ECONOMY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT SECTION

POSSIBILITIES TO IMPROVE THE LIFE QUALITY IN RURAL AREAS AND THE DIVERSIFICATION OF RURAL ECONOMY
POSIBILITĂȚI DE ÎMBUNĂTĂȚIRE A CALITĂȚII VIEȚII ÎN ZONELE RURALE ŞI DE DIVERSIFICARE A ECONOMIEI RURALE

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The improvement of life quality in rural areas represents an objective of economical and social policy in 2007-2013.
In the National Rural Development Plan (RDP) the measures of Axis 3 include activities that aim to improve the quality of life in rural communities and diversify the rural economy. Through the measures of Axis 3 the most important objectives that are being aimed to are: improving the state of poverty of the population employed in agriculture, strengthening rural business organization on the principles of market economy, entrepreneurship development, economic competitiveness and development in rural areas.
In the present paper the authors present the activities and the possibility of funding these through the European Fund for Rural Development in 2007-2013 and the implementation status of measures that will improve the quality of life in rural areas and encourage rural economy diversification in the Arad county.

***Key words**: rural communities, quality of life, finance, economic diversification*

THE IMPLEMENTATION STAGE OF THE FINANCED PROJECTS ON THE AXIS 3 MEASURES UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 2010 IN ARAD COUNTY

STADIUL DE IMPLEMENTARE AL PROIECTELOR FINANȚATE PE MĂSURILE AXEI 3 PÂNĂ LA 31 DECEMBRIE 2010 ÎN JUDEȚUL ARAD

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With access to the European Union Romania has created the institutional conditions necessary for the application, in good conditions, of the National Rural Development Programme (NRDP) for 2007-2013.
Expressed in figures, the activity of COPRDF from ARAD county is finally materialized through the number of projects submitted by public and private beneficiaries, ways of implementation, the efficiency with which aquisition files are instrumented and not least through solutioning files on payment requests and reducing the period of payment reimbursement and the costs done by the project's beneficiaries.In this paper the authors perform an analysis on the situationof of the projects financed by the NRDP in Arad county. Issues are presented on the situation of the submitted eligible, selected, contracted, partially paid, completed projects and the measures implemented until 31 December 2010.

Key words*: implementation projects, rural development, county, measures*

INSTITUTIONAL PREMISES FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR EVOLUTION IN ROMANIA
PREMISE INSTITUȚIONALE ALE EVOLUȚIEI SECTORULUI AGRICOL ÎN ROMÂNIA

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The present paper is an attempt to identify and investigate certain characteristics of the present institutional environment that have a significant negative impact upon the economic activity efficiency. Possible solutions are presented for improving the present situation.

Key words**:** *institutional environment, deficiencies, consequences, possible remedies.*

PRICE VOLATILITY ALONG THE ROMANIAN AGRI-FOOD CHAINS
VOLATILITATEA PRETURILOR PE FILIERELE AGROALIMENTARE DIN ROMANIA

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The present paper investigates price volatility along the agri-food chains, using the monthly series of agricultural, processor and consumer price indices, in the period January 2006- December 2010. The analysis is made at sectoral level and is particularized for wheat and bakery products chain. The main characteristic of price volatility from the different levels of the food chains is the apparent stability of consumer and processor prices and the strong volatility of agricultural prices.

Key words**:** *price volatility, agri-food chains*

ASSESSMENTS OF THE AVAILABLE LABOUR FORCE IN THE ROMANIAN RURAL AREA. A CASE STUDY
EVALUĂRI ALE DISPONIBILULUI DE FORȚĂ DE MUNCĂ DIN SPAȚIUL RURAL ROMÂNESC. UN STUDIU DE CAZ

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Evaluation of the available labour force in the Romanian rural area is an important element in trying to find new employment opportunities. These evaluations may be for policymakers a starting points in developing rural development strategies.

***Key words**: potential,labour force, availability.*

ENDOWMENT INEQUALITIES OF THE RURAL TERRITORY - CENTRAL REGION
INEGALITĂȚILE PRIVIND ECHIPAREA TERITORIULUI RURAL - REGIUNEA CENTRU

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At European level, the arrangement of the territory is defined as "a spatial expression of the economic, social, cultural and ecologic policies of all societies" ("European Charter of the arrangement of the territory" - 1983). In Romania, the arrangement of the territory and urbanism activities are regulated by the Law 350/2001 regarding the arrangement of the territory and urbanism, with the afterwards changes, which sets the following objectives for the arrangement of the territory: social and economic balanced development of the regions and areas, in compliance with their specificity, improvement of the quality of life for people and human collectivities, responsible management of the natural resources and environmental protection, rational use of the territory.

***Key Words:** arrangement of the territory, regional disparities, rural development*

DIVERSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN ROMANIAN RURAL AREA – CENTER REGION
DIVERSIFICAREA ACTIVITĂȚILOR ECONOMICE DIN MEDIUL RURAL ROMÂNESC – REGIUNEA CENTRU

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Human resources are the main factor of development, regardless of the environment to which we relate – urban or rural. But, problems appear especially in rural communities, where the population faces a series of demographic, social and cultural problems - demographic decline, a low level of occupational diversification, reduced opportunities for recreation and literacy.

***Key words**: human resources, social inequalities, territorial disparities.*

AN ESTIMATION OF AGRICULTURAL LAND PRICE IN ROMANIA AFTER THE ACCESSION TO THE EU
O ESTIMARE A PREȚULUI TERENULUI AGRICOL DIN ROMÂNIA DUPĂ ADERAREA LA UE

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The paper proposed a method to calculate the average price of agricultural land market in Romania in the post accession period, trying to substitute the absence of the official data, considering the partial data from alternative sources issued by different institutions, and completed by a special survey.

Key words*: *agricultural land price, agricultural land transactions

ESTIMATION PRINCIPLES OF INVESTMENT VALUE FOR INDIVIDUAL AGRICULTURAL INVESTORS
ESTIMAREA PRINCIPIILOR VALORII INVESTITIONALE IN CAZUL INVESTITORILOR IN AGRICULTURA

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The present study tries to focus on the analysis of valuation principles of agricultural property, which are recommended to estimate the real significance of already existing investments. Our database originates from the survey which has been made among farmers in South Great Plain Region in Hungary operating primarily medium- and large-scale agricultural enterprises. Cash flows and costs are to be estimated over the period that the investor is expected to hold the property, taking into account all factors that could affect them. The application of DCF method can be crucial in some cases because the general prospective profitability of the activity which the enterprise deals with and the specific income generating capacity at the given farm can be much more important in the determination of property value than their registered net value.

Key words: *property value, investment, cash flow, financial performances*

THE REGIONAL EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC CRISIS IN HUNGARY
EFECTELE LA NIVEL REGIONAL ALE CRIZEI ECONOMICE IN UNGARIA

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The supervening credit crisis in autumn 2008, the deepening world economic crisis in 2009 and the prolonging crisis in 2010 had an effect on the economic processes in Hungary. The territorial aspects of these phenomena have led to the increase of regional inequalities. Crisis has been experienced mainly in the decline in industrial production and the rise in unemployment. While the former has affected mainly the processing industry, the latter has concerned the skilled male workers and the highly qualified employees working in the market sphere.

