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THE ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS AT S.C.A. BUCIUM S.A. IN THE 2004-2007 PERIOD

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Key words: viticulture, economic efficiency, profit

Abstract

The present paper has the role of presenting a global analysis of the economic efficiency in an integrated unit of production of grapes and their processing. In this respect, the main indicators were determined on the basis of the information provided by the balance sheet from the 2004-2007 period. During this time frame, the company registered a significant drop of the economic results realized.

ASPECTS REGARDING THE SERVICE OFFER FOR RURAL TOURISM IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT- CASE STUDY: TOURIST AND AGRITOURIST PENSIONS IN SÂNCRAIU, CLUJ COUNTY

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Key words: rural, tourism, agritourism, development, services

Abstract

The tourist offer is formed of two groups of elements: on one hand, attractiveness elements and on the other, service offers. The latter sheds light on the tourist offer and provide an image of the real offer. In this respect, a study was conducted by making use of the poll inquiry method, employing the questionnaire. This was implemented in Sâncraiu, a commune of the Cluj county, on a sample of 38 pension owners. The sampling method was the random simple unrepeated method. The study pursued the services that the pensions provided, the most frequent tourist requirements and the season most preferred by tourists to practice agritourism, while study results were presented in the hereby paper.

AGRARIAN REFORM – ACHIEVEMENTS AND PERSPECTIVES

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***Key words:** reform, investments, financial mechanism*

Abstract

Property reform means the tonality of economic, politic, social and other kinds of measures meant, on the one hand, to ensure the diversity of property forms and to improve their structure, and on the other hand, to from premises of the efficient exercise of property rights on the economic potential elements, the corporate governmental mechanisms being included. In the Republic of Moldova, according to the Law nr. 459-XII from 22.01.91 on property, there are three types of property: private, collective, including “kolkhoz”, and state property.

MARKET OF CHEMICAL MATERIALS WHICH ARE BEING USED IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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Key words: agricultural production, mineral fertilizers, plant protection materials, market

Abstract

Although modern agriculture is in a phase of bio-technological revolution, intensive agricultural production is unthinkable without application of various chemical materials. This paper work shows current situation in production and trading of mineral fertilizers and plant protection materials at the market of Republic of Serbia. Analysis showed decreasing trend in produced amounts of domestic mineral fertilizers, while foreign trade exchange is characterized by import growth of all types and raw materials for production of mineral fertilizers. Countries of import are mainly from EU, Russia, Ukraine and Croatia. Export of finished products is mostly realized in surrounding countries, such as Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Greece. In domain of production and trading of plant protection materials in Republic of Serbia, besides domestic companies, all leading multinational companies are presented too. Utilization of production capacities is not on satisfactory level, because of production assortment narrowing of certain domestic producers, poor results of privatization process in Serbia and the fact that most producers are in the phase of bankruptcy or restructurization. Opposite to present production and human capacities it should be underlined that by planed investments in new technologies and equipment, it could be produced enough amounts of quality chemicals (in compliance with EU standards) for agriculture. This would satisfy all domestic needs and improve foreign trade balance of the Republic of Serbia.

RURAL TOURISM IN BIHOR COUNTY

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Key words: rural tourism, touristical attractions, facilities

Abstract

The propose of this paper was to show that the development of rural tourism in the Bihor contry, a beautiful area for the this kind of tourism is a successful business.It presents some rural B&Bs situated in different geographical areas of the country: hiel, plain, mountain and also tourist attractions. These allow the tourists to spend an attractive and active holiday, a very modern concept nowadays.

DIAGNOSIS ELEMENTS ON THE AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN THE MOUNTAIN AREA

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Key words : agricultural mountain exploitations, agricultural used surface, Romania

Abstract

The identification of localities in the mountain area of Romania makes possible to spot the specific profile based on the locally existing indicators. The proposed work represents a contribution with a targeted character, needed to strengthen an appropriate informational system by establishing the number of agricultural holdings in this area, the agricultural area in use and their weights compared to similar indicators at county and national level. This information can ensure, through its accuracy and volume, the initiation of an integrated research approach enabling the awareness of the issues on mountain area.

STATISTICAL RESEARCH ON THE LIVESTOCK HOLDINGS IN THE MOUNTAIN AREA

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Key words: mountain, animal exploitations, Romania

Abstract

The scientific efforts completed by the results presented in this work were mainly aimed to provide the first detailed information on the situation of animal husbandry in the mountain area. This was possible by conducting an extensive statistical analysis using primary information at locality level that has been taken from representative statistical documents such as The General Census of Agriculture and the Statistical Yearbook of Romania. The obtained results can be used to perform monographic research on the social and economic profile of this area, in order to identify pragmatic solutions to solve current problems and to improve the population's living conditions.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE FACE TO FACE WITH RURAL ECONOMY

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Keywords: rural area, competitiveness, development, performance, rural environment.

Abstract

The promotion of competitiveness, strategic thinking, and risk approach is done simultaneously with the process of conversion of semi-subsistence farms in family exploitations, of the transfer of agricultural exploitation from the “elderly culture” to the “young culture”, acquiring thus a refreshment of the labour force in agriculture, an improvement in business management, an increase of the exploitations’ size, as well as their association in view of jointly marketing the products. The improvement of overall performance raises the safety standards, and the introduction of technical progress and innovation raise the share of development within the physical capital of enterprises, along with the increase of living conditions in rural areas.

