

CONTENTS

1.STUDY ON THE NEW AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY METHODS ANGELESCU CARMEN, ALINA MĂRCUȚĂ, ALECU I.I., ENACHE MITA	356
2.DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES IN ROMANIAN RURAL TOURISM 2007-2013 ARON M.	360
3.RURAL ECONOMIES AS BASIC UNITS OF WORLD ECONOMY BALTAG GR., V. SÎNCHETRU	364
4.RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH-MUNTENIA REGION AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FROM EU FONDS BRAILOIU C.,UNGUREANU C.	368
5.DEMOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION –BAROMETER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ENVIRONMENT CIGHIR E., SÎNTEAN I.F.	374
6.DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AS THE MEASURE OF EFFICIENCY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA CIMPOIEȘ D., RACUL A.	380
7.SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF LAND POLICY: THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA CIMPOIEȘ D.	384
8.SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL COMMUNITIES BY PROMOTING THE AGROTOURIST ACTIVITIES CREȚU DANIELA, NEAGU CECILIA , CONSTANTIN DUMITRA	390
9.MONITORING OF AGROTOURIST RESOURCES IN THE CALARASI COUNTY CREȚU R.C., ADELAIDA HONȚUȘ , CREȚU RALUCA FLORENTINA	396
10.LEGAL ESTABLISHMENT OF CYCLING TOURISM, OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPING THE RURAL TOURISM IN ROMANIA CREȚU R.C.	400
11.STUDY ON IMPROVEMENT OF EUROPEAN RURAL TOURISM DARAGUS A.	404
12.AGRICULTURAL POLICIES MECHANISMS IN POST ADHESION PERIOD AT NATIONAL LEVEL WITH IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL MARKET DRAGOMIR V., SĂBĂDEANU V., OLTEANU V., SIMION L.	408
13.ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DIAGNOSIS OF RURAL COMUNITIES FROM ROMANIA’S DEVELOPMENT REGIONS-THE MONTAIN AREAS DONA I., MIRON CARMEN	413
14.RURAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE “HEALTH CHECK” OF THE CAP REFORM ENESCU CARMEN	420
15.IMPACT ON THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE OF THE KEY ISSUES ON THE DEBATE: REVIEW OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND EU BUDGET REFORM FINTINERU GINA, FINTINERU A.	426

16.ASSESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXTENSIVE VS INTENSIVE FARMING SYSTEMS TO THE DYNAMICS OF A RURAL REGION IN GREECE: AN INPUT-OUTPUT APPROACH. GIANNAKIS ELIAS	432
17.THE SWOT ANALYSIS REGARDING OPPORTUNITY OF FACTORS OF ENVIRONMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT IN AGROTOURISM IN THE BIOSPHERE RESERVATION OF DANUBE DELTA HOANTA DANIELA PAULA	439
18.STUDY AND RESEARCH ON THE CONSERVATION, RENOVATION AND REAHBILITATION OF BUILDINGS IN HISTORICAL SITES HONȚUȘ ADELAIDA CRISTINA	445
19.STUDY AND RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF RURAL TOURISM AND AGROTOURISM IN RÂȘNOV HONȚUȘ ADELAIDA CRISTINA, CREȚU R.C.	450
20.MITOC VILLAGE - A SOCIAL-ECONOMICAL ANALISYS IORGA ADINA	456
21.ESTIMATION OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN A TYPICAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE KOLUBARA DISTRICT, REPUBLIC OF SERBIA JELOČNIK M., ARSIĆ SLAVICA, VELIBOR POTREBIĆ	461
22.JURIDICAL AND TECHNICAL STATUTE OF THE QUALITY OF FOOD GOODS IN THE SPACE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION LIVIU MĂRCUȚĂ	467
23.SUSTAINABLE TOURIST DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK “FRUȘKA GORA” – SERBIA PREDRAG VUKOVIĆ, NATAŠA CECIĆ, LANA IVANOVIĆ	469
24.SELLING POSSIBILITIES OF ORGANIC FOOD ON INTERNATIONAL MARKET PUSKARIC ANTON, DJURIC IVAN, BOJANA BEKIC	474
25.CASE STUDY CONCERNING SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MALU CU FLORI – DÂMBOVITA ROBESCU VALENTINA-OFELIA	478
26.FORMATION OF VEGETABLE COMPETING MARKET IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA SÎNCHETRU VERONICA	482
27.THE AGRICULTURAL MARKET, THE COMPETITION AND AGRICULTURAL PRICES SÎNCHETRU VERONICA, MOVILEANU P.	488
28.SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY IMPACT ON SOIL SHHAIDEH AKRAM	494
29.SYRIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION POLICIES (1997-2005) SHHAIDEH AKRAM	501
30.THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGROTOURISM AS AN IMPORTANT GUIDENCE OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT SIMION P.L.	507
31.THE NATURE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL TOURISM SERVICES SÎNTEAN I.F.,CIGHIR E.	511
32.RURAL DEVELOPMENT. STUDY ABOUT OPENING AGRO TURISM PENSION STEFAN MARCELA	515
33.THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MULTILINGUALISM IN AGROTOURISM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT TIȚA V.	521