Key words: *economic crisis, regional inequalities, unemployment, development plan, Hungary*

THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SOLAR ENERGY UTILISABLE IN HUNGARY
CARACTERISTICILE ENERGIEI SOLARE UTILIZABILE IN UNGARIA

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One possible method to reduce the energy dependence is to increase the role of renewable energy sources at our disposal. Solar energy utilisation with technical equipment is called active utilisation. The direct heat utilisation can be considered as an economically exploitable renewable energy source. We carried out our examinations in Hódmezővásárhely between the 1st of January and the 31st of December in 2008. The insolation measurements typical for the exploitable radiance energy values were done daily, every hour from 8.00 am to 4.00 pm in June, July, August and October. Consequently in the period from April to October in Hungary it is absolutely advisable to utilise the solar energy, the available quantity of which enables us to compensate the smaller energy yield of the winter period with applying adequate energy-storage solutions.

***Keywords**: renewable energy, solar energy, active thermal heat utilisation*

LABOR RESOURCE - A RESTRAINING FACTOR OF RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT
FORTA DE MUNCA – FACTOR RESTRICTIV AL DEZVOLTARII ZONELOR RURALE

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The paper aimed to analyze the statement of labor force emphasizing the main restraining factors of rural areas development in the period 2000-2008. The following indicators have been used: active population, employment, unemployment, activity rate, employment rate, unemployment rate, employment rate by educational level, employment in agriculture by population's age, active persons by age, farmers and skilled workers by age group. As a conclusion, Romania's rural population accounts for 45 % of total population, because of the following restraining factors: ageing, low training level, lack of investments and other job alternatives.

***Keywords:** labor, rural areas, development, restrains*

STUDY CONCERNING ROMANIA'S AGRI-FOOD FOREIGN TRADE
STUDIU PRIVIND COMERTUL AGROALIMENTAR AL ROMANIEI

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The paper presents the evolution of agri-food foreign Trade and its place within Romania's foreign trade, identifying the main trends and evaluating its efficiency in the period 2000-2008. Romania is still a net importing country with a negative impact upon domestic producers and its economic development. The main trade partner is the EU-27 (70 % of its export and 69.5 % of its import). The main commercial partners are Germany, Italy, France, Hungary, but also Russian Federation and Turkey. Agri-food export is mainly represented by raw materials provided by agriculture and hunting, but also by forestry and fishery, while its agri-food import is focused especially on manufactured products. Romania's foreign trade is highly unefficient with a negative impact on economic development and GDP.

Keywords: *agri-food, foreign trade, Romania*

ROMANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE POST-ACCESION EVOLUTIONS: QUALITY INDICES OF THE AGROFOOD FLOWS
EVOLUȚII POST-ADERARE ALE COMERȚULUI EXTERIOR AL ROMÂNIEI: INDICI DE CALITATE A FLUXURILOR AGROALIMENTARE

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The paper presents EU accession effects of Romania's integration in the common market upon the external performances of the agricultural products; the assessments on intra-Community agri-food trade highlighted the existing opportunities of the products with expressed export potential and the areas affected by the net imports, by commodity groups. The method of calculation of relative unit value indices of flows provided the bases for assessment of the quality of Romanian agricultural trade flows, resulting empiric evidences upon the level of integration of the agricultural trade flows and changes in the post-accession evolution of their terms of trade.

Key words*: agricultural trade, competitiveness, EU accession, unit value indices*

ROMANIAN RURAL AREA TYPOLOGY BY THE INEQUALITY LEVEL - A MULTICRITERIAL APPROACH – *TIPOLOGIZAREA SPAȚIULUI RURAL ROMÂNESC DUPĂ GRADUL DE INEGALITATE - ABORDARE MULTICRITERIALĂ –*

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The economic and social inequalities take multiple forms. Their complexity and effect upon individual and overall human development are increasingly deep as several inequality risk sources are cumulated. There is a well-known mutual driving effect that the economic inequality causes have upon social inequality, the reciprocal being also valid. The present study attempts to identify the main inequality sources in the rural area: the territory equipment in the first place, followed by the demographic disequilibria, economic development of the area that provides occupational opportunities, social infrastructure and appetence for investments. We propose a theoretical methodology for the aggregation of rural inequality indicators, which enables grouping the communes from Romania into three clusters, depending on the cumulated intensity of the manifestation of factors that describe and/or condition the socio-economic inequalities.

Key words: *socio-economic inequality, rural area, Romania*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES IN THE RURAL AREA OF REGION BUCHAREST - ILFOV: CASE STUDY *INEGALITĂȚI SOCIOECONOMICE ÎN SPAȚIUL RURAL AL REGIUNII BUCUREŞTI – ILFOV: STUDIU DE CAZ*

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The complexity and extent of inequality, the existing interdependencies between different aspects of individuals' life and their impact on human development, in general, is one of the most controversial aspects of economic and social discourse, globally and locally in recent years. In this context, the present study aimed at assessing the socio-economic inequalities in the Bucharest – Ilfov Region, inequalities that take many facets. This objective was achieved using a set of dimensions and indicators describing the condition and extent of rural inequality.

Key words: *socio-economic inequality, rural area, development region*

INEQUALITY IN RURAL AREAS: DEMO-SOCIAL DIMENSION (CASE STUDY: SOUTH-WEST OLTENIA REGION)
INEGALITATEA IN ZONELE RURALE: DIMENSIUNEA DEMO-SOCIALĂ (STUDIU DE CAZ: REGIUNEA SUD-VEST OLTENIA)

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The paper is part of an ample project which aims to realize a diagnostic analysis of Romanian rural space, by taking into consideration 5 criteria, the final scope being the classification or rural space by the level of inequity. The project aimed also the distribution analysis of each selected indicator at the level of communes included in the South-West Oltenia Region (criteria was the level of endowment in the territory, the demo-social dimension, the social infrastructure, economic dimension and investments). The present paper aims to analyze the demo-social dimension criterion, by this being selected the most relevant indicators for describing the actual level of rural inequality.

Key words: *rural development, inequality, cluster analyse, rural indicators.*

EXISTING DISCREPANCIES AND IDENTIFING SOLUTIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AT REGIONAL LEVEL IN ROMANIA
DISCREPANȚE EXISTENTE ŞI IDENTIFICAREA DE SOLUȚII ÎN VEDEREA DEZVOLTĂRII DURABILE A MEDIULUI RURAL LA NIVEL REGIONAL ÎN ROMÂNIA

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Implementation of regional development policy of the European Union in our country required the establishment of eight regions, whose common goal is the economic, social and territorial cohesion. Socio-economic disparities between Romania's development regions are significant and those between rural and urban areas require identifying and implementing the best solutions to overcome existing difficulties. This article examines the regional situation in rural areas of Romania and the main measures to be undertaken to reduce existing disparities in socio-economic level and ensure sustainable rural development.

Key words: *regional, rural development, sustainable, Romania*

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DATA CHARACTERISING THE ECONOMIC-SOCIAL INEQUALITIES (DIAGNOSIS) IN THE REGION SOUTH –WEST– INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING CRITERIA

ANALIZA DATELOR STATISTICE CARE CARACTERIZEAZĂ INEGALITĂȚILE ECONOMICO – SOCIALE (DIAGNOZA) DIN REGIUNEA SUD – VEST - CRITERIUL INFRASTRUCTURĂ ŞI LOCUIRE

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From the point of view of economic and social development, the rural area is still dependent on agricultural activities based on primary exploitation of natural resources. The requirements for an improved rural infrastructure are evident and through upgraded water supply systems, through sewerage systems, must be resolved some serious social problems that exists in rural areas at the regional social level. Developing and upgrading physical and social infrastructure is a first step that must be taken, leading on one hand to an increasing of rural activities, and on the other hand penetration of private capital on the agricultural market.