THE INCREASE OF COMPETITIVENESS IN RURAL ECONOMY

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Keywords: *conservation of natural resources, rural area, economic growth, compatibility, diversification of rural area.*

Abstract

Maintaining the quality and diversification of rural area with the purpose of achieving a balance between human activities and conservation of natural resources is based on improving standards of living in order to ensure a sustainable residence in the rural areas and a contribution to the regional balance from an economic and social point of view. Providing an integrated and sustainable economic development of the rural area requires accelerating the processes of restructuring and modernisation of the rural area, considering its economic and social importance. The increase of competitiveness is based on promoting rural development as being compatible with economic and social policy of the European Union, whose main objective is reducing the disparities in development between the regions within the European Union, and, consequently, decreasing the discrepancies in development between the rural and the urban.

THE ROMANIAN RURAL AREA DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AGRO-TOURISM PRACTICE

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Key words: Rural area, Rural development, Agro-tourism, Farmhouses, Rural guesthouses.

Abstract:

This paper presents briefly the prospective of the Romanian rural area from the point of view of economical and social consequences produced by the agro-tourism practice. 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 agro-tourism domain. 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 agro-touristic units within Romanian countryside will trigger positive consequences on economical and social aspects. In Romania already exist two specific forms of agro-touristic units homologated and classified, namely: farmhouses and rural guesthouses and the agro-tourism represent for our country and for some European countries an attractive field for potential investors and for the costumers.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL UNITS THROUGH NON-AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PRACTICE

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Key words: agricultural units, rural area, rural development, non-agricultural activities

Abstract

The purpose of our study is the identification and quantification of the non-agricultural activities which can be development in Romanian countryside. This paper presents briefly the prospective of the development of the Romanian rural areas through non-agricultural activities to the point of view of economical and social consequences on the countryside. In the same time this paper brings a short contribution to all studies regarding the Romanian development. Romania, as a Member State of EU, must to monitorize all items connected to the multi-functional system of the rural area. This can be done by means of a high performant agricultural system and also by promoting the non-agricultural activities within the agricultural farms. Therefore, the extra-incomes of agricultural farms produced by activities related to agriculture are very important. The Agricultural Economy Institute of Bucharest - Romania has realized a complex study regarding the Romanian agricultural farms and their potential of lasting development. Within these farms there were identified and studied all their agricultural and non-agricultural activities.

STUDIES REGARDING THE IMPACT OF NEW LEGISLATION IN THE RURAL TOURISM FIELD ON AUTHORIZATION OF AGROTOURISTIC PENSIONS IN ROMANIA

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Key words: authorization, agrotourism, pensions, the comparative analysis

Abstract

Until 2008, pensions in our country were classified into two categories: rural tourist hostels and city tourist hostels. In terms of legislation, there was no such concept as agrotouristic pension or agrotourism. Only by Order no. 636/2008 the agrotouristic pension was born. The hereby work aims to study the impact of the new legislation with regard to increasing the number of agrotourist hostels. The study was conducted on a sample of 100 representative hostels located in the main agrotourist areas of the country: Bucovina, Neamt, Maramures, Bran, Marginimea Sibiu, Vrancea-Buzău, Danube Delta, Harghita Covasna, the Apuseni Mountains and Oltenia under Mountain.

RESEARCH ON POSSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTING ECO-LABEL FOR ACCOMMODATION SERVICES IN AGROTOURIST PENSIONS

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Key words: eco-label, agrotourism, pensions, the comparative analysis

Abstract

The hereby work wishes to study the main rules applicable to granting the eco-label for accommodation services in our country, as well as the possibility of introducing these rules in the rural areas, specifically in some Agro hostels. Although the law governing the eco-label has existed since 2005 and it is based on an older European rule, there have been taken few steps in our country to introduce the eco-label for accommodation services. Our data show that there is only one housing unit holding the eco-label: a hotel in Saturn resort. Based on these reasons, we have studied the possibility of introducing the eco-label in agrotourism. The study was conducted on a sample of 100 representative hostels located in the main agrotourist areas of the country: Bucovina, Neamt, Maramures, Bran, Marginimea Sibiu, Vrancea-Buzău, Danube Delta, Harghita Covasna, the Apuseni Mountains and Oltenia under Mountain.

THE ANALYSE OF ECONOMIC RESURSES FROM THE SOUTH COMPARTMENT OF JIJIA-BAHLUI DEPRESSION

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Key words: *resources, economic potential, rural development.*

Abstract:

Addressing the economic mechanism of rural development in regional profile is a complex issue which requires the identification of appropriate solutions for particular situations and needs for specific restructuring of each area in part, starting from the quantity and quality of resources in the territory. The production process in agriculture is carried out in the influence of a multitude of natural, biological, material, financial and human factors. The paper aims to analyze the economic resources and identify rural development potential of the researched area.

EDUCATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS IN MAKING PLANS FOR USING AND DIRECTING THE INVESTMENTS

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Key words: education, agricultural producers, investments.

