbia consists of areas with various natural characteristics, significant for agricultural production. The mountainous areas differ significantly from lowland and hilly regions. The conditions for their development are less favourable. In mountainous areas we include those on altitude of above 800 m and which terrains are with inclination of 18 degrees. Major territory or total territory with such terrains in the Republic of Serbia, without KM, have 17 municipalities, in west, south and south-east part. There are no such areas in AP Vojvodina. These municipalities are characterized by lower level of development than the average one, under-average areas of arable agricultural land and above-average areas under meadows and pastures. Opposite to benefits expressed in meadows and pastures, there are fewer cattle in them, than it is average for the republic. Here is more intensive decrease of inhabitants' number and characteristic for the most of local authorities units in the country, unfavourable age structure and lower educational level. According to current regulations, all these municipalities rank among marginal areas, which have certain benefits in using incentive assets meant for agriculture and rural development. These areas require even better concern within the policy of regional and rural development, as well as agriculture development, along with application of multifunctional model. Taking into consideration natural conditions and level of natural environment preservation, in following period should pay more attention to livestock breeding development by application of organic production method. This production has a perspective, because it is more valuable in health and nutritive sense than the conventional production, it is in harmony with the requirements of the environment preservation and slowing down the unfavourable process of climatic changes, afterwards increases demand and achieves higher prices. In the paper are given basic characteristics of mountainous area of the Republic of Serbia's central part, points out to movement of livestock production in this region, in short presents the solutions from the regulatory rules on regional development, points out to negative consequences of climatic changes to agricultural production, gives directions to organic production development in these areas.

AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA

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***Keywords:** agricultural economics, positive development, strategy development, economic efficiency, economic determinants.*

Abstract

Understanding economic agriculture is an important factor in defining development strategy of any country. With economic crisis, relations between different determinants of growth are extremely important. The ultimate aim of agricultural and food economy of Romania is not to be incorporated into the European common market, but to customize, notes and even boost as a deciding factor in determining future directions of economic and social development of all Union. Development opportunities must exceed the impediments of current global crisis. Current situation of Romanian agriculture is nothing but a test of maturity, a trial whose result will materialize positively only in terms of efficient use of Member States' experiences and opportunities realized.

NEWS AND PERSPECTIVES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM, AGROTOURISM AND ECOTOURISM IN THE COUNTY OF ARGEȘ, ROMANIA

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Key words: *rural tourism, agrotourism, ecotourism, rural development, Romania*

Abstract

This scientific paper aims to present briefly the present situation and prospects of the development of rural area of Argeș county through rural tourism, agrotourism and ecotourism. In the same time this paper brings a short contribution to all studies regarding the history and the prospective of the romanian development of tourism and agrotourism domain. Working methods used to achieve this scientific paper were composed of: direct on-site observation, field documentation, analysis of statistical data and consultation with specialised bibliography. Within nowadays modern society conditions, we must focus on countryside environment, respectively on its economical and social development according to rural patrimony and the environment protection. For sure, the development of touristic and agritouristic units within Romanian countryside will trigger positive consequences on economical and social aspects.

FIELD ANALYSIS REGARDING THE EMPLOYMENT NEEDS IN THE RURAL AREA, IN A MACROREGIONAL PROFILE

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Key words: *employment needs, rural area, macroregional profile*

Abstract

The present paper represents an abstract of the analysis regarding the employment needs in the rural area, in a macroregional profile, performed following field studies developed within the POSDRU 13/5.2/S/11 no. 3930 study – “The labour market development through the promotion of non-agricultural occupations in the rural area”. The analysis pursued the identification of the professional qualification/re-qualification of four target groups: people employed in the subsistence agriculture, rural women, young unemployed people and rural managers, from the development regions of North-West (Macroregion 1), North-East (Macroregion 2), South (Macroregion 3) and South-West (Macroregion 4).

THE MACROREGIONAL EVOLUTION OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURES

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Key words: *labour market, employment structure, employment level, demand for labour*

Abstract

The study identifies the causality relations between the rural labour market characteristics and those specific to employment structures: the more the non-agricultural employment level in the rural area increases, the more the human values specific to a rural area are used and the more flexible and inclusive the labour market is. Another category of relationships refers to: the employment structures' modernity level and the diversity and range of opportunities for the economic diversification of the rural space and to the impact of unemployment on the employment model. The structural characteristics analysis showed that the pressure put by unemployment leads to accelerating the implementation of measures to stimulate the creation of jobs and/or to adapt the supply of labour to the volume and structure of the qualifications required on the regional market. The consequence is an ample process of rural employment reorganisation materialised differently according to the macroregional economic-social conditions.

APPLYING THE EFFICIENCY PRINCIPLES IN THE FINANCIAL, HUMAN AND MATERIAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OARZ BISTRIȚA-NĂSĂUD

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Key words: financial resources management, animal breeding management

Abstract

The paper presents the improvement of the managerial activity within the framework of an animal selection and amelioration unit in Bistrița-Năsăud county. The drawing up of certain present-day strategies and material expenses assessment is aimed at improving the managerial activity, in compliance with the EU requirements.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ANIMAL BREEDING AND AMELIORATION IN THE BISTRIȚA-NĂSĂUD COUNTY

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Key words: *animal breeding and improvement, services.*

Abstract

The paper presents animal breeding in Bistrița-Năsăud county. Due to the favourable natural conditions and to tradition, animal breeding ranks among the top activities within the county.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING IN ROMANIAN UNIVERSITIES. A NEW PERSPECTIVE

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Key words : *Foreign language teaching, specialized language, cognition, skills*

Abstract

The teaching of foreign specialized language in universities has to respond to the continuous change in the students' profile, on one hand, and on the changes in demand on the work force. At the same time, due to the learning experience students bring in the foreign language class, the language teacher has to identify the learning styles preferred by his students and to adapt the classroom activities to match those styles. In order to do this, the teacher has to identify them, along with the needs that are obvious for a certain profession. The foreign language teaching should take into account the new findings of research in cognition, memory and learning generally, and language courses have to be scheduled so as to ensure the necessary amount of practice in each of the four main language skills: reading, writing, listening and speaking, allowing sufficient time and opportunities for each to be exploited extensively.