34.CALL FOR EVALUATING AGRICULTURAL CUNSLTANCY
VASILE MIOARA..... 525

STUDY ON THE NEW AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY METHODS

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Abstract

Agricultural advisory services are a vital element of the array of market and non- market entities and agents that provide critical flows of information that can improve farmers' and other rural peoples' welfare. After a period of neglect, agricultural advisory services have returned strongly to the international development agenda. Apart from their conventional function of providing knowledge for improved agricultural productivity, agricultural advisory services are expected to fulfill a variety of new functions, such as linking smallholder farmers to high-value and export markets, promoting environmentally sustainable production techniques, and coping with the effects of HIV/AIDS and other health challenges that affect agriculture. A number of specific formats of extension operations emerged over recent decades in endeavors to overcome these widely acknowledged problems.

Key words: *advisory services, agricultural productivity, farmers' organizations, private sector, sustainable agricultural development*

DEVELOPMENT PERSPECTIVES IN ROMANIAN RURAL TOURISM 2007-2013

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Abstract

The realities that are now in Romanian “rural” make us to think that some new income sources should appear to raise the life standard of the farmers. One solution can be rural tourism or agrotourism and because of National Rural Development Programme this can be a real opportunity for those who will want to try something new for the period 2007-2013. We have to take like example all European countries that were using in an efficient manner the funds, they worked hard but they reached their goals.

Key words: *rural tourism, agrotourism, NRDP*

RURAL ECONOMIES AS BASIC UNITS OF WORLD ECONOMY

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Abstract

In the scientific article presented by the specialists of economy faculty of the Moldovan State Agrarian University are explained the political, economical, social, historical directions of the rural national economies. Also here it appears a new nation in which is told that the national economy represents a complex system of economical activities constituting in the limits of our country on the basis of the social division of the work and which is oriented toward the objectives of development and equilibrium through the juridical and political instruments being adequate to the world economical requirements. The authors reflect the world economical structure according with the development level of the countries. The authors prove that the countries advanced during their development on the superior steps become by an inhabitant, they enlightened economical diversified structures like those of the developed countries and they radically improved their life level. The authors point out the category of the advanced countries and very advanced ones. The multitude of researches to which they appeal to analyse the world structure by groups of countries, to reflect the great diversity specific situations to the national economies.

Key words: *Gross Domestic Product, Net National Product, Industrial national production, World economy, World economy phenomena, External debt degree, Geographic distribution of resources, Countries with very high potential.*

RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH-MUNTENIA REGION AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES FROM EU FONDS

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Abstract

South-Muntenia region has an important economic position in Romania, by its high level of industrial progress; in south counties like Teleorman, Giurgiu, Calarasi and Ialomita, agriculture is preponderant. The paperwork presents some aspects regarding the funding opportunities for rural development in the South-Muntenia region, according with the Axis 1 concerning increasing of competitiveness and Axis 3 concerning diversification of the economical activity by Structural funds (SF) for the economic units (SMEs) and the services in the rural areas.

