



The 5th International Conference

Rural Space and Local Development

CONFERENCE READER



**Rural Mountain Areas.
Experience, Preservation, Trends and Future Challenges**

July, 18 - 22, 2012
Sighetu Marmăției
ROMANIA



5th Edition of the International Conference
Rural Space and Local Development
Rural Mountain Areas. Experience, Preservation, Trends and Future Challenges

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ORGANISERS:

Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography, Cluj-Napoca

Department of Human Geography and Tourism

Centre for Research on Settlements and Urbanism

Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography, Sighetu Marmăției Branch

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We express our sincere gratitude to the craftsmen who agreed to display their artwork:

Toader BÂRSAN, Ioan BÂRSAN and Toader BÂRSAN, craftsmen (wood-carving)

Personal participation in exhibitions such as: Smithsonian, 1999, Washington, Vienna, Bucharest, Sibiu, Cagliari. They displayed their artwork to numerous exhibitions earning numerous prizes and distinctions.



Artworks:

Wooden gates in U.S.A. - Los Angeles, Chicago, Vienna – LAAER WALD park, Chişinău, Paris, Toulouse, Bucharest, Rohia and Sihăstria Monasteries; wooden gates at the entrance in the villages of Bârsana, Moisei, Vladimireşti and embassy of U.S.A., Bucharest.

Roadside crosses at the Romanian Television, Opera Timişoara, at the grave of Pinteza Viteazu in Gutâi Mountains, in Quebec and Meinheim; roadside crosses to commemorate the heroes in localities such as: Bârsana, Topliţa, Alba Iulia, and Prislop.

Address: Bârsana village, no. 524, Maramureş County.

Contact: Telephone/Fax: 0262 331015, mobile phone: 0740490152; 0766479840; 0724083339.

Webpage: woodenartmaramures.ro and barsanart.ro (under construction).



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Vasile BORODI, born in 1954, craftsman (handmade straw hats for men)



He is member in the Academy of Traditional Arts and Crafts in Sibiu.

He makes straw hats for men and fine strips of poplar wood.

He displayed his work at exhibitions in Bucharest, Sibiu, Constanța, Cluj-Napoca, Târgu Jiu, Oradea, Sighetu Marmăției, Baia Mare.

Address: Sârbi village, no. 180, Budești, Maramureș.

Contact: +(40) 0745691452

Tănase BURNAR, craftsman (pottery ware)



He is the nephew of the well-known potter Tănase Cocean from Săcel village, Maramureș County. He works with red ceramics of Săcel that preserves the features of the Dacian ceramics. The old shapes of the former clay pots have been preserved for generations. Clay is very malleable and has got special waterproof level. This is why ceramics have no need for enamel coating. Clay is very homogenous and rich. The kiln (oven) in which the earthenware is fired at high degrees is hundreds of years old and has kept its original shape.

Address: Săcel village, no. 363, Maramureș.

Contact: Telephone: 0747900352; **E-mail:** tanase_burnar@yahoo.com



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Pălăguță HODOR, born in 1945, weaver



She learnt how to spin, sew and weave from her mother, ever since she was in primary school. She has made summer and winter traditional clothes, carpets, towels, table cloths, counterpanes, bags, collars and everything necessary for the house and family. She usually dyes the wool in natural traditional colours. She participated in exhibitions and traditional fairs all over the country and abroad (Italy, Poland, Czech Republic, and Hungary). She is member in The Traditional Craftsmen Association. Her husband and sons are wood workers of traditional gates, houses and wooden churches.

Address: Slătioara village, Maramureș.

Contact: Telephone: +(40) 262 332521 or +(40) 0748-084314

E-mail: tihodor@yahoo.com

Vasile SUSCA, born in 1961, craftsman (folk-art)



He is the keeper of one of the oldest pre-Christian traditions in Maramureș (folklore masks).

He is member in the Academy of Traditional Arts and Crafts in Sibiu. He has collaborated with the French Movie House Prince Film for the Transylvania Film Festival, directed by Tony Gatlif, as well as with the theatres of Cluj-Napoca and Arad.