Abstract

Considering the process of EU enlargement and perspectives which ensue for Serbia, it is evident that the investments will participate crucially in future development of agricultural husbandries in our country. This paper represents the project results, realized in period 2006-2008 by the Institute of Agricultural Economics, Belgrade, in cooperation with the Institute „Tamis“, Pancevo. The essence is on special education projects in agriculture, where consultative activities were concentrated on two thematic fields: managing the farm (Project title: Planning and evaluation of investments justification in agricultural husbandry) and improvement of small agricultural husbandries (Project title: Formulation of investments calculation and its significance for making business plan in agricultural husbandry). The project realized on territory of South-Banat district (i.e. on region of four agricultural municipalities: Pancevo, Kovacica, Opovo and Alibunar).

FAVORABLE AGRO-FORESTRY SYSTEMS FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Key words: agricultural practices, forest plantations, rural development

Abstract

Perceived as means of land use in which agricultural and forestry practices are associated, the agro-forestry systems have always brought multiple economic, social and environmental benefits to their users. Traditional agro-forestry systems passed a period of severe regression or even disappear, and the negative consequences didn't come late. Based on research studies, in many countries, especially in European countries, modern agro-forestry systems come to shape. The agricultural cultivations protected by forest belts, short rotation biomass plantations, agro-forestry-pastoral cultivations and interpolated cultivations. Those systems are realized either by planting forest species in agricultural lands, or by cultivating agricultural species in forest plantations, combinations that can be simultaneous or sequential. The aim is the diversification of the profit sources, production growth and increase in rural area economic stability, with implications in sustainable management of resources and environment improvement for mankind human beings and animals.

MONITORING OF AGROTOURIST RESOURCES IN THE BUZAU COUNTY

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Key words: agrotourist resources, Buzau county, natural potential, rural pensions.

Abstract

In recent years, there was an overflow of the resort on the Prahova Valley. To resolve this situation, a solution would improve infrastructure in the state. We believe that this is partly a viable solution and that is the true identification of other tourist areas to absorb the thousands of Romanian and foreign tourists. This paper aims to analyze quantitative and qualitative tourism resources of natural and anthropogenic Buzău County to see if that area may represent an alternative to the Prahova Valley. A little known, rarely promoted County Buzău hide some of the most beautiful tourist treasures of the country. Resources for tourism are numerous and very varied, should not invented just to show them to be known and valued.

ANALYZE OF TOURISM MARKET

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Key words: tourism, analyze, touristic market, service market

Abstract

Nowadays, tourism is considered as one of the most dynamic economic field, with a continuous oscillatory evolution. Analyzing the links between the touristic market and the service market, one has to notice that firstly, the touristic market is a service market, its development being conditioned by the existence of a wide range of offers in transport, accommodation, restaurants, recreation, cure facilities. On the other hand, one can also notice the interference between the touristic market, and that of the goods for the touristic consumption.

POSSIBILITIES OF LEADER APPROACH IMPLEMENTATION IN SERBIA

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Key words: Leader Approach, rural development, European Union, IPA

Abstract

At the moment, Serbia is still on the beginning of accession to the European Union. The Stabilisation and Association Agreement had been signed and since January 2009 Serbia started applying the Agreement while still waiting for positive response from the EU. The process of Serbian accession to the EU would have great impact on whole agriculture and especially on rural development. During this process, Serbia will be able to use significant financial resources from several EU Funds such as IPA fund whose value should be around 198 million euro for 2009. The paper presents characteristics of Leader approach and also examples of countries in the region such as Romania, Bulgaria and Slovenia who have already passed through the process of accession to the EU and today represent its members. Experiences of these countries can be of great value for adequate preparation of Serbia for the challenges that lie ahead.

EVOLUTION OF MAIN LEGAL INSTRUMENTS ON SUPPORT FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN EUROPEAN UNION

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Key words: Common Agricultural Policy, Rural development, political decision, legal instruments, financial support

Abstract

Rural development, at first approach, is a social-economic phenomenon, having in the same time a legal component of political decisions and legislative acts which reflects the main stages of historical evolution of this phenomenon. The present work intends to present the main political decision steps reflected further in legal instruments that provides the EU support for rural development. The period analysed starts with the institution of European Communities and goes until the recent reform „health check” of the Common Agricultural Policy. This analyse is useful in order to see how the decisions regarding the support for rural development evolved at European level, beginning with the stage when the rural development didn't even exist as a concept, until the present stage when rural development is a distinct pillar / policy, with separate financing and monitoring within the Common Agricultural Policy.

QUALITY ATTRIBUTES OF FOOD IN THE PRODUCTION CHAIN

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Keywords: food, quality, systems, product

Abstract

Food production systems are developing continuously. Increasing demands are being put on both the products and the production process. Consumer expectations for food safety, animal welfare, and the environmental, as well as progress in gene technology and biotechnology are the main driving forces behind the change. Food quality is not a precise term. There are several definitions of the term quality. According to the definition in international standards, quality is a total sum of features, characteristics and properties of a product, which bear on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs. Quality is a flexible term and is composed of many parameters or properties having different significance for the overall quality of a food product.

COMPARATIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYZE OF NORTH-WEST AND WEST REGIONS

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Key words: regional difference, comparative analyze, rural area

Abstract

The present paper consists in a comparative analyze of two development regions, the North-West and the West region. The main target of this analyze is to establish the de regional difference between the two regions, which is quit pronounced in from some points o view, each region having certain development grades regarding the social and economic environment, especially in the rural area, area which was most of time leave it on the last place, forgetting its socio-economic potential.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE EFFECTIVE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ROMANIAN NATIONAL RURAL DEVELOPMENT NETWORK

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Key words: Action Plan, European rural development network, national rural development network

Abstract

Each EU Member State have to establish a national network that will put together the organizations and institutions involved in rural development”; this will be connected to the European Rural Development Network (ERDN) and will closely collaborate with other organizations in the field of rural development at Community level. The National Rural Development Network (NRDN) represents an opportunity for a better integration of the approaches in the agricultural and forestry areas, social-economic environment, financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development, as well as for a better alignment with the territorial dynamics/context. This paper provides an overview of EU policy and legal framework for supporting rural development networks; some experience from other MS on networking in current period, an update on the current progress around the development of the Romanian National Rural Network work. The paper also highlights key challenges and priorities in the development of the NRDN, especially regarding the common networking tools and action plan content.

STUDIES AND RESEARCH ON THE LAND REHABILITATION STRATEGY OF CHIAJNA, ILFOV COUNTY

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Key words: strategy, land rehabilitation, economic development, co-financing

Abstract

The general objective of the land rehabilitation strategy for 2007-2013 is to create the premises that best correspond to the Romanian administrative territorial structure, aiming at a faster integration in(to) the European Union. Over the past few years, the relaunch of economic competitiveness has become a national priority as the basic component of public policies, which results from its importance both for meeting the demands imposed by the EU integration criteria and increasing the living standards. Moreover, the territorial dissemination and continuity of the above-mentioned policies have become increasingly significant to the drawing out and completion of the economic and social development programs, irrespective of the type of financial resources (governmental or internal private funding, co-financing or external loans).

STUDIES ON NEW TECHNOLOGIES OF THE “AMVIC” BUILDING SYSTEM

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Key words: shutterings, fireproofed neopore, concrete, metal fitting, isolation

Abstract

“AMVIC” is a building system produced at Bragadiru, Romania, which meets the current building demands, as it is harder, faster, cheaper, and more energetically efficient. It consists in lost shutterings made of fireproofed neopore in which the metal fittings are fixed and concrete is poured according to the structure design. The shutterings are used for building the structural walls and, at the same time, provide the wall isolation. Shuttering joining is fast and easy, resulting from the Lego-type system. The finish is made with lowest expenses, as the walls are straight. Thermal isolation is qualitatively better, compared to the other building systems.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PEOPLE RESIDING IN CHIRNOGI, VORONA AND VÂNĂTORI VILLAGES

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Key words: transition, strategies, migration

Abstract

As mobility of those searching for a better job and of those at a learning age has increased considerably, lifelong learning has become a necessity; in this respect, cooperation among different institutions responsible with professional qualification of people has become even more important. The aim of this survey is to present occupational characteristics of people residing in those three villages, each of them, as illustrated by field data, being representative for a specific area: Chirnogi for plain area, Vorona for hill area and Vânători for mountain area. As well, one of the main purposes of this study is to suggest different ways to improve professional competencies of farmers dwelling in those areas.

TRANSITION IMPACT ON ROMANIAN RURAL FAMILY

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Key words: transition, strategies, migration

Abstract

Changes in family' structure and functions, leading to deep social transformations, are due to changes occurred at society level. Therefore, in order to understand the organizational variety of rural families a close analysis of society itself is required. Romanian revolution of 1989 has generated an incessant reform process resulting in social, political, cultural, economical changes with huge impact on rural families. In order to reinvent themselves within a society in a continuous transformation, rural families have developed an area of strategies ranging from tradition to innovation. In this respect, we can identify passive strategies (as traditional agriculture, fatalism) and active strategies (entrepreneurship, non-agriculture activities, overseas migration). Each and every one of those strategies optimizes specific functions of a rural family. On the other hand, disfunctionalities at family level are having a long term, negative impact on its members (physical and mental distress of a child whose parent left overseas to make a living, an increasing number of divorced couples).

TRACEABILITY IN FOOD SUPPLY CHAINS

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Keywords: food, safety, legislation, tracking, tracing, traceability

Abstract

The European consumer has become increasingly concerned about the safety of food and the negative effects of bio-industrial production. This concern has been heightened by several sector-wide crises in the last decade (the dioxin crisis, classical swine fever, foot and mouth disease). Governments, both national and international, respond by imposing new legislation and regulations for the safety and quality of food products. Retailers react by imposing new demands on their suppliers. To comply with the new demands, companies are forced to introduce sophisticated information systems that focus on identification and registration, and tracking and tracing capabilities. For organizations in the food and agribusiness the interest in traceability is growing.

AGRARIAN POLICIES AND OF DURABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR RURAL ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE

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***Key words:** durable, rural territory, opportunities, interfaces*

Abstract

This work is trying to synthetisize the principal aspects with whom agriculture is facing and also Romanian territory, as well as the opportunities for the durable development of rural Romanian agriculture. Agriculture, as a main factor for the economic activities in rural territory, has to earn its position and role in all the Romanian economy. The approach of the rural durability in a global vision, is given by complex and dynamic interfaces between economy, social-humanity and ecology. Synthetically, durable development means thinking in a global manner and acting locally.

THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH MUNTENIA AREA

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Key words: human capital, development strategy, university education, professional integration

Abstract

The use and improvement of the human capital quality represents one of the essential conditions for the success of the implementation of the development strategy in South - Muntenia Region, that is characterised by the existence of more institutions of high school and university education and of a high percent of the average and high level studies graduates, the high percent of the young population that knows at least one international language. these aspects lead to the need to give remarkable importance to the graduates for their professional integration and increase of the managerial level in the sector of economic activities so that to reach the level of European standards of efficiency and performance, as well the increase of young graduates adaptability to the requirements of their first important job..

THE IMPACT OF MICRO-FINANCE AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ACTIVITIES FOR FARMERS ON SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA

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Key words: rural development, micro-finance activity, training, farmers

Abstract

The paper aims to present the impact of loans and professional training activities upon their development, and generally upon the rural development of the activity areas. The micro-finance activities started to be developed in Romania since 1993, with the support of foreign donor institutions (Ex: CHF International, USAID, World Vision, Opportunity International, the Swiss Confederation etc). The present paper provides an analysis of survey results. The survey was applied in the Centre Development Region in 2008, on farmers who benefitted or did not benefit from professional training and/or loans provided by the FAER and LAM foundations. Study results reveal the impact that the services provided had on the farmers in the foundation impact area and the overall impact on the rural development in the Centre Region. Conclusions show the necessity of such services in the context of complex issues that Romanian farmers face, as well as the rural population on an overall.

NECESSITIES OF RURAL ECONOMY REORGANIZATION

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Key words: reorganization, alimentary, security, rural area

Abstract

Besides the transition to market economy as a specific form -f transformations for post-socialist countries, including the Republic of Moldova; besides the necessity to form a form model which would ensure energetic, alimentary and other kinds of vital securities needed by country's population, it is also necessary to create a country's social/economic structure able to counteract all the existing and recent phenomena creates by the crisis affecting nowadays the world civilization. Without doubt, namely the rural population, all rural area as a whole, plays an especially important role in this scenario of transformation, and consequently of reorganization of rural economies.

DIAGNOSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

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Key words: Agricultural diagnosis, economic assessment, economic potential, food industry, economic growth.

Abstract

Vegetable production is a branch of Agroindustrial complex which supplies the population with fresh production and the food industry with raw material. The economic and alimentary importance, as well as the advantage of this branch when compared with others, classify the vegetable growing branch among the main branches of our national economy. Vegetable production became a branch with long standing traditions for our country and it has an important role in socio-economic development in a range of areas.

THE HIGHLIGHT OF THE MAIN MICROBIOLOGIC PARAMETERS IN BUFFALO MILK AND THE FINAL PRODUCT

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Key words: buffalo, milk, somatic cells, total germ number

Abstract

Research initially envisioned the determination of microbiologic parameters in buffalo milk and the finished product. the average for coliform bacteria was 4.96 ± 0.47 , while for the total number of yeasts and moulds, it was 633.47 ± 20.01 . Escherichia coli was present in 3 samples out of the 23 buffalo milk samples under analysis and presented the following values: $1.5 E.coli \times 10^3/ml$, $1.1 E.coli \times 10^3/ml$, respectively $2.9 E.coli \times 10^3/ml$. In addition, the total number of germs and number of somatic cells according to two categories: milk from family exploitations and milk from an ecologic farm. Selective isolations were conducted, of different dilutions of the pure culture on Levin agar (dilutions and incubation for 24 h at $37^\circ C$). The determination of the number of coliform bacteria was conducted using Mac-Crady tables.

DETERMINATION OF THE MAIN PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PARAMETERS OF BUFFALO MILK AND THE FINAL PRODUCT

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Key words: milk, buffalo, fat, protein, lactoze

Abstract

The study on the chemical composition of buffalo milk is required on scientific, as well as technological grounds, due to its increased share in total raw matter milk. In order to conduct the physico-chemical exam, the Lactoscan device was used and the following parameters were determined, according to season: fat, protein, lactose, total dry substance and density. Starting from the premise that the provision of raw matter quality is one of the main factors that condition the quality of the finished product, the following physico-chemical parameters were determined for two types of cheese traditionally obtained from buffalo milk: water and salt quantity and the fat content related to dry matter. There are certain influences involved in cheese production, physical, as well as chemical and microbiologic. These influences must be taken into account in the quality control of the raw matter and the final product as the production of quality products compared to EU ones is desired.

THE NUMBER AND TYPE OF FISH FARMS FROM SOUTH-EAST DEVELOPMENT REGION

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Key words: fish farm, South-East Development Region

Abstract

The paper presents the number and type of fish farms from South-East Development Region. The paper was based on year 2007 statistic dates from National Agency for Fishing and Aquaculture. The dates were grouped by juridical status and production system of production unite, for this was calculated the percent and average number per county. After dates statistic work, was observed that exists 147 fish farms which 44 nursery (29, 93%) and 103 fish farms (70, 07%). Most of them are organized like Commercial societies. The county structure of them evidencing that to nursery fish farm type exists difference concerning them number (between 18, 18 and 35, 18%) and to fish farms them number (in percent) is very close levels (between 82, 36 and 64, 82%). In conclusion, we can say that from total number of fish farms, the most of them are located in Constanța and Tulcea counties. For both of those two counties, the structure is maintaining from nursery production system as well as fish farm.