Key words: *South-Muntenia region, rural development, European funds.*

DEMOGRAPHIC EVOLUTION – BAROMETER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract

The demographic dimension is the central element of the analysis, because the population is both a factor of action and one of consumption, as well as the beneficiary of the development. Within the analysis of the rural space, the demographic element appears mainly as development potential. For this reason, the population is analyzed quantitatively, structurally and evolutionary, the outcome being a set of aspects specific to different regions of the Mures county. The significant weight of the demographic criterion is justified by its function of synthetic indicator (a very expressive one, actually) of the characteristics of the environment in which the population lives.

Key words: population, demographic evolution, rural development, Mures county

DATA ENVELOPMENT ANALYSIS AS THE MEASURE OF EFFICIENCY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the paper is to identify determinants of farm efficiency improvement by analyzing differences in technical efficiency among farms in district Comrat Republic of Moldova. Data envelopment analysis (DEA) is a mathematical programming model applied to a set of observation for each farm corresponding to achieved output level for given input levels. DEA provides a comprehensive analysis of relative efficiency for multiple input – multiple output situations by evaluating each farm and measuring its performance relative to an envelopment surface composed of other farms. Farms that lie on the envelopment surface are deemed efficient and farms that do not lie on the surface are termed inefficient and the analysis provides a measure of their relative efficiency.

Keywords: *Data envelopment analysis, technical efficiency, farm efficiency*

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF LAND POLICY: THE CASE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, the author considers the impacts of land reform on privatization and ownership structure of agricultural land, as well as on agricultural and rural developments. The analysis is based on official statistical sources, data and results of several questionnaire-based surveys. The main idea of the paper – it is necessary to flow the land from large corporate farms to small family farms, until equilibrium will not be created between those two farm sectors, as is commonly observed in market economies.

Key words: *Land consolidation, Farm efficiency, Land fragmentation.*

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RURAL COMMUNITIES BY PROMOTING THE AGROTOURISM ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

Sustainable development of the rural communities by promoting the agro tourist activities will provide the premises for the promotion of the agro tourist activities in the area of the Danube terraces in Calarasi county for the harmonious economic development of the area by increasing the level of information, education and awareness of the rural community members in Chiselet, Dorobanțu, Mânăstirea, Căscioarele, Chirnogi, Ulmeni, Borcea localities, on the exigencies of the unique European market regarding the competitiveness of the products and services, the ways of affirming the competitiveness for the clients and competitors. The development of the business sector in the rural area cannot be made without massive investments in human capital, respectively, the qualification and re-qualification of the human resources for jobs which meet some new exigencies, to discover new methods of reaching on the European Union extended market, to fight with new competitors in their old field of activity.

Key-words: agro-tourism,. Rural tourism, sustainable development, informational infrastructure, tourist product.

MONITORING OF AGROTOURIST RESOURCES IN THE CALARASI COUNTY

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Abstract

Many specialists state that the Calarasi County will never become a developed region from a tourist's point of view, due to the fact that the natural and anthropic tourist resources are not as numerous as in the Brasov, Maramures, Suceava, Tulcea or Constanta counties. It is a fact that this county does not comprise neither mountains, nor the sea or famous monasteries. However, the hereby study tries to identify despite all a few natural and anthropic resources that could be interesting for the eventual Romanian and foreign tourists planning to visit this area.

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

LEGAL ESTABLISHMENT OF CYCLING TOURISM, OPPORTUNITY FOR DEVELOPING THE RURAL TOURISM IN ROMANIA

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Abstract

Presently, the National Authority for Tourism is willing to promote a law to introduce in our country as well a form of tourism successfully practiced in western countries, namely the cycling tourism. We can state that cycling tourism is even nowadays practiced in Romania, but on an un-organized basis and on routes that are not homologated. The development and promotion of this form of tourism can constitute for some rural and agricultural pensions in the country new possibilities of attracting customers, due to the fact that tourists going on cycling tours will need hosts to rest and taste the traditional Romanian food.