Key words: *infrastructure, housing quality, rural environment, economic development*

BENCHMARKS OF THE QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. EXEMPLIFICATION IN THE NORTH -WEST REGION
REPERE ALE MANAGEMENTULUI CALITĂȚII ÎN DEZVOLTAREA REGIONALĂ. EXEMPLIFICARE ÎN REGIUNEA NORD-VEST

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Nowadays the quality represents a strategic tool of the global management, but even an important element of the performed activities. Creating and maintaining the quality inside some regions evolution depend on the way in which the managers and the population understand to tap the quality management for the purpose of the population requirements accomplishment guarantee. For achieving to a certain level of the quality it is necessary that all the hierarchic levels to adhere to the established principles for quality.

Key words: *quality in regional development, quality, potential, non-quality, quality cost.*

TOPOLOGY PRESERVING BINARY CONTOUR SMOOTHING IN 2D IMAGES
IMAGINI 2D DE DETECTIE BINARA A CONTURULUI, CU MENTINEREA TOPOLOGIEI

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Digital topology of images, objects deals with those mathematical characteristics which are not affected by certain deformations. For example stretching and sintering are admissible but shredding is not. Some fields of digital processing of images thinning, sintering, etc. may need the execution of smoother procedures between the steps. Certain noises could appear after some iteration steps which could change and worsen the result of the further processes. These problems are remediable by intercalary contour smoothing operations. If these fill in or reduce the adequate points, then the further sintering method will contribute to the appropriate result.

Key words: *topology preservation, digital topology, binary smoothing operations, addition, reduction*

LAND STUDY FOR THE ANNEXATION OF PARKLAND IN DETA TOWN, TIMIS COUNTY
STUDIU CADASTRAL ÎN VEDEREA ALIPIRII TERENULUI AFERENT PARCULUI ORAŞULUI DETA, JUDEȚUL TIMIŞ

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In this paper is presented a related parkland surveying in Deta town, Timis County. This field operation was performed in order to annexation of certain plots. Subsequently, it will be divided a plot of land for rearrange the tennis court through a program funded by the EU and to modernize the park in accordance with the existing urban plans.

Key words: *surveying, annexation, detachment*

USING 3D SCANNING FOR MODELING STÂNCEŞTI CHURCH, BIHOR COUNTY
UTILIZAREA SCANARII 3D LA MODELAREA BISERICII DIN STÂNCEŞTI, JUDEȚUL BIHOR

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The use of terrestrial 3D laser scanning devices is increasing in all surveying areas including topographic surveys and building recording. 3D scanning technology is an outstanding medium for rapidly generating reliable inventory documentation in civil and structural engineering as well as for architectural recordings, especially in the heritage field. This article discusses the process of 3D scanning, on scanning techniques, applicability and benefits of 3D scanning and detail as an example, 3D scan of a wooden church, in order to preserve it in a digital format.

Keywords**:** *3D scanning, scanner, modeling, church*

DIRECTIONS OF COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY
DIRECȚIILE POLITICII AGRICOLE COMUNE

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The Common Agricultural Policy has largely contributed to the achievement of the objectives that were to be achieved by now. Over the past 50 years, the CAP has increased productivity, a contributed to a fair standard of living for the agricultural community, stabilized markets, secured the availability of supplies and provided consumers with quality food at reasonable prices.
The CAP has undergone fundamental reforms over time to respond to changing economic conditions as well as societal expectations and demands. Drivers and challenges of today are not only related to CAP per se, but also extend to the wider institutional and economic setting within which the policy evolves.

Key words: *Common Agricultural Policy, Lisbon Treaty*

ASPECTS REGARDING THE CHARACTERISTICS OF AGRICULTURAL EXPLOITATIONS IN TIMIŞ COUNTY
ASPECTE PRIVIND CARACTERISTICILE EXPLOATAȚIILOR AGRICOLE DIN JUDEȚUL TIMIŞ

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Organizing agriculture requires restructuring its subsystems in terms of profitability and economic competitiveness.
Timiş County is characterized by an extension of private ownership, in 2006 holding a 98,13% share of the total agricultural area.
Small-sized exploitations prevail in Timis County, with a significant degree of agricultural land fragmentation.
The agricultural potential of Timis County has not been fully capitalized because of the excessive fragmentation of agricultural land, the lack of variety in forms of association, but also because of insufficient and used agricultural equipment, both physically and morally.

Key words: *agricultural exploitation, private ownership, farm*

RESEARCH AND INNOVATION AND THEIR SUPPORTING POLES
CERCETAREA ŞI INOVAREA ŞI POLII LOR DE SUSȚINERE

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More than in other industries, research and innovation can not perform chaotically, but on the basis of strategic planning that takes into account the pursued goals, priorities, real opportunities and resources.
Development - in the Western Region – of an innovation strategy is a necessary step and a prerequisite for a well-defined and coordinated activity.
Our investigation aims to analyze how its implementation and financing has been evolving, since its launch two years ago.
Conclusions of the investigations can become very relevant at the macro level, given the fact that, in our view, applied research and innovation must be decentralized to regional and local level.

Key words: *research, innovation, funds, decentralization, strategy*

REPERCUSSIONS OF THE ECONOMIC CRISIS ON WOMEN IN THE EUROPEAN UNION'S LABOUR MARKET
REPERCUSIUNILE CRIZEI ECONOMICE ASUPRA FORTEI DE MUNCA FENIMININE IN UNIUNEA EUROPEANA

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The impact of the economic downturn continues to unfold with pressure on global financial markets, increasing unemployment, and weakening of major industrial sectors. Data from across the EU shows a rise in unemployment for both men and women. However, female unemployment rates have recently been growing at the same pace as male rates, reflecting an extension of the crisis to other more gender-mixed sectors. It is expected that budget cuts planned for 2011, mainly in the female-dominated public sector, will further lower women's employment.

Key words: *Rising global inequality, Gender effects of the global slowdown, Gendered employment effects, Gendered welfare effects*

BANAT SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH TOURISM
DEZVOLTAREA RURALĂ SUSTENABILĂ A BANATULUI PRIN INTERMEDIUL TURISMULUI

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Inside Europe - whether it is mentioned in Central Europe, whether as part of group called Eastern countries - Romania has remained an essentially agrarian country less, but certainly more than 50% rural. Country where rural civilization, with everything pertaining to it - positively and negatively - was amazingly preserved. Looking critically, we find that our country is not sufficiently valued rural heritage tourism and rural tourism product is being crystallized. On the other hand, currently takes the form of rural tourism products of farms or settlements that offer benefits of primary interest, while giving generously to the richness of the Romanian village values. Little by little we get to the tourist-oriented villages, tourist villages called improperly.