CROSS CULTURE MEETING POINT FOR SLOVAK ENTREPRENEURS IN RURAL TOURISM

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Key words: *entrepreneurs, questionnaire, project Nemoland, agritourism, rural tourism*

Abstract

This article is focused on research if Slovak entrepreneurs could be involved in the project Nemoland which organization Nemo (Amsterdam, The Netherlands) has developed. The aim is to find opportunities, bases and consequences of cooperation with other organization that is involved in Rural Development sector and also is interested to be actively involved in Nemoland project. Nemoland is situated in the Polish country of Stara Kamienica, between the villages Chromiec and Kopaniec in the Sudety area of Polish Lower Silesia (south-west Poland). Project "Nemoland" (means "no man's land") is a cross culture meeting point in the unknown Polish, Czech and German border area, close to the Giant mountains (Karkonosze) and Jizera mountains (Góry Izerskie). The unknown borderland of Central Europe has a fairy-like landscape and is a source of forgotten stories, myths and legends. The aim of project Nemoland is to develop rural tourism and agritourism as tools for sustainable development. Project Nemoland gives a lot of opportunities in the international sphere. If the project is successful in following years, it could be applied in foreign countries and became one good example of successful concept in Rural Tourism. By this project a huge target group could be reached. By this concept the international network could be developed in different countries. Finally the common benefit could be gained for the Dutch organization Nemo, Poland, Slovakia and future partners organizations as well. However the most valuable would be the benefit for the countryside and the sustainable development.

STATE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND AGRITOURISM IN CHOSEN REGIONS OF SLOVAKIA AND GREAT BRITAIN - COMPARISON AND EVALUATION

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Keywords: agritourism, rural tourism, rural development, sustainable development, European Union

Abstract

The article is focused on problems connected with rural development in Slovakia and Great Britain. There are chosen specific areas with the highest capacity for development of rural tourism, which can be a possibility of local farm diversification. We compared these regions and suggested opportunities for their development in future. Orava, Liptov, Horehronie and the north of Považie are the analyzed regions in Slovakia. Their characteristic features are virgin nature, traditional architecture, folk customs and traditions. These areas belong to regions with higher unemployment rate and with increased migration to towns. To become sustainable they have to find new sources of income, which will ensure financial stability and will reduce social disparity. Great Britain is one of the most developed countries in the world. Apart from industrial centers there are also marginal areas located. Such areas remind us of Slovak rural regions. Both are orientated on cattle breeding, organic production and rural tourism.

RURAL – URBAN INTERACTIONS. INFLUENCES ON THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN THE NORTH –EAST REGION OF ROMANIA

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Key words: interaction, rural, urban, development, planning

Abstract

This paper aims to present the interactions that occur between urban and rural, realizing a strict separation of these two areas, their populations and their activities here. This thing is being reflected in the division of policies on spatial and sectorial criteria, urban planners usually concentrating on the importance of urban centers as commerce and transportation nodes in the regional policy giving little attention to agricultural or rural-led development. It is based on statistical data provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development and by the National Statistics Institute and on direct observation executed in the North – East region of Romania. The data has been processed into the following indicators: aging indicator, average number of rural inhabitants, active occupied population, infant mortality, the average index of poverty and others. This paper represents an overview of how the strategies of urban and rural are intertwined. It ends with some recommendations on how the planners and decision makers can take these issues into consideration.

SAFE FOOD FOR EUROPEAN CONSUMERS

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Key words: food safety, feed, rule, consumer, farm

Abstract:

Europe's consumers want food that is safe and wholesome, and the concern of the European Union is to make sure that the food we eat is of the same high standard for all its citizens, whether the food is home-grown, or comes from another country, inside or outside the EU. The European Commission's proposal to consolidate and simplify EU food hygiene legislation provides for exemptions for certain premises and operations, such as those situated in regions with special geographical constraints, those supplying local markets or those involved in traditional methods of production

RESEARCH ON PROMOTING POTENTIAL RECOVERY AND AGRO HOREZU AS THE EUROPEAN DESTINATION OF EXCELLENCE

Dragos RADUCAN

Federation Management of Tourism

Key words: agrotourist resources, Horezu, the natural and anthropic tourist resources.

Abstract:

In the paper, we analyzed the potential of the Agro Horezu - potential Naturally, the anthropic base material (an inventory of the guesthouses in the area), and the infrastructure. We chose the area Horezu because I think it is an area with a potentially interesting and Agro yet no scientific value to treat this issue in depth. At the same time, I proposed to identify the most appropriate methods to promote Agro-supply in the area. The ultimate aim of the paper is to manage to find those ways to transform the scientific Horezu in Agro EUROPEAN DESTINATION OF EXCELLENCE.