STIMULATION OF CROSS BORDER COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE LOCALITIES SREBĂRNA –BULGARIA AND CIOCĂNEȘTI – ROMANIA, IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Key words: sociological study, monograph, cross border collaboration, development needs, rural communities.

Abstract

The aim of the sociological study is to highlight the mutual representations and perceptions of the Romanian and Bulgarian communities, of the level of sympathy and availabilities to collaborate in the new European context, for sustainable rural development. The obtained results allow to find the ways of action and the points of common interest that can constitute the base of the collaboration intensification and a closer approach between the two communities. A number of 38 respondents were questioned belonging to the Bulgarian community (Srebărna and Vetrina) and a number of 38 respondents belonging to Ciocănești community.

ROMANIAN VILLAGE, INSUFFICIENTLY USED TOURIST PRODUCT - CASE STUDY- CĂLĂRAȘI COUNTY

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Key words: rural tourism, rural tourist patrimony, rural tourist product

Abstract

The Romanian village, by rural tourism, can become a gate of entrance in the worlds of Romanian traditions and popular customs". The rural area, considered in the actual approach an area with multiple primary, secondary and tertiary activities must constitute a major concern for research. Thus, the paper proposes the compared analysis, in the light of European rural tourism, of the Romanian village as insufficiently used tourist product. The agro tourist development is the most efficient alternative for the rural area especially in the areas with historical background and with natural tourist sights. This activity would bring additional incomes to the inhabitants and even to local budgets, would allow the development of rural infrastructure

TECHNICAL AND ECONOMICAL PREMISES FOR BIOMASS PRODUCTION , FAST GROWING PLANTATIONS OF HYBRID POPLARS

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Key words: *poplar clones, biomass, internal rate of return*

Abstract

The paper aims to argue for the biomass fast-growing poplar plantation from economical and technical point of view. In the context of the growing interest of the investors and the Government for promoting the efficient production and usage of the biomass, the paper gives useful comparative data for several versions of plantations based on fast growing forestry species. There are descriptions of the results of the latest research concerning establishment, maintenance and productivity of the experimental biomass plantations established in different site conditions, as well as the assessment of the economical risks associated with the versions presented. The paper also contains a comparative assessment of the potential investments by using usual financial indicators. Through the obtained results, one can drop the conclusion that those types of investments in biomass plantations can be viable solutions for low efficient agricultural land, as a result of the climate change.

PROGRESSES IN DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCER GROUPS AND PRODUCER ORGANIZATIONS IN ROMANIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTOR

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Key words: value of marketable production, CMO, member, PG, PO

Abstract

This paper aims to presents the development of producer groups (PGs) and producer organizations (POs) on fruit vegetable sector during 2007 and 2009, as the main means of measuring the degree of implementation of the common market organization (CMO) in Romania. It is based on statistics provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Data were analyzed from the perspective of the following indicators: number of PGs and POs, the area used by members of these forms of marketing, value of marketable production (VPC) and amount of financial support received from the public purse. During the reported period the number of GP increased by 275% in 2009 compared to 2008 and the number of POs stagnated. Regarding the area used by members of these forms of associative marketing, this increase from 1115, 5 ha in 2007 to 3230,5 ha in 2009. Given the annual doubling of land used by members of the PGs and POs, the CMO are seen by producers as an alternative for development of the marketing chain in fruit and vegetable sector.

RISK COMMUNICATION AND FOOD SAFETY ISSUES

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Keywords: *risk, system, food- safety*

Abstract

Facing intensive food scandals such as BSE, nitrofen, or acrylamide, risk management cannot be successful without a dialogue involving those in charge and relevant stakeholders. Certainly, communication cannot reduce risks for everyone, but has an important impact on whether different risk assessments lead to a societal or economic crisis. In this regard, the performance of responsible authorities is often lacking.

THE FLEXIBLE APPROACH OF THE SECOND PILLAR OF CAP TO MAXIMIZE ADVANTAGES FOR EU FARMERS: ROMANIAN CASE

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Key words : *CAP, rural development measures, EAFRD contribution, rural areas, sustainable agriculture*

Abstract

Agricultural sector faces several challenges, such as the increased need for management of production risks, fighting climate change, more efficient management of water, making the most of the opportunities offered by bio-energy and the preservation of biodiversity. One the best way of adjusting the CAP in order to meet these challenges is through Rural Development Pillar. Common argument is that using rural development measures can avoid some unintended consequences of agricultural policy, especially the increasing inequality within agricultural sector. The farms' capability of income generation and its competitiveness could be therefore increased, while strengthening rural economy. This paper is trying to highlight the choice made by EU farmers in order to take the advantages of different EU support actions. We will proceed to a comparative analysis of the content of the programmes and of their implementation at the level of some member states. Based on the existing databases and reports as of 30 September 2009 (Eurostat databases, European Environmental Agency databases and reports, DG AGRI statistical, monitoring and financial reports) we will try to assess the possible advantages of Romanian farmers.

PROJECTIVE STUDY ON THE SETTING UP OF A MODERN DUAL PURPOSES CATTLE'S EXPLOITATION BY MODERNIZING A DAIRY COW'S CLASSIC STABLE

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Key words : *dual purposes cattle, autochthonous breed, Bălțata Romaneasca, Montbéliard, animal welfare,*

Abstract

The new guidelines in dairy cattle exploitation aim at increasing animal welfare so that they could express their productive genetic potential. In this paper we present the technical analyses conducted in order to modernize the Moara Domneasca's cattle farm. We used classical methods of work, namely observation, mathematical calculation, simulation and use of AutoCAD computer program. At the Moara Domneasca's farm there was a classic shelter for cows, with a "head to head" setting, on two lines. The barn was converted into a shelter with free maintenance, provided with individual rest spaces (berth type) for dairy cows. The young cattle sector it was also improved, each age having appropriate facilities for rest, exercise and feeding. The farm will be populated with dual purpose heifers of Bălțata Romaneasca and Montbéliard (20 heads), so that students of our university should be able to do analysis and comparative studies in terms of adaptability and performance in dairy and meat production.

