STUDY ON THE POTENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE BANAT AREA

STUDIU PRIVIND POTENŢIALUL DE DEZVOLTARE RURALĂ SUSTENABILĂ ÎN ZONA BANATULUI

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Abstract: *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*

INTRODUCTION

Domestic agricultural sector is regarded, frequently as a main beneficiary of Romania's EU accession. Opportunities arising from major European funds, which may be incurred for the Common Agricultural Policy, approximately 7.5 billion in 2007-2013.

Romania can become third European agricultural power, after France and Germany in the good conditions of absorption of European funds by 2013, foreign direct investment and a certain government support.

Romania has the highest level of use of self-employed and unpaid family workers in agriculture across the EU. Significant difference between Romania and European agricultural powers such as France and Spain, reflect the ownership structure in agriculture - self-employed who work

privately owned land in Romania, compared to other employees who work the land owners in other countries.

This structure of employment and low investment in agriculture has resulted in very low productivity.

Share of agriculture in gross value added is significant in Romania 7.5%, compared with the EU - 27 average of 1.9%, a similar situation is found in Bulgaria, Lithuania and Poland.

Significant growth potential of the Romanian agriculture is combined with an intense investment process supported by transfers from the EU budget and extend beyond national agricultural policies, some companies can get very low interest loans and long term acquisition of agricultural land other European Union countries.

So far, Romania has been affected only indirectly by the international crisis, foreign direct investment and maintaining the upward trend. It is possible that the short term, the situation in agriculture will not change much, if one takes into account the current acute financial crisis and its possible extension to the EU, the main investor and commercial partner of Romania.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The authors have used and applied as methods of operation: a selective survey of foreign and domestic bibliographies, identification and data collection, processing, analysis, observation and interpretation.

The ultimate goal of this paper is to highlight the potential that our country has, the Banat and in particular to highlight the "antithesis - potential development. "

Sustainable development principles in ecological conditions are:

- regeneration of natural resources and preserve their natural stock to an acceptable level;
- reducing pollution at a "minimum level of safety;
- respect the limits of the biodiversity conservation;

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Sustainable development is a long term process and can not be achieved within a generation, which means that efforts must be made beginning this process.

Long duration of the process of sustainable development is driven by the following factors:

- Increasing the population of the earth;
- Continuing decline in global resources;
- Lack of international agreements on excessive exploitation of natural resources;
- There are not yet understood aspects of the environment-economy relationship;
- Involving the human factor: people must have their basic needs satisfy (provided) to be interested in an altruistic purpose as sustainable development;
- All nations must be willing to cooperate and to contribute financially to this process;

It follows that sustainable development can not be conceived only as a relationship between the following elements:

culture, which shows the functions of society and what behavioral changes are essential for the implementation of sustainable development;

structure, which must include the organization how to achieve sustainable development / sustainable;

technology, which must establish the technological means to achieve sustainable development.

Sustainable use of economic resources

Sustainability can be defined as the fraction of resources consumed or produced in each year, or inverse time required to exhaust that resource or double the current consumption rate. Resources that are drained will have a negative index of sustainability and sustainable strictly a resource for the index would be zero.

Connecting factor between businesses and various political factors, social, cultural and institutional resources is sustainable use (FDR).

Fundamentals of implementing sustainable development:

• peace as the foundation of development;
• Economic development as an engine of progress;

• justice as a pillar of social cohesion;

• democracy as a positive framework of actions;

• Informing, understanding and consents as a mean of achieving sustainable development;

• Establish priorities and coordinate action as a practical way;

• International cooperation.

Changing the trajectory of development of the Region 5 West towards sustainable development model involves, necessarily, the action on the following coordinates:

• Stop the deterioration of natural capital and population genetic structure;

• restructuring and reshaping the economy;

• promote a comprehensive and coherent system of laws to ensure political and economic reform, rule of law's consistent application of the acquits community, its obligations under the Europe Agreement establishing an association between Romania, on the one hand, communities European Member States, on the other;

• developing a flexible and effective public education and training of human resources including training of politicians and decision in the spirit of holistic approach to sectoral activities and cost-benefit analysis to support long term sustainable development in Region 5 West;

• establishing a system of sustainable development indicators: condition - pressure - response, which combines indicators of economic growth with qualitative and quantitative aspects of conservation and sustainable use of natural capital in assessing the market value of resources and services provided by natural capital and economic instruments and mechanisms to promote long term sustainable solutions in all socio-economic sector;

• forming a flexible institutional infrastructure, consisting of departments whose responsibilities are complementary and clearly defined to avoid duplication and overlap;

• creation of institutions of civil society to act as an interface between government structures, local authorities and the public;

• a partnership between the state structures, private sector and civil society;

• reducing the rate of non-renewable resource exploitation, based on promoting the restructuring of the economy, low consumption technologies

and energy and raw materials based on the collection, recycling or reuse waste.

• science and technology development and support for productive capacity of natural capital and sustainable development of developing specific technologies: technologies that minimize the consumption of raw materials and energy, respectively, the production of waste, materials and technologies that utilize alternative energy sources;

• development of information technology to assist development of policies, strategies and respective action plans and decision documents;

• gradual reduction in the level of deterioration in air quality, water and soil until the optimal threshold for the processes of life;

• balanced age structure and restoration of health;

• development of a dynamic monitoring system of the socio-economic and natural capital components, including the quality of life, air and water, in line with the rest of indicators of sustainable development;

• recovery of investment;

• continued support for education, health services, public transport, housing;

• Establish a tax system that would determine the use of public borrowing for investment only and not for consumption within a stable and prudent level of GDP, reviving and encouraging lending to agriculture;

• stimulate competition in the economy;

• developing environmentally friendly industries;

• initiating actions need public awareness of environmental protection and conservation of natural resources;

• identify strategic options in tourism in environmental conditions;

• continuously improve the efficiency of resource use;

• promotion of programs on the recovery, recycling and reuse of materials and waste.

CONCLUSSIONS

Banat occupies a leading position in terms of agricultural potential.

Another problem is the county labor migration to EU countries, a phenomenon with negative impact on manufacturing in the area. It may be mentioned and rural youth migration to cities or other countries where they found other ways of living than those offered in the place of birth.

Also, for sustainable economic development of rural areas would be necessary to create programs to stimulate the creation of micro-oriented agricultural activities upstream and downstream. The creation of microenterprises can lead to an increase in employment of labor, attracting mainly young people to these areas and thus reducing unemployment among the population.

Farmers in Timis are also dependent firms have a monopoly of the main raw materials necessary for the production and markets them to high prices, pay later. If the deadline is exceeded, the prices may be increased by up to 15%.

Banat rural development area, an area-balanced in terms of climatic conditions, soil and relief, is of great importance for both population and national economy. He also represents the culture that have been preserved and transmitted their customs, traditions and folklore specific code, link the past with the present.

As much as we exploit the potential, we will not ever run out.

For example, in Hungary, France, Germany, it is speaking less about the potential instead occupies a leading position in developing their economies.

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