Key words: *sustainable rural development, rural tourism, Banat area*

STUDY ON THE POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE BANAT AREA
STUDIU PRIVIND POTENȚIALUL DE DEZVOLTARE RURALĂ SUSTENABILĂ ÎN ZONA BANATULUI

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Significant potential of the Romanian agriculture and increase food prices worldwide could maintain high interest of foreign investors on the sector. Romania has the highest level of use of unpaid family workers in agriculture in EU-27. Also, low investment rates have increased the vulnerability of the Romanian agriculture and weather conditions-induced this behavior very volatile sector.

Key words: *sustainable development, agricultural potential, collapse, economic situation*

STRATEGIES REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGII NECESARE ÎN VEDEREA REALIZĂRII DEZVOLTĂRII RURALE SUSTENABILE

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Rural area is a highly complex concept which has generated a great diversity of views on the definition, scope and components. A more complete definition of the countryside is by considering the following criteria order: morphological (number of inhabitants, density, type of environment), structural and functional (type of activities and relations). Through its components, the countryside is different from all other existing facilities in a given territory. The most significant differences between rural areas and other spaces may be indicated in the following areas: economic structure, population density, the dominant basic jobs, culture and cultural buildings, spiritual life, relationships, customs.

Key words: *strategies, sustainable rural development, rural economy*

THE PHENOMENON OF DEMOGRAPHIC AGEING IN ROMANIA – EVOLUTIONS AND TRENDS IN TERRITORIAL STRUCTURE
FENOMENUL ÎMBĂTRÂNIRII DEMOGRAFICE ÎN ROMÂNIA – EVOLUȚII ŞI TENDINȚE ÎN PROFIL TERITORIAL

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Among the many global threats against humanity that have always relied on were often found also the demographic issues. If a few decades ago the main demographic danger was the overpopulation or, eventually, the too fast growth rate, nowadays the main risk factor is related to the population structure, namely the demographic ageing process. The demographic ageing represents a process which implies changing the structure of a population by age, by an important growth of proportion of elderly in total population, instead of the proportion of youth, as a strong and long-term trend, with multiple implications in each area of human activity.

Key words: *demographic ageing, population, territorial disparity.*

SOME RELATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING IN EVERYDAY AGRICULTURE AND IN LIFE OF PEOPLE LIVING ON FARMS
UNELE RELATII DE TELEDETECTIE INTRE AGRICULTURA DE ZI CU ZI SI VIATA OAMENILOR CARE LOCUIESC LA FERMA

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Our life and business are changing day by day. Lack of the permanent harmony between the different spheres of economy, or more exactly, of agribusiness has a negative impact on economic efficiency. Some data and information become very important and good aid for agriculture. I do not forget its social aspects. Modern technology and equipment help us to find the correct ways of processes. I try to point at some interesting details and coherences.

Key words: *remote sensing, rural development, agriculture, society, map*

THE ROLE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES IN THE FARMSTEADS OF THE HUNGARIAN PLAIN
ROLUL RESURSELOR ENERGETICE REGENERABILE IN FERMELE DIN CAMPIA MAGHIARA

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Energy intake and energy supply imply more and more problems in each field of life from day to day. Conferences are called together for experts, applications are announced on the subject of possibilities of new energy resources to reduce energy intake. Almost in each level of education energy-saving life style is integrated in the curriculum in the interest of the future generation. I survey this problem in point of view of farmsteads and a middle size town called Hodmezovasarhely.

Keywords: *farm, rural development, boondocks, society, renewable energy*

ASPECTS REGARDING THE EVOLUTION OF THE RURAL POPULATION IN ROMANIA (1990-2009)
ASPECTE PRIVIND EVOLUȚIA POPULAȚIEI RURALE ÎN ROMÂNIA (1990-2009)

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The economic conditions in general and the precarious medical services in particular, especially in rural areas, may have lead to the low birth rate. Rural population is a major source of village development. The information on human resources quality and quantity is decisive for the establishing of rural development policies. The dynamics of the rural population points to the labour resources in rural communities.

Key words**:** *rural communities, rural environment, rural development*

REGIONAL INNOVATION FROM A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE
INOVARE REGIONALA- NOTIUNI TEORETICE

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This paper aims to look at innovation from a regional perspective. The concepts of regional innovation and regional innovation systems are approached from a theoretical perspective. The systems of innovation have developed an integrated approach to understanding the variety of levels at which innovation can affect performance, including at regional level.

Keywords*: innovation, regional innovation, regional innovation systems*

SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE SMEs, CONTRIBUTORS TO REGIONAL COMPETITIVNESS
IMM RESPONSABILE SOCIAL, FACTOR AL COMPETITIVITATII REGIONALE

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The theme of corporate social responsability (CSR) is included within the larger context of amplificating the holistic and integrative interdisciplinary research where the economic dimension is essential. CSR is a concept that drew the attention of reserchers and practitioners, having a great resonance within the world economy, in the context of extending the studies related to globalisation.
This paper is essential in understanding the role of the responsable behaviour of small and medium enterprises in the contemporary society.

***Key words**: CSR, SME,regional economic development, responsible behaviour*

CULTURAL TOURISM DIMEENSION IN ARGES COUNTY
VALENTELE TURISMULUI CULTURAL IN ARGES

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Cultural tourism occurs as a type of tourism clearly different from the other forms or types of tourism, especially by motivation. It can be defined as a form of touristic mobility whose main purpose is to enlarge the horizon of knowledge by discovering the cultural-artistic or architectonical patrimony and the territories where they are.
Although strongly attached to their traditional and cultural values and norms, tourists are fascinated by the contemporary history flow, by the fast processes of modernization of today's world, in its way to standardisation and globalisation.
This paper describes the importance of cultural tourism in Romania and analyses the cultural touristic potential in Arges county.

***Key words:** cultural tourism, tourist patrimony (heritage), tourist flows, cultural destination*

THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRY
COMPETITIVITATEA AGRICULTURII ŞI A INDUSTRIEI ALIMENTARE ROMÂNEŞTI

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Globalization and European integration could be advantages for the development of agriculture in Romania, which still holds a high relative position in the economy and has structures of business organization and employment that do not match the European model. Based on the empirical analysis of available data, the paper presents changes of the Romanian agriculture in the last five years and their influence on the whole economy. The extended size of the subsistence component in the agricultural sector keeps the dependence of production variations on the natural conditions, strongly influenced by climate changes, while inducing significant variations in the GDP, but is also a solution to soften the social effects of the economic crisis

Key words: *competitiveness, agriculture, food industry, crisis;*

ORGANIC FARMING IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY
AGRICULTURA ECOLOGICĂ ÎN CONTEXTUL POLITICII AGRICOLE COMUNE

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Organic farming is the form of agriculture that relies on techniques such as crop rotation, green manure, compost and biological pest control to maintain soil productivity and control pests on a farm. Organic farming excludes or strictly limits the use of manufactured fertilizers, pesticides (which include herbicides, insecticides and fungicides), plant growth regulators such as hormones, livestock antibiotics, food additives, and genetically modified organisms. Organic agricultural methods are internationally regulated and legally enforced by many nations, based in large part on the standards set by the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM), an international umbrella organization for organic farming organizations established in 1972.

Key words: *organic farming, common policy, methods, opportunities, crisis*

STUDY REGARDING THE CONNECTION BETWEEN FOREST, PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

STUDIUL CONEXIUNII DINTRE PADURE OAMENI SI ECONOMII

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Forests accomplish an important role within the national economy and within social life. The socio-economic context, the search of alternative energetic solutions and the impact of climate change determine a revaluation and reconsideration of forestry ecosystems.
Under this context the fact that forests supply the necessary wood for the most diverse industrial and house-keeping usages as well as a series of secondary products is important: forest fruits, mushrooms, medical plants, wild animals, fish from the mountain waters etc.