THE OBJECTIVES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MANAGERIAL ACTIVITY IN OARZ - BISTRIȚA-NĂSĂUD COUNTY

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Key words: *improvement and reproduction, management, services.*

Abstract

The activity of the OARZ specialists must contribute to the improvement of the amelioration and reproduction activity, to the development of the animal breeders associations. Improvement of the management activity is aimed at reducing expenses with the official production inspection and control of farm animals.

AGRITOURISM AND RURAL TOURISM IN ITALY

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Keywords: Farmhouse, rural tourism, organic farming, Italy

Abstract

The most recent guidelines of the EU Agricultural Policy suggest new objectives for agricultural production, thus imposing an increasing attention towards natural resources, landscape and biodiversity. Mainly because of the globalization of markets, the mechanisms of protection currently used in agricultural economy are no more actual nor sustainable. All the primary sector, and in particular small and medium farms are now looking for new balances, for new products for national consumption and for export. New solutions need to be found in the short and in the long term, also as a consequence of the abrupt climate changes. For many small farms the push towards marginalization that is nowadays occurring, leads to a strong abandonment of farmlands and to the exodus of farmers that look into other activities for new sources of income. In this context different activities that are related to the influx of tourism and which find their most vivid expression in agritourism and rural tourism are being developed mainly in privileged areas of central Italy.

LEADER AXIS ENGIN FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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Key words: rural development, Leader Axis , durable development, local actors , public private partnerships

Abstract

An important component of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) is represented by rural development policy which promotes durable development meaning a new approach of economic, social and environment aspects. In the EU - 27 , rural area represents 90% of the total area and here about 60 % of population is living .Leader Axis named “Links between actions for rural development” is a communitary initiative launched by the EU Commission and co-ordinated by General Division for Agriculture and Rural Development . The paper aimed to evaluate the impact of Leader+ approach at the EU level analysing three study cases from different areas (Italy, Ireland, Spain) characterized by a large variety of relief , culture and population density. The conclusion was that no matter what country the Leader area is situated , what matters is the objective analysis of the problems which various communities are facing and then on this basis to set up the local and regional development programmes. The new solutions found by the presented GALs are highly transferable and have represented successful projects meeting the standard requirements to be considered “the best Leader+ practices ”.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT – CASE STUDY CĂLĂȚELE AREA, DISTRICT OF CLUJ

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Key words: *rural development, European financing projects, modernization, accommodation offer*

Abstract

The paper aimed to present the results of the research process based on questionnaires. Questions have followed mainly agrotouristic offers. The conclusions of the research lead to the idea that, on a medium period of time, the analyzed area proves development potential, perfectly harmonized with the environment – a local element particularly generous in landscape and landforms.

RESEARCH ON ISSUES MORPHOLOGICAL, HYDROGEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHICAL SPATIAL PLANNING OF FAGARAS MOUNTAINS - ACCUMULATION AREA VIDRARU

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Key words: *alignment, topographic map, geographic integration, planning tourism planning, erosion*

Abstract

This work is intended as a modest study of environmental changes, on the upper Arges, as a result of anthropogenic activity. Geography and planning lies with the other sciences, particularly important task in its main knowledge on how training and development of an area. In preparing this work staggered work was conducted in three stages:

- Stage documentation. At this stage existing bibliographic material was studied and a series of topographical maps. We also used a range of climate and hydrological data, which we have taken from weather stations.*
- Stage of land. On the ground were a number of routes traveled for consultation on the spot to order physical-geographical elements, the mapping, and to gather information from locals. The work includes illustrative material (photos), which I tried playing different geographical issues, and complement and support the claims of the text.*
- Drafting stage.*

RESEARCH ON ANALYSIS AND PROFESSIONAL OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE IN THE RURAL NON-FARM IN PROFILE MACRO-REGION 1

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***Key words:** Social surveys, unemployment, occupational structure, employment, working population, rural household*

Abstract

In the present study will present assessment situation on the labour market in Romania, for macro 1 (North-west and centre region), the evolution of the phenomena of employment, unemployment, which are targets in household labour force survey .Designed as a valuable source of information on employment, the survey provides a coherent manner, essential data on all segments of the population, with many opportunities to link and structure after democio-economic characteristics different, in terms of international comparability. The method used in this analysis method was face-to-face interview. Registration information in the survey questionnaires was done by interviewing people for 15 years and over, to address housing households investigated. Representativeness refers to both household structure and population distribution by area, gender and age groups.

PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIAN ORGANIC BEEKEEPING

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Key words: *organic beekeeping, evolution, specific indicators, Romania*

Abstract

The paper aimed to present the evolution of organic beekeeping sector during the period 2006-2009 in Romania. It is based on the statistical data provided by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The data have been processed into the following indicators: the business operator numbers, the bee families, and the quantity of certified organic honey. During the analyzed period, the number of bee families and of organic certified business operators have continuously ascending. The production of organic honey has growth in the analysed period, from 6 tones in 2000, to 18000 tones in 2009. It can be also observed an augmentation of the exported quantity. Due to the interest for this product on the external markets, The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development propose a series of measures to increase the competitiveness of Romanian ecological products, of the exporters and to promote the apicultural products on the external markets.