Key words: *cycling tourism, rural tourism, legal establishment, cycling trails.*

STUDY ON IMPROVEMENT OF EUROPEAN RURAL TOURISM

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Abstract

In recent years the role of tourism in the context of the sustainable use of natural resources has become more recognised. This recognition has been achieved in 1997 by the European Conference in Luxembourg where tourism was identified as the key to activating growth processes in rural agriculture thanks to the principles of integration and multifunctionality of several economic and non-economic sectors. On this basis, a European rural model was developed based upon the definition of "rural tourism" in terms of "any tourist activity within the rural areas". However, this definition is broad and each of the EU countries has issued its own specific legislation, so that today rural tourism appears to be a heterogeneous activity across the EU countries. In recent decades, Europe has experienced a growing interest towards rural tourism that has progressively led to the increase of demand and supply of infrastructure and services.

Key words: rural tourism, rural environment, tourist accommodation, natural resources, agrotouristic firm.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DIAGNOSIS OF RURAL COMMUNITIES FROM ROMANIA'S DEVELOPMENT REGIONS – THE MOUNTAIN AREAS -

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Abstract

The rural communities in the mountain area have tried to find own solutions, own adequate means, specific to the common development, which would generate economical and social rebalances and modernization. The main objective of the study is: facilitating the understanding of the role of the non agricultural sector's dynamics in increasing the occupational degree and diversifying the opportunities which generate incomes as well as promoting the adequate mechanisms needed for the integration of the results of the researches in an efficient rural policy. A second objective is setting the main ways for the modernization and diversification of agricultural activities. The study was performed on the three bearings: (a) rural areas with "mountain" status; (b) the county's a more profound analysis was performed in: Neamt, Suceava, Brasov; (c) the rural commune and household: the communes Vanatori and Pipirig in Neamt county; the communes Sadova and Panaci in Scueava county; the communes Sinca Noua and Poiana Marului in Brasov county.

Key words: *economical and social diagnosis, rural communitis, Romania's development regions*

AGRICULTURAL POLICIES MECHANISMS IN POST ADHESION PERIOD AT NATIONAL LEVEL WITH IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL MARKET

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Abstract

In the European Union Adhesion treaty was established that Romania will have the possibility to choose for direct payments system and after a period of transition to proceed to unique payments for farm. Romania will benefit of a Union support for market stabilization likeness direct payments and market measurements, in addition with the rural development allocated sums. All these ensure the conditions for agricultural competitiveness growing and complex development of rural economy.

Key words: *direct payments, unique payment on farms, rural development, agricultural policies mechanisms*

RURAL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE “HEALTH CHECK” OF THE CAP REFORM

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Abstract

CAP today is fundamentally different from the one of the past, notwithstanding the often paradoxical gap between the results of its reform process and some perceptions about it (most of them relevant to its pre-reform period). But for the CAP to continue to be a policy of the present and of the future, it needs to be able to evaluate its instruments, to test whether they function as they should, to identify any adjustments needed to meet its stated objectives, and to be able to adapt to new challenges. The Commission suggests in its Communication to the Council and European Parliament - "Preparing for the Health Check of the CAP reform" a broad outline of adjustments to several elements of the CAP. These adjustments do not constitute a fundamental reform, but prepare EU agriculture to adapt better to a rapidly changing environment. Within the context of an accelerated process of transformation, of challenges due to globalization and enlargement of EU to 27 Member States, the Commission considers that simplification and modernization of CAP is mandatory.

Key word “Health check” of the CAP reform, rural development, new challenges, risk management, modulation, financial perspective.