Key words**:** *forests, peoples, economic activities, the international year of forests*

ASPECTS CONCERNING THE MANAGEMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST ECOSYSTEMS IN THE NORTH WEST REGION OF ROMANIA

ASPECTE PRIVIND GESTIUNEA SI DEZVOLTAREA DURABILA A ECOSISTEMELOR FORESTIERE DIN REGIUNEA DE NV A ROMANIEI

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Sustainable management of forest ecosystems should ensure the synergy of the economic, environmental and social functions. Maintenance and extension of forest ecosystems represent a major objective of the general strategy of environmental protection. In this context, a key barometer, which measures the degree of economic recovery of these products and services, is the analysis of the turnover.

Key words: *forest ecosystems, economic capitalization, the turnover, wood, forest product*

ALIMENTARY SAFETY VERSUS FOOD CRISIS
SECURITATEA ALIMENTARA VERSUS CRIZA ALIMENTARA

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Alimentary safety and food crisis represents the main problems that humanity faces nowadays. Last 40 years are defined by a rate of agricultural production growth higher than the population rate of growth. However productivity has increased more in the developed countries while those developing have just kept pace with population growth. Humanity has made huge steps on the line of search, knowledge and attraction of new alimentary sources. From an absolute point of view, resources have continuously increased and diversified, but compared to population's needs growth and diversifying resources they have always been limited. I believe there is a straight connection between food crisis and alimentary safety. Lack of alimentary safety can lead to food crisis.

Key words: *alimentary safety, food crisis, consumption, population growth, agricultural production*

NUTRITION AND HEALTH
ALIMENTATIA SI SANATATEA

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Between diet and health is therefore no organic interdependence is manifested directly and acting on the typology of population growth, fertility behavior, birth, death and these in turn give a boost in positive or negative effect on social and economic development.

Key words: *nutrition, health, population, birth, death*

THE HUNGARIAN FOOD THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SHOPPING OF PRODUCTS IN THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT
HRANA MAGHIARA – SEMNIFICATIA CUMPARATURILOR DE PRODUSE IN DEZVOLTAREA RURALA

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Sustainability is closely linked to the concept of food sovereignty which in the last decade became a central concept of international social movements related to agriculture. The movement's philosophy is that farmers have the right to produce local food and consumers to decide what they want to consume; products produced by whom and how. This research focuses on the relationship of consumers' patriotism and traditional local food. Hungarian food are at a disadvantage against imported products. If we can demonstrate the positive consumers' attitude towards domestic products, the marketing strategy of Hungarian products can be completed with a new aspect. The Hungarian traditional regional products offer wider assortment for the consumer market via their unique features and top-quality images. In the primary research consumers were asked by standard questionnaire which was analyzed by mathematical and statistical methods.

Key words: *marketing analysis, traditional food, rural development*

THE ROLE OF THE SCATTERED FARMS IN THE HUNGARIAN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
ROLUL FERMELOR IZOLATE IN DEZVOLTAREA RURALA MAGHIARA

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Scattered farms are a special and characteristic settlement-type in Hungary, the historical background of which dates back to centuries. Most of the farms are situated in the „Kiskunság"-area, between the Danube and the Tisza Rivers. Nowadays this rural region can be characterised with complex and serious settlement-environmental problems. We have witnessed the homogenisation of local landscapes, degradation of soils and the regress of ecological diversification for decades. The local societies of the farm-regions suffer from multiple disadvantages and exhibit the symptoms of being on the inner-peripheries. There are several databases on the high rate of unemployment, lack of organised institutional services and demographic crisis. This processes accelerated in the last decade and it caused many environmental, economical and social conflicts.
After all – based on our latest and recent spatial researches – we think that these rural areas have future in the Great Hungarian Plain. Scattered farms are one of the most important elements of the agriculture, of the rural/eco or green-tourism and of the whole environmental system at the same time, so they have huge impact on the local and regional sustainability. After 2014 the importance of these aspects will increase in the rural development policy of the European Union, which may lead to subsidies to scattered farms in Central Europe. Thus there is a demand from the Hungarian Ministry of Rural Development to know more about this type of settlement. In 2010 a research on 24 settlements were carried out. Out of the settlements many were scattered farms. We had some surveys with the local society, with the inhabitants of the farms and we had interviews with the local experts and prominent people. In our latest research we aimed to discover the opinion of the local societies and create sustainable development-alternatives for scattered farms.

Keywords: *scattered farms, complex settlement-environmental conflicts, rural development, local surveys*

FINANCIAL LITERACY AND SELF-CARE IN HUNGARY
CULTURA SI GRIJA FINANCIARA IN UNGARIA

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In this article it is described, what financial literacy means and what main areas it includes. Through the example of the Hungarian pension system the importance of the financial literacy is presented. The most of the Hungarian people don't know, they had to save for their retirement, or they have no ability to save. The simulation shows, Hungarian pension system will have a large deficit, and in 2050 the 80% of the pensioners will get less money than the "whole" pension. At the end of this article some recommendations can be found, what we had to do and change avoiding the described future.

Key words: *financial literacy, culture of finance, pension system, self-care, Hungary*

DIAGNOSIS OF THE FLOOD AFFECTED COMMUNITY IN 2005
DIAGNOZA COMUNITATII AFECTATE DE INUNDATIILE DIN 2005

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This paper seeks to examine the importance of the sociological approach in the study of the impact of the 2005 floods in Timiş County. In the first part of the article the process of defining the concept of community and sociological diagnosis is presented, followed by the presentation of some economic effects of flooding.

Key words: *community, diagnosis, calamity*

PERSPECTIVES OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS IN ROMANIA AND MEANS OF ADAPTATION TO EUROPEAN UNION REQUIREMENTS

PERSPECTIVELE EXPLOATAȚIILOR AGRICOLE DIN ROMÂNIA ŞI MODALITĂȚILE DE ADAPTARE LA CERINȚELE ŞI EXIGENȚELE UNIUNII EUROPENE

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In holding a market economy is the main form of existence, organization and operation of agricultural production. This does not mean that land ownership remains with all rights there under.
The main objective pursued by our country when integrated into EU structures is close to the Romanian agricultural structures and compatibility with the EU. The results of the agricultural sector reform will have to be translated into quantitative and qualitative increase agricultural supply to ensure food security and modernization of the Romanian village population.

Key words*: holdings, sustainable agriculture, farm size, agrarian structures, agricultural policy.*

PERSPECTIVELE EXPLOATAȚIILOR AGRICOLE STUDY ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
STUDIU PRIVIND STRUCTURA EXPLOATAȚIILOR AGRICOLE DIN ROMÂNIA

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The current situation of Romanian agriculture is characterized by multiple social and economic problems through excessive fragmentation of land (more than 40 million plots) and by the existence of many households in economically unviable.
Structural changes that have taken place in Romanian agriculture after 1990, resulted in passage of over 96% private ownership of agricultural land and the formation of small and medium-sized farms, lack of economic viability of many of these shows that the reform process is far from complete. Following the land reform have appeared new types of farms: family farms (subsistence, which predominates), and commercial farms, plant breeding, the training and consolidation.