RURAL FAMILY COMMUNISM

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Key words : *family environment, distribution roles, migration, social relations*

Abstract

Romanian Communism, in its first years, may be treated as "a modern project". Forced industrialization of the years 1950-1960 has rushed urbanization, the collapse of extended family, for a waiving of the population in the agricultural lifestyle. Social relations were concentrated mainly in family space, avoiding public space. Village and community are replaced by the impersonality of relations closed daily and urban agglomerations. However, the relationship with the urban village, the majority of a generation migrants from rural areas remains a powerful model "diffuse mixed household" in which children in the city become a common budget and manages the older generations remain in their village. Regarding family, was promoted women into the labor market and social policies to encourage birth pronatalist (banning abortion). New social norm was that women's participation in employment given the labor required. Regarding the division of family tasks were preserved traditional habits that women's role in private space was to perform single tasks related to education of children and household care. Arguably, the improved standard of living but traditional family values were specific to the countryside.

FAMILY IN THE TRADITIONAL ROMANIAN VILLAGE

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Key words : *village community, family status, joint property, family relationships*

Abstract

The most important feature of rural social life is that society is not static phenomenon, but is always subject to changes that cause changes in all its components, including within the family, which is functionally related both individuals and society overall he belongs. Village joint property is a joint Romanian family households, based on a territory ruled jointly, in which the community itself has prior rights and larger households constitutive rights, rights exercised by the governing body called the council. Village community is primarily a governing body of the village but interfamiliale or intrafamiliale governing relations. Family life is governed by clear rules specifying the relations between the spouses, children-parent report, influence of social environment on families, especially in the socialization of children, family social status.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS E FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL AREA - CASE STUDY, CĂLĂRAȘI COUNTY

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Key words: rural development, rural area, programs of rural development, funds use, economic integration.

Abstract

The rural development at EU level and Romania is an activity of vital importance by the dimension of the rural area, expressed by the surface owned, as well by the percent of the population employed in various activities. If we take into consideration at Romania level also the aspects related to the living conditions of the inhabitants, the services accessibility, the development of physical and social infrastructure, the dimension of the rural development can be transformed into a national dimension. As a conclusion, it is needed the promotion of the rural development programs in all areas of the country, within a concept of rural development regarding the economic and social integration of the Romanian village. Of course, this is possible only by attracting foreign capital in advantageous conditions, in order to support the investment programs, and by training the human resources to use efficiently these funds.

IMPORTANCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF SERVICES IN THE RURAL SPACE - CASE STUDY, CĂLĂRAȘI COUNTY-

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Key words: rural industry, value of service providing, service quality, rural clients.

Abstract

The development of the rural industry and services must represent a fundamental objective of the authorities due to their economic and social implications on the inhabitants of the villages. Regardless what group they are in, the services providing that are to be concluded or developed, aim to ensure the more complete use of the labour force and the increase of the population incomes in the rural area. The units that provide services for agriculture must take into account especially, the adequate time management. It will take care not to overload with clients because of the agriculture specific. If they will work under time pressure, the services will not be of high quality. It is also important the determination of the services tariffs that measure the value perceived by the client and that reflect the quality and value of the service providing. Taking into consideration the poor financial state of the agricultural exploitations, the tariffs must be established at an acceptable level, to allow the profit achievement by the providing unit

HACCP'S ORIGIN AND JUSTIFICATION

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Keywords: HACCP, system, food- safety

Abstract

Consumers are constantly demanding safe food products. Increasingly, they are questioning food safety, especially after the latest food scandals. As a consequence, EU food regulations have become stricter and business operators require self-checking systems for their companies (CCE 2000a; CCE 2000b; Law 20/2002; Regulation 178/2002). Thus, the agri-food sector has to be aware that control is not the government's responsibility, but rather the business operators themselves are responsible for establishing self-checking systems to ensure safe food production.

RISK MANAGEMENT AND FOOD SAFETY ISSUES

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Keywords: risk, management, food- safety

Abstract

The three components of risk analysis should be applied within an overriding framework for management of food-related risks to human health. There should be a functional separation of risk assessment and risk management, in order to ensure the scientific integrity of risk assessment, to avoid confusion over the functions to be performed by risk assessors and risk managers, and to reduce any conflict of interest. However, it is recognised that risk analysis is an iterative process, and interaction between risk managers and risk assessors is essential for practical application.

COLLECTION OF WILD PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES AS A FACTOR OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDY OF REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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Key words: *organic production, rural development, Republic of Serbia.*

Abstract

Available socio-economic indicators define Serbia as mostly agrarian country, in which to agricultural production is assigned role of developmental priority in near future. From many factors of agricultural production, more active relation of domestic producers to all lines of organic agriculture may affects on increase of Republic agriculture competitiveness, compared to close surroundings, as on more qualitative development of rural areas. Suitable climate and geographical conditions, unpolluted environment, expressed biodiversity and constant demand growth for organic produced products, definitely are on the side of this production organizers. In this paperwork, authors are trying to present all actualities within organic agriculture, particularly focused on the segment of wild plant and animal species collection, during the period 2005-2009.

RESTORATION OF THE FLOODPLAIN FOREST FRAGMENTS IN AGRICULTURE LANDSCAPE OF VÁH RIVER ALLUVIUM

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Key words: *restoration, floodplain forest, alluvium, controlled succession*

Abstract

Floodplain forest fragments represent non-forest plants vegetation in an agricultural landscape, where a number of important ecological, environmental and socio-economic functions are met. Restoration of these fragments to the lower lapse of Váh river is needed in consequence of intensive farming in the alluvium. This alluvium is located in the lowland area, which represents the most fertile area in Slovakia. We selected the floodplain forest fragments - Čalovec and Ďulov Dvor as the model areas. Disturbance processes in these areas are reflected in fluctuations in groundwater levels, the absence of hydrophilic populations of plants and expansion of invasive plant species. The most appropriate method for the restoration of these fragments is controlled succession.