IMPACT ON THE ROMANIAN AGRICULTURE OF THE KEY ISSUES ON THE DEBATE: REVIEW OF THE COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND EU BUDGET REFORM

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Abstract

The European Union's policy agenda is in a phase of profound modernisation. Globalisation has brought about new challenges and issues like climate change, energy and migration have come to the centre of the European debate. Innovation, skills and the right business environment are more than ever at the core of the growth and jobs strategy. Enlargement has reinforced the need to promote social, economic and territorial cohesion. In the meantime, in The European Commission raises the idea to make the Single Payment Scheme simpler and more efficient, to adjust market support instruments to make them relevant for an EU of 27. These are key issues on the debate today whose importance for the Romanian agriculture we try to analyze in this article.

Key words: *financial frameworks, common agricultural policy reform, Single Payment Scheme, intervention mechanisms*

ASSESSING THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF EXTENSIVE VS INTENSIVE FARMING SYSTEMS TO THE DYNAMICS OF A RURAL REGION IN GREECE: AN INPUT-OUTPUT APPROACH

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Abstract

This paper analyses the role of different farming systems in the local economy of a Greek rural area Trikala. The Generation of Regional Input Output Tables (GRIT) technique is applied to the estimation of the socio-economic impacts of different farming systems of agriculture through the estimation of an input-output table. This is followed by an agriculture-centred multiplier analysis. The results suggest that intensive crops have stronger backward linkages from extensive ones while for the rest of the economy, the sector of trade has the greatest Type I and Type II Output multiplier. In general, the different farming systems appear to have rather low Type I and Type II Income and Employment Multipliers due to high direct income and employment effects they create. Finally, the paper assesses the impacts of the shift of land resources from intensive to extensive farming systems, due to the Mid-term Review of CAP, by exogenizing the agricultural farming systems with the use of the mixed endogenous and exogenous method.

Key words: intensive vs extensive farming systems, dynamics of rural areas, input-output analysis, CAP

THE SWOT ANALYSIS REGARDING OPPORTUNITY OF FACTORS OF ENVIRONMENT FOR DEVELOPMENT IN AGROTOURISM IN THE BIOSPHERE RESERVATION OF DANUBE DELTA

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Abstract

In order to structure material presented in this study, I have used the following section headings: (a)For the first time, I have proposed to identify the most important strength, weakness, opportunity and threats from the most young European landscape – Danube Delta; (b)For the second time, I quoted these factors with synopsis from 1 to 5, concerning opportunity of each of them for development in agrotourism; (3)For the last part, I have calculated Cost of opportunity index and draw conclusions based on acquired result.

Key - words: *SWOT analysis; factors of environment; natural and man-made factors; cost of opportunity index; eco-systems; agrotourism; accommodation; The Biosphere Reservation of Danube Delta; natural and man-made resources.*

STUDY AND RESEARCH ON THE CONSERVATION, RENOVATION AND REAHBILITATION OF BUILDINGS IN HISTORICAL SITES

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Abstract

Cities are autonomous bodies developing according to their own laws whose knowledge and use is the source of the scientific approach to issues of urbanism in general, and urban renovation in particular. The long-term change in mentality regarding the concept of beauty is adding new life principles in the perception of the old to the scale of values. Time brings along not only the physical dereliction of architecture but it also erodes the particular role of a building at a given moment. Restoration principles, considered in their evolution, should be confronted with the corresponding practice which results in a critical assessment of the various theoretical orientations in order to identify the progressive issues and their limitations. The practice of stylistic completion or, on the contrary, the limitation of the architect's intervention according to actual documentation emphasizes the nature of stylistic unity and the historic restoration principle.