Key words*: agricultural holdings, individual farm, land fund, agricultural area*

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE REGIONS OF ROMANIA
DICREPANȚE ÎNTRE REGIUNILE ROMÂNIEI

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The development of a country is built starting from the development of each region, since the parties form the whole. The differences between the regions cause the unfair distribution of income, but also social, demographic issues, etc. The attempt to reduce the discrepancies between the Romanian regions is the starting point in achieving sustainable development in our country.

Key words*: regional development, the disparities, demographic indicators*

NON-WOOD FOREST RESOURCES MANAGEMENT – PILLAR IN MOUNTAIN RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MANAGEMENTUL RESURSELOR FORESTIERE NELEMNOASE – PILON ÎN DEZVOLTAREA RURALA MONTANĂ

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The paper aims to highlight the management of non-wood forest resources of vegetal origin in Romania using as reference materials Romanian official documents. The analysis of documents shows that little importance is given to these products. And as a recommendation, the analysis of economic potential is needed for future development of forest sector and mountain rural areas.

Keywords: *non-wood forest resources, management plans, Romania*

HABIT OF EATING FOREST FRUIT AND THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL FACTORS
OBICEIUL DE A CONSUMA FRUCTE DE PĂDURE ŞI IMPACTUL FACTORILOR SOCIALI

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The paper aims to present the social factors that influence the forest fruit consumption in urban area based on a survey conducted in 2009. The results show that the most important when choosing to buy and eat fresh forest fruit is the physicians' opinion. The results could be used by businessmen in communication campaigns for their products based on forest fruits.

Keywords: *forest fruits, habit, urban inhabitants, subjective norms*

EFFECTS OF ECONOMIC CRISIS ON FOOD INDUSTRY
EFECTELE CRIZEI ECONOMICE IN INDUSTRIA ALIMENTARA

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In the current situation of national economy, and beyond, many businesses in the food industry, but not only here, are at risk of bankruptcy and falling into a crisis situation, regardless of the size of the enterprise itself [2]. Issues of crises control that companies in the food industry deal with are usually similar, so the means of settlement are quite universal and widely applicable. In the future, the land will remain the main supplier of food. Therefore, it is irreplaceable as a means of production for farming.

Key words*: economic crisis, food, farms, agriculture, economic growth.*

ERADICATION OF POVERTY ON THE TERMS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REVIVAL
ERADICAREA SARACIEI IN CONDITIILE RELANSARII SECTORULUI AGRICOL

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Poverty is the source of stagnation and regression. The effects of poverty require a deeper responsibility of each member of society, a substantial change in approaching realities. When fighting against poverty, the objective of government policy must be social cohesion, as a set of relationships and links which will help to strengthen the capacity of society to ensure sustainable supplies necessary for all members.

Key words*: poverty, eradication, policy, agricultural sector.*

"PIȚĂRĂII" – TRADITION AND REALITY
PIȚĂRĂII ÎNTRE TRADIȚIE ŞI REALITATE

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The Jiu Valley has many unknown treasures. In this paper we present one of these treasures, which is the ancient tradition called „piţărăii", a custom related to Christmas. Analysing the opinion of the inhabitants of the town Petrila, we see that they consider this tradition a valuable one, they wish this tradition to continue and they also are willing to valorize it for tourism.

Key words: *piţărăi, Christmas, tourism, Petrila, hotel*

EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE ANALYSIS IN ARGEŞ COUNTY
ANALIZA OCUPĂRII FORȚEI DE MUNCĂ ÎN JUDEȚUL ARGEŞ

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Argeş county records the highest productivity within South Muntenia region (calculated as GDP/ inhabitant, with the best forecast of employment and economic increase. Although a higher GDP decrease than in Prahova county is forecasted, the highest probability of economic growth is anticipated for Argeş county in 2011. This paper intends to analyze the labor market evolution in Argeş county, based on the data provided by the Statistics Agency of Argeş County. The result of data interpretation is a general image of Argeş labor market.

Key words*: employment structure, Argeş county, labor market, economic activities*

THE RESULTS OF APPLYING THE EUROPEAN STRATEGY OF LABOR EMPLOYMENT IN ROMANIA
REZULTATELE IMPLEMENTĂRII STRATEGIEI EUROPEANE DE OCUPARE A FORȚEI DE MUNCĂ ÎN ROMÂNIA

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The strategy of promoting the economic growth of the European Union on long term was adopted 10 years ago in Portugal's capital, and was meant to turn European economy into „the most dynamic and complex economy based on knowledge until 2010". The results of applying this strategy were under expectations. The strategy was drawn up when the heterogeneity between the EU members was lower compared to the situation after the extents of 2004 and 2007. Lisbon Agenda and its objectives have been in effect even after 2010, strengthening the role assumed by the European Commission in drawing up the future 2020 EU strategy.

***Key words**: employment, strategy, economic crisis*

INNOVATION IN AGRICULTURE - USE OF COMPUTER SYSTEMS
INOVATIA IN AGRICULTURA - UTILIZAREA SISTEMELOR INFORMATICE

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It is now generally accepted that IT is an important resource for a modern agriculture. Development and improvement of telecommunications computing offers new farmers the way to obtain more technical information and economic and has an effective use in their decision making.
Nowadays modern farmers are business people trying to achieve that plants and animals to grow under certain conditions, to find a more profitable way.
The amount of information that farmers can and should use IT for management decision making is in rapid growth. These reports include information on technological advances, markets, and manage data on their own farms.
***Key words:** agriculture,innovation, computer system*

PERFORMANCE OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN ROMANIA
PERFORMANȚE ALE SISTEMULUI EDUCATIONAL INFORMATIZAT ÎN ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTUL DIN ROMÂNIA

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Computer Society is a new stage of human civilization, a new superior quality lifestyle that involves intensive use of information in all spheres of human existence. Advance the information society based on knowledge is regarded worldwide as an evolution to ensure sustainable development and for achieving advanced social and human civilization. The paper seeks to highlight the need for computerization of society in our country and the efforts required in terms of expenditure, learning programs and achievements.

Keywords: *software, system, computer*

ISSUES ON QUALITY OF MATERIAL LIFE OF DWELLERS IN BARU RURAL COMMUNITY (HUNEDOARA COUNTY)
ASPECTE PRIVIND CALITATEA VIEȚII MATERIALE A LOCUITORILOR COMUNITĂȚII RURALE BARU (JUDEȚUL HUNEDOARA)

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This sociological research was carried out in rural community of Baru in Hunedoara County during the month of July 2010 on a group of 248 subjects aiming to highlight the materials and financial conditions of the inhabitants of this area.

Keywords*: quality of material life, needs and resources, budget revenue and expenditure, rural development.*

REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS. CASE STUDY: REGION CENTER AND REGION BUCHAREST - ILFOV

ANALIZA REGIONALĂ A PROBLEMELOR DE MEDIU. STUDIU DE CAZ: REGIUNEA CENTRU ŞI REGIUNEA BUCUREŞTI-ILFOV

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The environmental problems are phenomena determined by essential modifications that are produced in nature under man's influence. Initially the environmental problems have a local origin, yet they affect large areas and finally become regional or global problems.