THE MICROREGIONAL PROGRAMME IN HARGHITA COUNTY, IN BEHALF OF LEADER

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Key words : *rural development, microregions, local actors, public-private partnerships, leader*

Abstract

There is no doubt that Harghita County has assured an advantage by establishing its system infrastructure throughout microregional programme. This microregions, plays an activate role in rural development especially in the perspective of LEADER. Promoting the microregions is one of the most important capacity building and local governance development initiatives. Institutional infrastructure refers to all the institutions and organisational initiatives that influence the regional and economic processes. It is an institutional network for the implementation of various approaches, fundamental principles and policies presented in the article. Concerning this matter, the county has a few years advantage compared to other regions, and the results of this advantage are shown by the financial support obtained and training of the actors as well as their preparation for a new way of thinking.

IDENTIFYING NATURAL TOURISM RESOURCES IN THE CARAȘ-SEVERIN COUNTY

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Key words : *tourism, resources, mountains, park*

Abstract

The location of the Caraș-Severin County in a particular natural landscape, in an area that is mainly mountainous, with a rich and varied forestry and hunting fund, with a representative hydro graphic network, with particular historical and cultural values favours the development of tourism under different forms; these elements are tourism destinations with a high degree of attractiveness.

RURAL AREA NATURAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS (TIMIȘ COUNTY)

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Key words : *milk production, evolution, NW Region , Romania*

Abstract

The paper aimed to present the evolution of Milk Production during the period 1990 -2007 in the North West Region of Romania, including Iasi, Botosani and Suceava counties. It is based on the statistical data provided by Ministry of Agriculture , Forests and Rural Development . The data have been processed into the following indicators : cattle livestock, number of dairy cows, milk yield, milk production . During the analyzed period , cattle livestock has continuously decreased, so that in the year 2007 there are just 1,440 thousand cows in Romania of which in the North Eastern part are raised about 25 %.. Milk yield has increased from 2,850 kg /cow in the year 1990 to 3,980 kg/cow/year in the year 2007 , but total milk production has decreased taking into account the reduced number of cows . As a conclusion, the North East region is traditionally suitable for cow rearing ,due to its pastures and meadows , the important number of cow stock and possibilities to produce ecological milk .

MILKING COWS BREEDING – A PRIORITIZED ACTIVITY FOR THE REVITALIZATION OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Key words: milking cows, production costs, sales income, cost, profitability.

Abstract

The article was focused on determining the economic efficiency and arguing the economic calculations connected with the economic efficiency of the milking cows breeding within the agricultural farms of the Republic of Moldova. In order to make an analysis, the authors proposed the idea of creating a model farm breeding 10 milking cows, the one that can be implemented and managed within a family farm. The economic calculations connected with milking cows breeding have been done taking into consideration the following aspects: assessment of the necessary investments, planning the annual revenues from sales, calculation of the annual consumptions and calculation of the final economic results. As a result of practicing the entrepreneurship activity within this farm designed for milking cows breeding, we determined that it is possible to obtain an annual sufficient profit for the further development of the mentioned business.

RURAL DIVERSIFICATION

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Keywords: *rural tourism, environmental education, environmental protection.*

Abstract

The world is looking to diversify the forms of tourism that are intended for increasing the demand for this touristic but also for rural tourism to participate in environmental protection. In this regard appeared in a new rural tourism offer aimed at young people. This new tourism product is to respond to young people thirst for knowledge of their environment but also their education to environmental protection. In this respect are the results obtained in this area by some European countries including Spain where the authors have worked several years in this farms.

THE IMPORTANCE OF AN APROPIATE NAME CHOOSING FOR INTERNET ADVERTISING FOR AGROTURISTICS PRODUCTS

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Key words: name, marketing, <http://.ro>, searching engine

Abstract

Taking into account the faster growing methods of modern advertising and agroturistic industry can benefit and improve the advertising and the offer of agroturistic services and accommodation by choosing a representative and unique name for its products and services.

REALIZATION OF TRADITIONAL SHEEPHERDING IN AGRITOURISM AND RURAL TOURISM IN CENTRAL SLOVAKIA

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Key words: agritourism, rural tourism, services, shepherding, tourists

Abstract

An objective of this work is to offer the look at agritourism realization of sheep breeding in Slovak Republic and its description in midlands rural areas of Slovakia. These regions are birthplaces of traditional Slovak shepherding, and these traditions are still alive. Our intention was to compare a particular accommodation and restaurant facilities in rural tourism and agritourism facilities, which are interested in sheep breeding. They make products from sheep milk and after that, they sell them as one of the products offer for tourists. The comparison was done by obtaining information such as criterions of accommodation equipment, offer of services and their quality, attendance and price policy. We have found out that people's interest about this type of accommodation is still increasing and that we can evaluate the quality of services offered as very good. The application of traditional and modern shepherding in agritourism and rural tourism might bring positive economic results to the agricultural farms. It helps us to keep a cultural heritage and character of rural areas what is our goal in sustainable agriculture in rural areas.

RURAL TOURISM IN OŠČADNICA VILLAGE WITH THE EXAMPLE OF TOURISM FACILITY – COTTAGES IN KYSUCE REGION OF SLOVAKIA

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Key words: *agritourism, rural tourism, accommodation facility, cottages, additional tourism services, Kysuce region, municipality Oščadnica*

Abstract

In the Kysuce region (Slovak Republic), there is an excellent example of a tourist-developed municipality – Oščadnica. At present Oščadnica relies heavily for its prosperity on the winter tourism trade. This reliance causes problems, which hinders the development of the municipality and results in reduced visitor rates in the other seasons. There are many hotels, restaurants and complementary tourist services within Oščadnica and the article quantifies the numbers of visitors and their breakdown by category. Reconstruction and improvement suggestion of accommodation facility in rural tourism – Cottages in Kysuce region is the complement of the work. The aim of this part of project is to provide constructive ideas to develop the levels of rural tourism in the Kysuce region and specifically to use agritourism to increase visitor numbers in the summer period and eliminate the overdependence on the ski resort in the winter season. In addition it aims to demonstrate the beauty and attractions of the region and its local folklore, culture and to discuss specific steps being taken to develop the tourist trade in the municipality.

EVOLUTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINE STOCK IN REGION OF SUD VEST ROMANIA

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Key words : *mechanical, evolution, SW Region , Romania*

Abstract

The paper aimed to present the evolution of mechanical stock during the period 2004 -2006 in the Sud West Region of Romania, including Dolj, Gorj, Mehedinti, Olt and Vâlcea Counties. It is based on the statistical data provided by National Institute of Statistics, the Regional Directorate of Statistics Dolj. The data have been processed into the following indicators: Natural tractors, plows, seeders, combines. To adjust fleet of tractors and agricultural machinery should be considered and local peculiarities: natural conditions (climate, soil, topographical), socio-economic conditions (territorial planning, the existing workforce and its skill level) and the information on agricultural area, profile and specialization of production

SUSTAINABILITY IN THE ROMANIAN BEEKEEPING CHAIN: DIAGNOSIS AND PROSPECTS

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Key words: *beekeeping-chain, sustainability, environment, economic, social*

Abstract

The techno-economical analyse of the beekeeping chain in Romania is made in terms of sustainable development- an universal concept widely quoted and interpreted in terms of connotations that may results from its implementation. This concept is fully used when the analysed system is an agrifood one. The beekeeping chain is a vertically built system, including production, processing and distribution of the products. The methodology used is based on: identifying and assessing of the economic, social and environmental aspects of beekeeping system, sustainability analysis by selecting key issues, improvement of the issues identified above and providing sustainability indicators to consumers. Reported on the studies conducted until present on international level, the present study aims to consider all three elements of the triangle of sustainability: economic-social-environment fits in the direction of research based on the modernization of food production and the obtaining of appropriate products which respects the principles of sustainable development and food security.

STRATEGIES AND NECESSARY ACTIONS FOR FAVORABLE CREATION OF AN INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Key words: investment, strategy, climate, enterprise, financial support

Abstract

Investments represents the material support of the economical development and stayed on the basis of diversification or qualitative growing of the all production factors. Investment strategy, as a orderly multitude of information with an economical character or other nature, establishes, on the basis of some studies the main goals of the enterprise in investment domain, the actions which follow to proceed for achieving of the objects, the ways of reaching, the financial sources and the methods of resources allocation. Investment strategy, as a partial strategy, but which occupies an central place in the frame of the strategies and policies of the enterprise, must take into consideration and the others strategies of the enterprise (market ones, restructuration, information etc.), subscribing in the global strategy of one enterprise, in it economical policy, assuring financial support of materialization on enterprise' programs.

INVESTMENTS – A STEP TO MODERNIZATION THE MOLDAVIAN REPUBLIC

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Key words: investment environment, financial resources, indicators, rating

Abstract

Agricultural sector of Moldavian Republic has many problems. One of the biggest problem of this sector is the lack of financial resources. Investments are a very precious source of financing. To invest in the agricultural sectors means to develop thsi sector introducing new technologies and using scientific researches. In this article the authors analyze the situation of investment environment of Moldavian Republic and make suggestions to increase the attractivity of foreign investors.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN EUROPEAN UNION MEMBER STATES' LEGISLATION PROVISIONS REGARDING RURAL TOURISM

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Key words: rural tourism, legislation, European Union, agrotourism

Abstract

In this paper we aim at analysing the main legislation provisions in the most important European Union countries, regarding rural tourism and agrotourism. The purpose of this analysis is to identify the best solutions for the development of agrotourism in our country. From the performed analysis, it results that in the most representative European countries, in terms of rural tourism, regulations are very clear, even if they are different from one country to another. This is practically the basis for the boom in the development of rural tourism and agrotourism in the past few decades. The main conclusion is that in Romania we must also promote clear, unitary regulations, without which the development of agrotourism is not possible.

THE IMPACT OF MOTIVATIONAL SYSTEM ON THE QUALITY OF THE LABOUR RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Key words: labour resources, motivation, labour remuneration, labour conditions

Abstract

The purpose of this paper consists in elucidating the present aspects of the motivational system in agriculture and the factors that diminish the motivation for agricultural work. In order to achieve this purpose, we had analyzed the statistics presenting the evolution of the agricultural workforce from a quantitative point of view, the evolution of the salary in agriculture and the average salary in economy, as well as the ratio between the salary in agriculture and the average salary in economy, taking into consideration the living minimum. Also, we had systemized and interpreted the data obtained from 2 polls. As a result, the factors that diminish the motivation for agricultural work have been hierarchized according to their importance, the first place being represented by the unsatisfactory material stimulation. At the same time, the polls showed us that people are aware of the importance of the other aspects of labour, such as: specialization, continuity, the possibility to be promoted etc.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE INDICES OF THE HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT FROM THE AGRARIAN SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Key words: employed population, evolution, gross agricultural production, productivity

Abstract

The purpose of this paper consists in elucidating the evolutionary tendencies of the population working in agriculture and of the global agricultural production in the Republic of Moldova. Concomitantly, we examined the evolution of the working population from the agricultural sector as well as the global agricultural production in the developed countries. For a more detailed investigation of the examined subject, we analyzed the evolution of the quantitative and qualitative indices of the working personnel management from agricultural enterprises having the status of judicial person in the period of 2001-2008. Based on the research, we noticed that the indices of human resources management from the agricultural sector of the Republic of Moldova, during the post-privatization stage, had similar tendencies with those recorded in the developed countries during the last decades of the past century. At the same time, the growth of the global agricultural production recorded in the analyzed period in the Republic of Moldova, is more inferior than the growth of the global agricultural production in highly developed countries, and the present productivity level of the agricultural work is insufficient for a prosperous activity development.