Key words: *historical centre, urban restoration, conservation, reconstruction, urban reintegration, historical monuments*

STUDY AND RESEARCH ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION OF RURAL TOURISM AND AGROTOURISM IN RÂȘNOV

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Abstract

In the contemporary world, tourism is undoubtedly one of the dominant phenomena, one of the most profitable segments in the world's economy through its remarkable dynamics, multiple motivations, and high diversity. In Romania, rural tourism has always been practised, although spontaneously, sporadically, casually and especially in unorganized forms. Its actual manifestation was recorded in the 1920s-30s, as accommodation provided to the occasional visitors of some rural settlements. Starting with the year 1990, the interest in rural tourism is revived. Numerous associations and bodies are established whose objectives are to promote and develop rural tourism. Among them, the Romanian Federation for Mountain Development (1990) aims at promoting, under any form, the inhabitants of the mountains. Including by promoting, organizing, and developing agrotourism. The Federation was followed by the Romanian Agency for Agrotourism (1995), aimed at introducing Romanian agrotourism into the international system, and the National Association for Ecological and Cultural Rural Tourism (ANTREC) – 1994, member of the European Federation of Rural (EUROGITES), etc.

Key words: rural tourism, agrotourism, touristic house, tourist, natural and anthropic resources

MITOC VILLAGE - A SOCIAL-ECONOMICAL ANALISYS

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Abstract

Changes in family' structure and functions are due to changes which occured at society level. In order to understand the organizational variety of rural families a close analisys of society itself is required. This study is a close social-economical analysis of the countryside households of Mitoc village. Mitoc community is located in a plain area, near the north-west border of Romania, Botosani County. Considering that human resources is the main factor in developing and moderinization of rural space, this study is aimed to investigate as well, the posibility of diversify inhabitants' occupations according to psychological, social and economical resources.

Keywords: *human resources, rural space, diversification of occupation, rural family.*

ESTIMATION OF AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN A TYPICAL MUNICIPALITY OF THE KOLUBARA DISTRICT, REPUBLIC OF SERBIA

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Abstract

Knowing the current problems and issues connected to production and final realization of basic agricultural products is crucial for real evaluation of producers position in agriculture, as well as agriculture in total economy of Republic of Serbia. Creators of agrarian policies should constantly listen opinions, also, they should have more adequate approach to problem overcoming and needs satisfaction of agricultural producers in everyday business. Here, especial retrospective should be given to problems, needs and limitations of producers who are in the category of developmentally oriented households, category which can be considered as basis of survival and future development of Serbian agriculture. The above stated is more serious if we take into consideration actual, decisive, moment in which we analyze the ability and possibility of our agrar and the entire country to accept inevitably technical, technological and organizational changes, so that they could join to large European family and its agricultural production models.

Key words: *developmentally oriented households, The Kolubara District, agriculture, multifunctionality, Republic of Serbia*

JURIDICAL AND TECHNICAL STATUTE OF THE QUALITY OF FOOD GOODS IN THE SPACE OF THE EUROPEAN UNIO

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Abstract

The work is axed on the analysis and studying of juridical and technical frame of the quality of foods in the space of the European Union, of the trend of harmonization of legislation and standards, of the present mechanism with respect to the systems of inspection and certification in the field of imports and exports of foods, the protection of food consumer in the space of the European Union and the inocuity of goods in relation with the consumer's safety and the impact on economic and social plane of the process of integration.

Key words: *the quality of the food, food produce, goods, world commerce, commercial agreement, food policies, agridualtural-food integration, harmonization, consumer protection, inspection, directives*

SUSTAINABLE TOURIST DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL PARK “FRUŠKA GORA” – SERBIA

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Abstract

Fruška Gora is one of five National parks in the Republic of Serbia. It is located in northwest in region of Vojvodina. National park has vast number of various natural and antropogenic resources and preserved eco-system in them, along with, high potential for rural tourism development, multiethnic communities, old trades, etc. can be offered as extra services in these areas. Tourism itself and its multiplied effect will have positive influence on the economy in these areas. The concept of sustainable development must play an important role in that process, and it should also be the pre-condition for all future plans and activities .The aim of this paper is to show the directions and possibilities for future sustainable tourist development in National park “Fruška gora” based on eco-tourism, keeping in mind, above all, its highly preserved and respectable resources.

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

SELLING POSSIBILITIES OF ORGANIC FOOD ON INTERNATIONAL MARKET

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Abstract

The goal of organic production is to satisfy the consumers' needs for safe food, to provide additional value which organically produced agro-food products have in compare with conventionally produced agro-food products but also to respect criteria of sustainable development. Added value which will be achieved through organic production can be significantly increased by export on international market.