Key words: *environment, environmental problems, regional analysis*

RESEARCH ON MONITORING RISK FACTORS THAT DETERMINE VULNERABILITY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CERCETĂRI CU PRIVIRE LA MONITORIZAREA FACTORILOR DE RISC CARE DETERMINA VULNERABILITATEA DEZVOLTĂRII DURABILE

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In this study we intend to analyze the risk factors that determine the vulnerability of a sustainable economic support in Romanian countryside. Given the particularities facing the entire system, we began this research by identification and characterization of these factors. The conclusions allow us to make proposals that can limit the impact they have on the agricultural environment in our country. To reach that goal, the methods used consisted in analyzing and processing information about the risk factors. Then they have been grouped, depending on the influence they have on items in the agricultural system. Thus, the factors have been located at the agriculture, economic-social, ecological and entrepreneurship level.

Key words: *sustainable development, risk factors, agriculture*

HEALTH INEQUALITIES IN THE WORLD
INEGALITATI PRIVIND SANATATEA IN LUME

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Global differences appear both in the economy and in health issues. Health inequalities are similar to economic ones, because there is close connection between the state of health, hygiene and the economic and social development. Accordingly differences in economic development reveal dissimilarities in the state of health of different countries. The present study presents leading medical problems and their reasons in the case of developed and developing countries. In our opinion multidisciplinary approximation is required to analyse health and its regional inequalities.

Key words: *economy, health inequalities, life expectancy at birth, mortality, morbidity*

BIO MARKET IN ROMANIA
PIAȚA PRODUSELOR BIO ÎN ROMÂNIA

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Organic farming is a modern process of cultivating plants and raising animals without the use of fertilization processes, synthetic pesticides, hormones, antibiotics, stimulants and growth regulators and intensive farming systems. BIO products are those which are composed of only organic ingredients from genetically modified plants, which were not added to other chemicals such as: pesticides, synthetic fertilizers, genetically modified organisms which have not been applied to ionic radiation effective conservation.

Keywords: *organic farming, eco-products, export, bio-market*

GENERAL ASPECTS CONSIDERING THE INFRASTRUCTURE OF THE TIMIŞ-TORONTAL MICROREGION FROM TIMIŞ COUNTY
ASPECTE GENERALE CU PRIVIRE LA INFRASTRUCTURA MICROREGIUNII TIMIŞ-TORONTAL DIN JUDEȚUL TIMIŞ

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Situated in the West part of Romania, the Microregion Timiş-Torontal comprises 3 small towns and 11 localities ranked as communes. The road infrastructures is fairly well developed, circulated through by E 70, DN 57, DN 58 and DN 59. Furthermore, the microregion is pretty well equiped when considering the drinkable water network.
In this paper, the authors set themselves to study the actual state of infrastructure development in the Microregion and the possibilities of improvement, so that it becomes attractive to new investors.

Key words: *infrastructure, roads, comunications, development*

THE ECONOMYAND DIVERSIFICATION POSSIBILITIES OF THE TIMIŞ-TORONTAL MICROREGION
ECONOMIA MICROREGIUNII TIMIŞ-TORONTAL ŞI POSIBILTĂȚILE DE DIVERSIFICARE A ACESTEIA

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The Timiş-Torontal Microregion, due to its geographic position in the county and having a border with Serbia, offers good conditions for economical development. Agriculture is a strong point of the Microregion because it owns land of good and very good quality and also because of the optimal climate conditions that enhance its development.
In the present paper the authors propose a study of the actual status of the Microregion's economy and its development possibilities, so that it becomes competitive with the economy of the developed countries in the European Union.

Key words: *economy, agriculture, industry, development*

FERTILIZERS WITH PROTEIN SUBSTANCES, TECHNOLOGY, AGRO-CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS
FERTILIZANȚI CU SUBSTANȚE PROTEICE, TEHNOLOGIE, CARACTERISTICI AGRO-CHIMICE ŞI FIZICE

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Development of new fertilizers with natural compounds is one of research directions and priorities in agriculture approached by most operators in the field of chemical fertilizers.
The use of the fertilizers of extraradicular and liquid type, because of the very little quantities of the applied active substance and because of the superior degrees of use by the plants of the nutritive, allows the reduction of the fertilization degree with the classic fertilizers and the reduction of the pollution of the soil and of the ground-water table through the administration of these.
This paper shows fertilizers containing proteins, polypeptides and amino acids, along with macro and micronutrients, foliar-applied fertilizer.

Key words: *fertilization, liquid fertilizers, collagen hydrolysates*

SOCIO-ECOMOMIC DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLHOLDERS IN RO04 MACROREGION - I. SOCIAL PERCEPTIONS

DIAGNOZA SOCIO-ECONOMICĂ A FERMELOR DE SUBSISTENȚĂ DIN MACROREGIUNEA RO4 – I. PERCEPȚII SOCIALE

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The aim of paper is to reveal the preliminary results of socio-economic diagnosis carried out on smallholders in RO04 Region of Romania from 9 counties in the West and South West part of Romania. The multi-layered, random sample volume, representative for the macro-region (maximum permitted error of ±1.6%) consisted of 4.100 persons aged 18 and over. The interviews were conducted using CATI method. Fieldwork was conducted between 5 to 19th September, 2010. For the studied sample, the respondents with numerous LUs are: more satisfied, optimists concerning actual and future living standards, less confident in media, detached from a possible involvement of government ($p<0.01$) and president ($p<0.001$) on farm's welfare, cautious, circumspect and unpleased with the mayor's activity and involvement ($p<0.05$) in attracting European funds, they dissociate religious and economical aspects of life ($p<0.01$), being more lean toward "learning by nearness" from friends and neighbors ($p<0.01$). The respondents with fewer animals are more confidence in the media ($p<0.001$) and more satisfied with the mayor's activity ($p<0.001$). The issues presented can support the assumption that farm or household size, in terms of livestock, influences the position in society and some perceptions upon social life.

Key words: *socioeconomic diagnosis, rural area, RO04, smallholders, Livestock Unit (LU)*

SOCIO-ECOMOMIC DIAGNOSIS OF SMALLHOLDERS IN RO04 MACROREGION - II. LIFE LONG LEARNING

DIAGNOZA SOCIO-ECONOMICĂ A FERMELOR DE SUBSISTENȚĂ DIN MACROREGIUNEA RO4- II. EDUCAȚIA CONTINUĂ

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The aim of paper is to reveal the preliminary results of socio-economic diagnosis carried out on smallholders in RO04 Region of Romania - West and South West Regions of Romania. The multi-layered, probabilistic sample volume, representative for the macro-region (maximum permitted error of ±1.6%) consisted of 4.100 persons aged 18 and over. The interviews were conducted using CATI method. Fieldwork was conducted between 5 to 19th September, 2010. For the studied sample, the respondents with numerous LUs are more available for professional association ($p<0.05$), having greater expectations for their children ($p<0.001$), are more interested in training courses ($p<0.001$), farm management courses ($p<0.001$) or to start business ($p<0.001$), for a period of 1-3months ($p<0.001$), they are more demanding on results of educational activities (competences and skills - $p<0.01$), but willing to pay better courses ($p<0.001$). The responders with low LUs are easier to satisfy through educational activities ($p<0.01$) on a short or long period ($p<0.001$),and more interested in a new possible reconverting in nonagricultural areas ($p<0.001$). New models based on self-directed learning or lifelong learning programs for stallholders/farmers must be adapted and promoted in RO04 in order to increase knowledge in rural area by University outreach.