THE USE OF STOCHASTIC FRONTIER ANALYSIS IN THE CONTEXT OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS CONSOLIDATION AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Key words: *economical efficiency, stochastic frontier, Cobb-Douglas, regression analysis*

Abstract

Farm efficiency reveals the quality of economic processes in agriculture unities, creating positive financial effects with a minimum effort. In cereal production the efficiency is influenced by a number of factors, which act together and there is between them an interdependence. We have used the stochastic frontier analysis for calculating the economic efficiency of cereal production in the Republic of Moldova. Methodologically speaking, it is important to compare the traditional indicators used to evaluate the efficiency in agriculture (profitability, unitary cost of production) with the parameters that result from the stochastic frontier analysis. Considering the market economy, the main objective of the economic agents is to use with a maximum of efficiency the factors they have for raising income and profit. The suggested method of evaluation the efficiency of cereal cultures allows appreciating how much each of the analyzed factors influence the size of the output indicator and how much they are linked one to each other.

PRODUCTION PROFILES AND ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF ROMANIAN FARMS BY SAMPLE-BASED ASSESSMENTS OF LAND UTILISATION

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Key words : *utilised agricultural area, farm economic potential, production profiles*

Abstract

The economic capacity of the production structures constitutes a fundamental factor for the appraisal of the agricultural development outlook. Assuming that the land use is a primary determinant of ecosystem vulnerability, affecting the soil regeneration, biodiversity, or landscape, the paper aims at investigating the land area utilisation in the Romanian farms and the economic potentials conferred. Research methods consist in quantitative and qualitative evaluations based on data from field survey upon sustainable land resources management, of which there are presented the main conclusions drawn from the analysis of the utilised agricultural area. Results include evaluations on relevant indicators of production profiles, correlations on the structure of ownership, land use categories and size classes of holdings, at national and regional levels.

ANALYSIS SERVICE ACTIVITIES OF THE FARM IN ARGES COUNTY, ROMANIA

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Key words: rural areas, service activities, agriculture, farms, Romania

Abstract

This paper aims to present briefly the present situation and prospects of development of service activities on the farm in Arges county, highlighting the dynamic service level of the annual value and volume of services compared to the total value of agricultural production. Working methods used to achieve this paper were composed of: direct on-site observation, field documentation, analysis of statistical data and consultation with specialized bibliography. The Romanian rural economy diversification is a key-problem for a successful rural development policy, in the conditions when the rural area capacity to maintain or create jobs will have a main impact upon the unemployment rate and migration flows. Service activities, besides other positive effects, will lead to profitable farms and to increase the appeal of the rural area of economic, investment, social, tourism, etc. point of view.

COMPARISON BETWEEN SYRIAN AND ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE (PRELIMINARY RESULTS)

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Key words : Syria, Romania, agriculture, management

Abstract

Agriculture still plays an important role in the economies of both countries Syria and Romania. Its importance is devoted to its contribution to GDP, food security, employment, foreign trade, and agro-food industry. Syria is still pursuing agriculture production subsidy policy for specific crops (wheat, barley, cotton, tobacco and sugar beet), while there is no agriculture production subsidy in Romania, instead the government started now to give farmers payment per ha (decoupled payment). In the last years, agriculture contribution in the national economy has started to decline in both countries due to different factors. In Syria, drought is the main factor followed by the competition of other sectors. In Romania, very high production cost is the main factor beside the competition of other sectors and imported agricultural products. Both countries has announced integrated management of natural resources, but unfortunately due to financial and administrative constraints, final targets were not achieved properly.

SYRIAN STEPPE POLICIES IMPACT ON (AL-BADIAH) NATURAL RESOURCES SUSTAINABILITY

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Key words : Syria, steppe, natural resources, degradation, grazing

Abstract

The pressure on the Syrian steppe resources (Al-Badiah) has increased severely during the last 50 years due to population high growth rate and the new steppe government policies. The Syrian population in 2008 is seven times the one in 1950 (3 million to >20 million). Moreover, sheep number has increased at the same rate. In addition, the wildlife of Al-Badiah is under severe pressure facing very high competition from sheep on the grazing sources. It is also suffering from past and current hunting practices which are unselective and unsustainable. Al-Badiah is exploited all around the year because of the free access to any location in it. By using trucks and tractors to transfer herds and to bring water, the already sensitive soil and vegetation is destroyed and degraded. The resulting degradation and destruction of habitats is another important cause of wildlife loss. The unorganized and illegal activities in Al-Badiah are considered the drivers for degradation and destruction of the ecosystems and habitats.

THE PROFILE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COUNSELORS IN TELEORMAN COUNTY

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Key words : *the profile, agricultural counselors, Teleorman county*

Abstract

The paper presents the profile of the agricultural counselors in Teleorman county realized according to the questionnaire they were applied. This questionnaire was after counselors data (profession, working place, age, responsibilities), the activity of the counselors, the effect of counseling on the agricultural producers, difficulties in counseling activity, but also improvement proposals for the counseling activity. The profile of the agricultural counselor in Teleorman county is as follows: mainly feminine, graduate of the Faculty of Agriculture and Zootechny, with an average age of 50, with a background of 8 years in counseling, with an average of 4 villages to advise, more than 5000 agricultural exploitations and 2000-3000 specialized consultations to give annually (to half of the exploitations). They use as counseling methods the individual counseling, group counseling, mass counseling. They approach, when required by the agricultural producers, a large range of counseling topics (vegetable culture, breeding, plant protection, input acquiring, project making, etc), although their basic training doesn't cover these areas.

THE GOVERNMENTAL REGULATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR AS COMPONENT PART OF THE SOCIAL-ECONOMICAL STATE POLICY

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Key words: *governmental regulation, economic mechanism, agricultural sector*

Abstract

The governmental regulation of the agricultural sector represents state's influence on producing, processing and distribution of products and raw materials, as well as funding, insurance with material resources, technical and technological potential. The governmental regulation is one of the most important conditions of the agri-food complex stability and development, as welfare factor and insurer of country's food security. Nowadays, the relevance of these issues can be explained as a result of changes in economic basis and mechanisms of functioning not only of the agri-food complex, but of the whole national economy. The possible answers to the difficulties from the agri-food sector could be found in the existence of a long term, consecutive and carefully weighted state policy.

ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF THE INTENSIFICATION OF USING AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THE AGRARIAN ENTERPRISES OF REPUBLIC MOLDOVA

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Key words: *intensification, the agricultural land, the effectiveness of investments, the return*

Abstract

The intensification of land resources, in essence, represents the main side of the whole agricultural intensification, because the land represents the base of material production not only for cultivation of plants but as well for animal breeding. The economic efficiency of intensification agricultural production expresses as priority grow of high – quality and cheap production from one hectare of land surface in comparison with dimensions of agricultural expenditures.

THE METHOD OF RATING APPLICATION IN THE COMPLEX STUDY OF INTEGRAL ESTIMATION OF ECONOMICAL EFFICIENCY OF PRODUCTION IN COMPETITIONAL ECONOMY CONDITIONS

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Key words: *efficiency, competition, rating, method, production*

Abstract

In conditions of competition economy one of the method which can be applied in the complex study of integral estimation of economical efficiency of agricultural production it is adaptation of the rating method appreciation used for the financial analysis of enterprises. This method has on the basis multicriterial complex approachement of the integral system of indicators of economical efficiency of production.

PRIORITY DIRECTIONS AND THE FIELDS FROM AGRICULTURE OF REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA SUBJECT TO SUBSIDY POLICY

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Key words: *subsidies, agriculture, financial support, agricultural producers*

Abstract

The subvention system of agricultural producers is oriented to the established priorities in the documents of governmental agricultural policies connected to the necessities of different groups of farmers from rural space. Settlement and foundation of the main directions and fields from agriculture, financial supported by the state, through distribution of financial resources from the subsidizing fund of agricultural producers, yearly approved by the state budget law, will be done in accordance with foresights of the concept of subsidizing system of agricultural producers from Republic of Moldova planned up to 2015 .

FARM EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS IN ROMANIA USING FADN METHODOLOGY

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Key words : *farm, net value added, gross profit margin, output value*

Abstract

The aim of this study is to present the main economical result indicators of Romanian farms in the first year after the enlargement. The paper is based on the statistical data provided by European Commission Farm Accountancy Data Network. FADN (RICA in Romanian language) is an instrument for evaluating the income of agricultural holdings and the impacts of the Common Agricultural Policy by taking in consideration important indicators like net value added, output value, net profit margin, net income, etc. In 2007, the farms less than 4 ESU have a proportion of 94.4% in the sample structure, a medium size of 4.9 ha UAA/farm and a level of labor productivity (expressed through the net value added on annual work unit, NVA/AWU) over 10 time less than the farms from 100 ESU class. In the vegetal farms less than 4 ESU, fertilizers and crop protection represent 44.8% of the specific costs. In animal farms, 47.9% of the specific costs are represented by feed. The analyze reveals that the economic results of the vegetal farms over 16 ESU were affected profoundly by drought and they needed subsidies to resist on the market.

GUIDELINE OF THE ROMANIAN VILLAGE TOWARDS TOURISM

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Key words: *village, heritage, tourism, rural space, values, criteria*

Abstract

Through its cultural, historical, ethnographic, natural and socio-economic values, the Romanian village is an essential part of the countryside and through the certified touristic value can become a “touristic product” of great originality and brand for the Romanian tourism. To give the real image of the Romanian rural area with its ancestral spirituality, rural tourism and agro-tourism can't be promoted as touristic offers than in the context “touristic village” and of the “ethnographic area” to which integrates. The used method is based on the complex analysis of the natural, economic and cultural-historical (with emphasis on the potential of folk) heritage, but also of other elements that shape or complete the resource of the rural settlements or mediates their assessment. The results of the analysis are concluded in establishing some identification criteria of the rural settlements as touristic villages.

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES CURRENTLY RUN BY ROMANIA IN THIS CRISIS CONDITIONS

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Key words: *vulnerability, agriculture, crisis programs, EU*

Abstract

Romania has a strong agricultural potential, this article wants to analyze the currently agro-food policy and Romania has undertaken a comprehensive financial program with funding mostly from the EU exactly 80% with the remaining 20% are to be funded from the state budget. The rural area is characterized by the existence of significant segments of the population economically and socially in difficulties in meeting the new requirements set by the EU-27, advanced agriculture. Also the international financial crisis is not too good of news for the internal agriculture .So were established several programs to help this important sector of economy, programs that enjoy EU support. The method used to research these policies agro-technical is technical analysis also the principles and political strategies involved in carrying out these programs, eventually we will highlight the results of this material, results that wish to provide a bridge between the countryman and the state.

THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SMEs IN RURAL AREAS

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Key words: *agriculture, development, government programs, competition*

Abstract

This article aims to discuss how Romania is trying to revitalize rural life. The overall objective is sustainable development of rural economy by encouraging non-agricultural activities, in order to increase the number of jobs and additional income. We will present and discuss Measure 312 - "Support for the creation and development of micro-enterprises" we will examine this program in terms of methodology and implementing rules and sorting the various plans for approval, financing, and then we will highlight the results, results that will show both the ups and downs of the financial instrument and what we can do to benefiting fully from them.

BREEDING SWINE FOR MEAT – MAIN DIRECTION OF RE-LAUNCHING OF THE LIVESTOCK SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Key words: swine, production costs, sales income, cost, profitability.

Abstract

The article was focused on determining the economic efficiency and arguing the economic calculations connected with the economic efficiency of breeding swine for meat within the agricultural farms of the Republic of Moldova. In order to make an analysis, the authors proposed the idea of creating a model farm breeding 30 sows. This example represents an estimation of the entrepreneurs' possibilities who want to set up such a farm that would include the whole reproduction cycle till the sale of the fattened swine for slaughter. The economic calculations for swine breeding and fattening have been done taking into consideration the following aspects: assessment of the necessary investments, calculation of the annual consumptions, planning annual revenues from sales and calculation of the final economic results. As a result of practicing the entrepreneurship activity within this farm designed for swine breeding and fattening, we determined that it is possible to obtain a sufficient profit for the further development of the mentioned business.