Key words: organic food, export, international market

CASE STUDY CONCERNING SUSTAINABLE RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MALU CU FLORI - DÂMBOVITA

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Abstract

In this paper we try to find a solution for problems that appear in rural area, in our case Malu cu Flori, which is a village situated in the north of Dambovitza County, at almost 40 km from Targoviste. Without sound infrastructure, a rural community cannot provide the basic services required to ensure a good quality of life or encourage sustainable economic development. Rural communities, especially the smallest rural communities, like Malu cu Flori, are facing serious drinking water issues as they work to meet increasingly stringent quality standards. These communities often lack the resources to find better water sources. Rural communities must maintain the services necessary to attract commercial businesses with good jobs in order to slow the pace of out-migration.

Key words: rural development, infrastructure, economic development

SYRIAN AGRICULTURAL POLICY IMPACT ON SOIL

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Abstract

The paper is highlighting the impact of Syrian agricultural policies on soil. These policies were forced by social and economic factors to achieve self-sufficiency through supporting the prices of the final product of crops for food (wheat) and as a cash crop (cotton). The impact is presented by both negative (different levels of soil degradation and desertification) and positive (land rehabilitation and reclamation) effects. Syria is a dry and semi dry country with limited soil resources, the population number has increased from 9.046 million in 1980 to 18.138 million in 2005, which increased pressures on natural resources, especially soil and water, and obviously on AL-Badia (steppe and rangelands land) that forms (55%) of the total country with an annual rainfall around 200 mm. Land degradation increase has been attributed to cultivation, over grazing, deforestation, soil salinity and forest fires and increased more than 59% during the last two decade, specifically in the steppe and rangelands.

Key words: Agricultural policies, soil, water, degradation, salinization, impact.

SYRIAN WHEAT PRODUCTION POLICIES (1997-2005)

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Abstract

The paper focuses on presenting the instruments which led to achieve and maintain Syrian Agricultural Policies' objectives in being self sufficiency of wheat production and stock availability, which was reached in the mid-1990s. Wheat is considered one of the important strategic crops, occupies more than 34.8% rain-fed and 57.7% irrigated from the total crop area in the country and it is mainly used for flour in bread production, although low quality wheat is used for animal feed. Different instruments, as market price support and input subsidies which are nearly 1.25% of the Syria GDP, were developed for a wide range of farms, therefore the production level increased and allowed significant export since 2000-2001. The main marketing organization is a state owned company - the General Establishment for Cereal Processing and Trade (GECPT) - which is responsible for purchasing, milling and marketing of wheat products and other crops.

Key words: Agricultural policy, wheat, production, consumption, export, import.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AGROTOURISM AS AN IMPORTANT GUIDENCE OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Starting from the complicated character of the space of the rural universe marked out by his economical, social , ecological and socio - cultural components, it is necessary that, on this background to decode his problems , the action and interdependence factors.Considering the relation of interdependence and complementarity of the economic processes, commonly , the research of the rural space as a phenomenon starts not from a sequential vision , but from his global evaluation that has as components all the aspects and close relationships and from the integrated image in the way of reflecting the functions cohesion to the endogenous and complete spectrum of all the forces and internal resources, having as purpose to put them in action in a proper way.

Key words: rural space, agrotourism, ecotourism

FORMATION OF VEGETABLE COMPETING MARKET IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract

In the suggested article it is mentioned the agroalimentary products exportation that is the principal source for obtaining of the necessary currency for the import realization. In the author's opinion in the conditions of the market economy for the autochthonous producers they were created certain possibilities to penetrate to the new sale markets. Taking into account that the market of the Moldova Republic is limited for the offer absorbtion of those ones it appeared the necessity of the orientation to the exportation. Starting with 90 years the exportation relations of our country were considerable spreaded the principal weight belonging to the agricultural food products. Due to the agricultural specialization of our Republic, explained in the article, the principal components of the Moldavan exportation are the agricultural food products starting with 1995 years the agriculture contribution the exportations made up the limits of 15 – 20 percent but the agricultural food sector reached the quota of 60 – 75 percent annually.