Key words: *lifelong learning, rural area, RO04 macro-region, smallholders, Livestock Unit (LU)*

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION
SCURTĂ ANALIZĂ A DISPARITĂȚILOR REGIONALE LA NIVELUL UNIUNII EUROPENE

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Regional economic growth can be defined as an increase in output site, as an increase of output per worker or outputs increased per capita. It is therefore extremely important to specify how to measure regional growth.

Key words: *regional disparities, European Union policies, economic growth*

EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES WITHIN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY - LABOUR MARKET REGIONAL DISPARITIES
FONDUL EUROPEAN DE DEZVOLTARE REGIONALĂ ŞI DEZECHILIBRELE REGIONALE DIN CADRUL COMUNITĂȚII EUROPENE - DISPARITĂȚI REGIONALE ALE PIEȚEI MUNCII

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Unemployment is an important indicator for the analysis of socio-economic disparities at regional level. production factors migrate from poor to rich areas, further emphasizing the regional disparities. In addition, this theory argues the need for state intervention to alleviate regional disparities.

Key words: *European regional development fund, regional disparities, labour market, unemployment rate*

ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL EXPLOATATION ANALYSIS
ANALIZA EXPLOATAȚIILOR AGRICOLE DIN ROMÂNIA

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Excessive fragmentation of ownership in agriculture accompanied by their poor combination have led to a duality, represented on one hand the large number of subsistence farms and semi-subsistence, and on the other hand, the small number of commercial farms, integrated in market.
The inadequate structure of the farm is the main factor limiting the competitiveness of agriculture. Restoring private ownership of land had the merit of securing the majority of acute poverty of the rural population, but failed to modernize agriculture and to develop new farming systems capable of producing for trade and be competitive internationally.

Keywords: *agriculture, farmland, agricultural exploatation*

ANALYSIS REGARDING THE LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN BIHOR COUNTY
ANALIZA NIVELULUI DE DEZVOLTARE AL AGRICULTURII ÎN JUDEȚUL BIHOR

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European Union Common Agricultural Policy promotes a rural development policy that supporting job creation in rural areas, both in agriculture and also in upstream and downstream from it, in a way as to strengthen the economic, social and environmental structure, in all rural areas.
Bihor County, situated in the north-west of Romania, on the rivers Crisul Repede and Crisul Negru, bordered to the east part of the Apuseni Mountains and on the west part of the Tisa Plain, has many opportunities for economic growth through agricultural recovery, an specific activity of county residents, because the favorable natural environment of its allow the development of this branch.
The authors of this paper presents an analysis of Bihor county agriculture, considering that this sector can help to increase income of rural inhabitants, as well as the relaunch activities related upstream and downstream agriculture

***Key words**: rural areas, agriculture, farmland, agricultural production*

STATEMENT OF SME's IN ROMANIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
SITUAȚIA IMM-URILOR DIN ROMÂNIA ŞI A ALTOR ȚĂRI DIN EUROPA CENTRALĂ ŞI DE EST

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Micro, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) play an essential role in the economy of a country. They are a source of entrepreneurial skills, innovation and job creation. It's unique their ability to apply, adapt and disseminate new technologies, as well as to create and develop. In this paper the authors present the current situation of SMEs in Romania compared with those from other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the major problems facing SMEs in the current period.

Key words: *small and medium enterprises, financial crisis, workforce*

NEED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SMES IN RURAL AREA
NECESITATEA IMPLEMENTĂRII IMM-URILOR ÎN SPAȚIUL RURAL

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The rural economy is mainly from agricultural, because the agricultural economy itself has a share of 60.5% versus 14.1% in the EU. The Romanian countryside non-agricultural economy has a low weight, and the countryside tourism areas, except for some mountain areas and the Danube Delta are nonexistent. In addition to ensuring the growth of gross value added by processing agricultural and nonagricultural raw materials from local resources, Investments in agricultural and nonagricultural economy in rural areas has a great advantage, both in times of crisis as and in times of economic growth, for the purposes of training new jobs using local labor and stabilization, revitalization of rural communities, particularly those from the disadvantaged areas and peripheral areas. Therefore we consider that the implementation of SMEs in rural areas becomes a necessity.

Keywords: *small and medium enterprises, rural areas, implementation, flexibility*

STUDY REGARDING THE CHANGES IN THE ROMANIAN FORESTRY SECTOR AFTER 1990
STUDIU CU PRIVIRE LA SCHIMBĂRILE APĂRUTE ÎN SECTORUL FORESTIER AL ROMÎNIEI DUPĂ ANUL 1990

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In rural areas, the predominant proportion of the land continues to remain more or less in a natural state and is mainly used for agriculture, forestry, tourism, mining, fishing, etc..
Given the role of forests in human life, we think it is necessary that the entire social mechanism (factor of liability, undertakings, man as an entity) to accept that assurance and ensuring sustainable forest management is the only policy that must be raised at a national rank.
In what follows we present, briefly, some aspects of rural development in terms of forestry, stating that sustainable forestry is an important, sometimes dominant regarding rural development.

***Key words**: sector**,** forest area, economic, species*

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE DEFINING ELEMENTS
DEZVOLTAREA DURABILA A AGRICULTURII. ELEMENTE DEFINITORII

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The approach of sustainable agriculture problematic, as an important element of the Romanian rural development, from the perspective of EU integration. The paper deals with a single coherent set of criteria and principles of sustainable agriculture in relation to the increase in the efficient use of natural, energetic, material and informational resources. The article also highlights the need to accelerate the preoccupations of the competent organizations in order to implement, more evidently, programs for the sustainable development and implicitly of the rural area, which implies important changes in agricultural, environmental and ecological policies.

***Key words**: sustainable, natural, resources, development, enviromental*

ROMANIAN RURAL AREA TRADITION AND DEVELOPMENT
SPAȚIULUI RURAL ROMÂNESC TRADITIE SI DEZVOLTARE

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This present paper aims to present the problematic of sustainable development of Romanian rural area, from the perspective of recent history (Rome Treaty) and the present time (Lisbon Agenda) and has as departure point, the certainty that the Romanian rural development must be consistent with global values and concepts regarding the environment, the agriculture and the role of tradition. Thus, the paper discusses a unitarian and coherent set of criteria and principles of sustainable development, in relation to the increase in efficient use of natural, energetic, material and informational resources et highlights the need to accelerate the preoccupations in order to implement, programs for the sustainable development of the rural area.

Key words*: rural, development, sustainable, resources*

THE EVOLUTION OF THE MAIN DEMOGRAPHIC PHENOMENA IN ROMANIA (2007-2009)
EVOLUȚIA PRINCIPALELOR FENOMENE DEMOGRAFICE ÎN ROMÂNIA (2007-2009)

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Romania's population has decreased continuously. Among the multiple causes of this decrease are low birth rate, high death, and emigration. The mutations in the social-economic structure of the country have led to a dynamic territorial mobility of the population; at the same time, they have direct consequences upon the socio-demographic structure of the population. In the past years, demographic migration has become a common fact. The young and mature population migrates from the rural to the urban environment, motivated by the living and working conditions in the urban centres. The economic effects of the demographic evolution will be seen in time.

Key words**:** *demography, structure of population, birth rate, death rate, migration*