ASSESSMENT OF BIOMASS IN THE UPPER BASIN OF DÂMBOVIȚA

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Keywords: *biomass, ecosystem, function, accumulation, energy.*

Abstract

The research was made on an area of about 30,000 ha and has analyzed the dynamics of biomass accumulation in forest ecosystems, grassland and meadow ecosystems, and agricultural (two subsystems: orchards and private gardens). Methodology surveys used in compiling territory data series and calculation functions by analyzing two-dimensional functions over time. We calculated the amount of biomass in t/ha by using the full function of the type:

$$S \equiv \int_{n1}^{n2} f(x) dx.$$

It was found that the largest quantity of biomass were obtained in orchards, then in forest ecosystems, after that small agriculture and finally pasture and grassland. In this paper is calculated the total biomass of the area studied and its energy exposure.

THE APPLICATION OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY- A MATTER OF TRANSLATION AND COMMUNICATION

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Key words: communication and translation standards, European communication

Abstract

The translation, interpretation, communication and application of the community acquis in the field of Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) are paramount in the EU accession process of Romania, which is far from being completed. The paper aims at investigating the manner of communicating this intricate common policy at EU and Romanian administrative and popular levels, relying on the framework of European communication and placing an emphasis on the necessity to employ standard communication strategies and standard terms in interpreting, translating, comprehending, transmitting and applying this policy. These steps are strongly linked to CAP communication, as the overall process of policy application and access can be regarded as largely a matter of communication. The optimal communication is thus essential in accessing the benefits and responsibilities of the Common Agricultural Policy.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROMANIAN TOURISTICAL TRADITIONAL VILLAGE

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Key words: rural development, touristical village, customs, traditions, Romanian hospitality

Abstract:

Development of a representative site for Romanian village that includes in his structure, as like in an alive photo, the Romanian village from his most flourishing period of his existence, the Romanian hospitality and the architectural peasant picturesque. The study of the touristical market in this field, the analysis of the proportion of touristical services that include elements of housing and recreation of traditional atmosphere, sounding of the preferences of visitors from touristic exhibitions, field analysis of the potential of each district nearby Bucharest. Meanness and even lack of authentic traditional culture elements from actual touristical market, in the context of more frequent requests of the public for spending authentic holidays, including participation to traditional folk Romanian customs led to understanding that this project is very necessary. The development of the Romanian touristical traditional village "Vatra valaha", truthfully copy of the traditional Romanian village from the South of the Carpathians, will facilitate the access to the traditional Romanian culture for those who choose to spend their holidays in the middle of rural site that includes, all in one, with function of housing and entertainment, the authentic peasant picturesque architecture and the Romanian hospitality.

EVOLUTION OF SYRIAN RANGELAND POLICIES

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Key words: *Al-Badiah, nomads, policy, grazing system, marginal areas.*

Abstract

Syrian rangelands (Al-Badiah) were the focal point of local Governments since the 50th of the last century. The goal was to settle the nomads and reorganize their communities. A land reform law was issued in the 60th, where part of the irrigated and rain-fed lands was distributed to the nomads, and a new system of livestock production emerged in Al-Badiah mixed with irrigated and rain-fed crop production. The new law abolished the customary grazing rights and considered Al-Badiah as a state ownership and a free access to the rangelands was created. The new policies represented by the cooperatives offered subsidized feed and water from wells for animals leading to more pressure on the natural resources. After many years, the Government realized the volume of the problem (loss of vegetation, deterioration of the soil and loss in the wildlife). Therefore, the state prohibited cultivating rain-fed crops and started to establish protected areas in favor to rehabilitate the already damaged resources.

ANALYSIS OF THE ECONOMIC SIZE OF BEEKEEPING HOLDINGS IN ROMÂNIA

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Key-words: beekeeping, economic dimension, average production, Romania

Abstract

The proposed paper belongs to the objectives of the second implementation phase of the project PN II no. 51-058/2007, entitled "Development and implementation of models of beekeeping holdings that are viable in the European economic context" (APIMODEL). An average size of 21.1 bee families has been obtained after data processing.

METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ANALYSIS OF TECHNICAL-ECONOMIC RESULTS OBTAINED IN BEEKEEPING

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Key words: method, apiculture, evaluation, factors

Abstract

The first stage in implementing the project PN II n^o. 51-058/2007, called „The elaboration and implementation of models of viable apiarian exploitations in the european economic context” (APIMODEL) has as a main objective the organization of the research infrastructure and the evaluation of the apiarian potential in Romania. This phase consists in establishing the research methods, quantification of the research materials and equipments which will be used for the development of the project. The paper presents the main methodology elements regarding the quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the apiarian production factors in Romania.

INVESTIGATION CONCERNING DURABILITY ACCOUNT REGARDING THE RURAL TOURISM POTENTIAL OF CALARASI COUNTY

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***Key words:** agrotourist resources, Calarasi County, the natural and anthropic tourist resources.*

Abstract

The paper aims to analyze the rural tourism potential of Calarasi county in the recovery of sustainable natural and man made rural tourism resources. At first glance, Calarasi county doesn't present a high rural tourism potential, the only argument in favor of attracting Romanian and foreign tourists as the Danube. At the end I tried to work up an specific rural tourism product, precisely: a seven-day rural tourism service package.