He displayed his artwork at exhibitions in Strasbourg, Bruxelles, Berlin, Ulm, Bucharest, Sibiu, Constanța, Cluj-Napoca, Târgu Jiu, Oradea, Sighetu Marmăției, and Baia Mare.

Address: Săcel Village, no. 241/294, Maramureș.

Contact: Telephone: + (40) 0742-979264, **E-mail:** v_susca@yahoo.com



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Dumitru POP TINCU, craftsman



At the age of 9 years old, he became the apprentice of Ioan Stan Pătraș, who was the founder of the Merry Cemetery of Săpânța. Between 1964 and 1970 Dumitru Pop, called Tincu, learnt all the secrets of this craft. After the death of the founder he has remained the most known disciple of the craftsman, still working in his wood-carving workshop and making the crosses for the cemetery of Săpânța.



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For the 5th International Conference „**Rural Space and Local Development**”, on “**Rural Mountain Areas. Experience, Preservation, Trends and Future Challenges**”, Sighetu Marmației, July, 18-22, 2012

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EDITORS:

Vasile **ZOTIC**, Diana-Elena **ALEXANDRU**, Viorel **PUIU**

* We are not responsible for the scientific content and grammar accuracy of the articles



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I. GENERAL PROGRAMME



5th Edition of the International Conference
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Rural Mountain Areas. Experience, Preservation, Trends and Future Challenges

Wednesday, July 18th, 2012

Arrival and accommodation of participants

Thursday, July 19th, 2012

08:00 – 09:30 Registration of participants (Hallway of the Amphitheatre, “George Enescu” Music School, Sighetu Marmatiei)

09:30 – 11:00 Opening ceremony

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee break

11:30 – 14:00 Plenary session (6 keynote speakers)

14:00 – 15:00 Honorary ceremony

15:00 – 17:00 Lunch and Exhibition (Faculty of Geography, Sighetu Marmatiei Branch)

17:00 – 20:00 Visit to the Village Museum of Sighetu Marmatiei

Friday, July 20th, 2012

08:00 – 10:30 Panel sessions

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 13:30 Panel sessions

13:30 – 15:00 Lunch (Restaurant Casa Veche)

15:00 – 17:30 Panel sessions

17:30 – 18:00 Coffee break

18:00 – 19:30 Closing Ceremony

20:00 Conference dinner (Restaurant Casa Iurca)

Saturday, July 21st, 2012

Field trip – departure 8:00, Faculty of Geography, Sighetu Marmatiei Branch

No.	Destinations	Time (minutes)	Period
1	D 1	30	08.00 – 08.30
2	STOP 1. The “Merry” Cemetery of Săpânta	60	08.30 – 09.30
3	D 2	15	09.30 – 09.45
4	STOP 2. The Monastery of Săpânta-Peri	60	09.45 – 10.45
5	D 3	20	10.45 - 11.05
6	STOP 3. The Memorial of the Victims of Communism and of the Resistance, Sighetu Marmatiei	60	11.05 -12.05
7	D 4	30	12.05 – 12.35
8	STOP 4. The Monastery of Bârsana	60	12.35 – 13.35
9	STOP 5. Lunch	60	13.35 – 14.35
10	STOP 6. Wood carving workshop	60	14.35 – 15.35
11	D 5	25	15.35 – 16.00
12	D 6	15	16.00 – 16.15
13	STOP 7. Traditional hydraulic facilities, Sârbi village	30	16.15 – 16.45
14	D 7	15	16.45 – 17.00
15	STOP 8. The old wooden church „Josani”, UNESCO patrimony, Budești Village	60	17.00 – 18.00
16	STOP 9. Special dinner, Mara village	180	18.00 – 21.00
17	D 8	15	21.00 – 21.15
18	STOP 10. Lookout point over Ocna Șugatag town – North	15	21.15 – 21.30
19	D 9	30	21.30 – 22.00
20	Return to Sighetu Marmatiei		22.00

Sunday, July 22nd, 2012

Departure



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II. DETAILED PROGRAMME



5th Edition of the International Conference

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Detailed Programme:

Thursday, July 19th, 2012

08:00 – 09:30 Registration of participants (*Hallway of the Amphitheatre, “George Enescu” Music School, Sighetu Marmatiei*)

09:30 – 11:00 Opening ceremony (*Amphitheatre, “George Enescu”*)