Key words: *Market economy, Export components, Agro-alimentary products import, Financial crisis, Value expression, Deliveries growth, Export evolution dynamics, World export.*

THE AGRICULTURAL MARKET, THE COMPETITION AND AGRICULTURAL PRICES.

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Abstract

The authors in the exposed material present us both personal and statistical observations of the two types of competition that express the difference both between the degree of rivalry of the participants to the goods exchange and the conditions of confrontation on the market. The modality of the state intervention in the prices domain both through its actions on the price determination essentially on the demand and offer of goods and services and through the control of the prices. It is dreamt new actions in the branch of the offer and demand as for example the stocking of the products, the discharge of the exportation primes, the detaxation and others. These economical phenomena in the authors opinion involve the increase or decrease of the power of money buying that affects variously the economical agent groups. The producer and buyers, the creditors and debtors in the measure in which the prices levels of different products do not paralelly vary each with others. From here it results that the crops products market and food ones is characterized by an instability much more accentuated than the market of the raw materials.

Key words: *types of markets, intrasectorial trade, standardized system, producers consolidation, partial strategy, nominal finances, gross incomes.*

THE NATURE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL TOURISM SERVICES

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Abstract

Rural tourism services are viewed as a system of utilities in which the beneficiary buys and uses a product, which means that they represent activities, benefits or utilities offered on the market or carried out in association with the sale of a material asset. The rural space is a means of financing agricultural activities, as it offers the possibility to obtain direct additional income necessary for every peasant household. In the structure of non-agricultural activities, tourism is considered a lucrative form of enhancing the value of local natural and anthropological resources. This form of tourism becomes a socio-economic factor of demographic stability and an alternative meant to decrease the touristic pressure in the nearby touristic resorts.

Key words: *rural tourism, agro-touristic services, agro-touristic pension*

RURAL DEVELOPMENT. STUDY ABOUT OPENING AGRO TURISM PENSION

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Abstract

Romania, as a UE member, will bring the contribution to a solid development of the European agriculture. Tourism represents an economical and social part of the modern civilization; being link to the social life it is very influenced by that. Addressing to wide social segments and answering to all their needs, tourism can stand out at a national and international level. Through his character and complex content, tourism is using material and human potential, having an impact on the economical and social development. Opening an agro tourism pension in a mountain tourist area, represent an opportunity and a profitable business for the potential investors because you can take advantage of all the resources provided by the nature. You can capitalized all the resources in an efficiently way if you take in consideration the interest of the foreign and local tourists for sightseeing.

Key words: rural development, agro-tourism, rural space, agricultural sector, regional development, agro-tourist guesthouse.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MULTILINGUALISM IN AGROTOURISM AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

This paper underlines the importance of the multilingualism and the significance of learning foreign languages in the rural development process. Learning languages represents an important issue in activities regarding rural development and agrotourism progress. The multilingualism implies the responsibility to improve the communication between factors which can sustain the growth projects for these two areas.

Keywords: *multilingualism, foreign languages, community policies, rural development, agrotourism*

CALL FOR EVALUATING AGRICULTURAL CUNSLTANCY

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Abstract

In evaluating the extensions activities we try as much as possible to answer the question whether our effort resulted in achieving the proposed objects. Assessments may vary according to data correctness the objectivity degree of the criteria and the precision level in our assessments. In order to better understand the nature of an issue and the answer to it we evaluate not only the results but in certain circumstances activities and the persons involved. Evaluating is a management process and the active instrument as well. All collected data undergo analysis in order to emphasis in the most objective way the relevance, effect and consequences of the extension activity. Assessment is used in order to improve present and future activity in order to effectively carry out the objectives of the extension policy.

Key words: *Consultancy - Extension*