EXTENSION EFFICIENCY IN TELEORMAN COUNTY RURAL AREA

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Key words: extension, efficiency, rural area, Teleorman county

Abstract:

Assessing and monitoring the extension activity is of utmost importance for the following reasons: they enable assessing the progress registered in an activity process, correcting the occasional errors which might appear in in an activity process; they increase extension efficiency, enable to achieve better plans for the future, and also to compare the results obtained by different extenders. The information on the extension assessment can be gathered through direct discussions with the agricultural producers and the extenders, by requiring to fill in some questionnaires. Assessing the extension activity aims at the results of the extender's activities and the favorable impact which these activities have had on thr rural area.

THE COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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

Abstract

The article describes the economic analysis of production activities performed in the agricultural vegetal sector of the Republic of Moldova. To this end, one has focused from the very beginning on the necessity to elaborate and calculate the economically argued budgets of agricultural plant growing. Thus, in our investigations, we considered the principle of economic argumentation of incomes and costs in the agricultural units calculating the gross profit coming from the cultivation of 45 agricultural plants in the vegetal sector of the country. There has been elaborated for each culture three variants of budgets centered on the application of the recommended technology, harmonized technology for big and medium agricultural units and the harmonized technology in the peasant (farmer) households.

AGRI-ENVIRONMENT POLICIES AND THEIR INCIDENCE ON AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

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Key words: agri-environment policies, good agricultural practices, resources management, regional disparities.

Abstract

The paper aims to investigate the modality and extent in which the production methods used by the Romanian farmers are conform to the main requirements of the new agro-environmental policies, materialized into the good agricultural and environmental practices. The field survey conducted on the agricultural holdings from the regions Center and North-East used as working tools the questionnaire, on the basis of which data and information on the agricultural year 2007 were collected. The main indicators used were the following: soil protection offered by the cropping structure, crop rotation use, type and share of integrated pest control methods, share of soil conservation systems, use of chemical fertilizers and their effect upon the wheat yields, etc. Most farms applied conventional production methods, as at that moment these were not compulsory. The dry weather in the region N-E had a decisive influence upon the wheat yields, and the effect of fertilizers was not the expected one, these becoming a significant pollution source. On the contrary, in the region Center, the favourable weather conditions, together with a good soil and fertilizer management resulted in very good yields for the wheat crop, even on the areas less suitable for this crop.

AGRIBUSINESS CLUSTER – BETWEEN THEORY AND PRACTICE

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Key words: cluster models

Abstract

It is a scientific paradox the fact that although in the economic practice the cluster's functionality can be demonstrated by successful cluster initiatives, the economic theory didn't succeed to create a clear framework of cluster concept. Many publications (e.g. Michael Porter) discuss in detail academic and well defined approaches of the development, establishment and management of cluster processes but the scientific literature is confusing and confused with that of other economic topics. But in practice the existence of this type of organization can not be challenged, which is why this paper aims to present the theoretical opportunities of cluster building processes on the one hand and practical risks and advantages of their management on the other hand. The purpose was to summarize the items that directly or indirectly influence a cluster successful outcome starting from the overview of theoretical background of the concept, policymaker's responsibilities, viable models in clustering processes, competencies of actors involved in a cluster, in other words to point out what are the ways to have a successful cluster initiative.

THE TRADE IN THE AGRICULTURAL FIELD: ANALYSE AND IMPACT IN ROMANIA, MEMBER STATE OF THE EU

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Key words: agriculture, comercial exchanges, analyse, impact

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyse through the existing data the Romanian comercial exchanges with its external partners, the evolution and the orientation which these have had in the last years. Thus we have tried to observe if these changes influenced the mutations which have been emphasize at the farms level in our country. We have mentioned there that this impact has determined a restructuration and a modification of the productive orientation in order to recover the domestic market necessary or to support the demand on the foreign markets, expecially those of the european member states. We have also analysed the balance of trade on agricultural field and the degree of recover of the imports by the exports in the last years, which have been shown us a negative balance during all the transition period and till now. The opening degree of the economy was also analysed for the same countries.

CLUSTER CONCEPT APPROACH ON WORLD FRAME

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Key words: cluster concept, cluster policy,

Abstract

This work wants to analyze cluster concept and cluster policies from all around the world. The utilized material consists in a large cluster-based policy studies and in different descriptions of functional clusters. Our research summarizes all this materials, it highlights the differences between cluster policies measures and it points out the main experiences from different countries. There is a growing consensus that the cluster-based economic development models can provide a foundation for sustainable economic growth. Therefore, in the United States, Canada, Asia Pacific region and many Europe's countries have been adopted cluster-based strategies, including in agribusiness. In both developed and developing countries cluster initiatives have become a way to meet the challenges of the globalization and to maintain and enhance competitiveness of the new emerging economies.

RURAL TOURIST DESTINATION – ATTRACTIVENESS AND COMPETITIVENESS AS CONDITIONS FOR MAKING NEW BRANDS

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Key words: rural areas, competitiveness, attractiveness, tourist destination, development

Abstract

One of the topics in modern literature is tourist potentials which could be put in function of rural development. However, all rural destinations don't have the same conditions for the tourist development. For this reason, process of making successful position on the market which could have tourist destination depends from factors of attractiveness and competitiveness. Each tourist destination try to make it own brands and to put it on the market as something totally different and new for the costumers. The aim of this paper work is to show factors of competitiveness and attractiveness of rural tourist destinations in process of making different tourist brands. This process is the base for possible rural development, especially if we have in mind multidimensional character of tourism.