WELCOMING SPEECH:

Professor Dr. Vasile SURD, Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA - Chairman of Conference

Acad. Prof. Dr. Ioan Aurel POP, Rector of Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Professor Dr. Dănuț PETREA, Dean of Faculty of Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Dr. Ștefan DEZSI, Head of Department of Human Geography and Tourism, Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Mr. Sorin REDNIC, Prefect of Maramureș County, Baia Mare, ROMANIA

Mr. Zamfir CICEU, President of Maramureș County Council, Baia Mare, ROMANIA

Mr. Ovidiu NEMEȘ, Mayor of Sighetu Marmatiei City Hall, Sighetu Marmatiei, ROMANIA

Prof. Dr. h.c. Radu REY, Romanian Academy, Institute of Economics Research, Vatra Dornei, ROMANIA, President of Romanian Mountain Forum

Professor Dr. Maria NIJNIK, The James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen, Scotland, UNITED KINGDOM - Representative of foreigners

Prof. Dr. Sebastian KINDER, “Eberhard Karls” University, Institute of Geography, Tübingen, GERMANY - - Representative of foreigners

Professor Dr. Ion BOLD, University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest, ROMANIA

Ioan BORLEAN, Foundation Operation Villages Roumains (OVR), Vadu Izei, ROMANIA

Mr. Jozsef-Nandor NEMENYI, Competition Council, Bucharest, ROMANIA

Dr. Marin ILIEȘ, Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography, Sighetu Marmatiei Branch – Vice-Chairman of Conference

11:00 – 11:30 Coffee break

11:30 – 14:00 Plenary session (*Amphitheatre “George Enescu”*)

11:30 – 11:55

The Basic Functions of the Romanian Carpathian Space

Vasile SURD - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

11:55 – 12:20

Mountains and Eco-Economy. A New Attitude in the 21st Century - Economic Recession and Efforts in the Romanian Carpathians

Radu REY - Romanian Academy, National Institute for Economic Research, The Center of Mountain Economy, Vatra Dornei, ROMANIA



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12:20 – 12:45

Linking Multi-Functional Forestry Goals With Sustainable Development Objectives in European Mountain Regions

Maria NIJNIK, Ken THOMSON - James Hutton Institute, Aberdeen, UNITED KINGDOM

Bill MASON - Forest Research, GB, UNITED KINGDOM

Jerzy LESINSKI - University of Agriculture in Krakow, POLAND

Davide PETTENELLA - University of Padova, ITALY

Astrid BJÖRNSSEN - Mountain Research Initiative, SWITZERLAND

12:45 – 13:10

Peripheral Areas and Regional Management in Eastern Europe

Horst FÖRSTER - “Eberhard Karls” University of Tübingen , Institute of Geography, Southeast Europe Association Munich, Tübingen, GERMANY

13:10 – 13:35

Collecting Firewood and Fetching Water: Social Practice and Territoriality Among Women of Itatiaia, the Espinhaço, Minas Gerais, Brazil

Marli SALES - University of Brasília, Brasília, BRAZIL

13:35 – 14:00

Traditional Music, Where To? Traditional Peasant Music and Popular Music

Grigore LEŞE - University of Bucharest, Bucharest, ROMANIA

14:00 – 15:00 Honorary Ceremony

15:00 – 17:00 Lunch & Exhibition (University centre)

17:00 – 20:00 Cultural tour – Village Museum of Sighetu Marmăţiei



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Friday, July 20th, 2012

PANEL SESSION 1

Rural Population. Status, Dynamics, Tendencies

Room: Virgil Madgearu

Moderators

Professor Dr. Mirosława CZERNY

Dr. Constantin VERT

08:00 – 08:15

Local Development in Peripheral Areas in the Light of the Concept of Social Vulnerability and Livelihood. Examples from Andean Areas

Mirosława CZERNY - University of Warsaw, Warsaw, POLAND

08:15 – 08:30

Natural Demographic Balance Sheet of the Population in the Carpathian Mountains

Constantin VERT - West University of Timișoara, Timișoara, ROMANIA

08:30 – 08:45

Current Tendencies and Spatial Implications of Workforce Emigration from the Upper Basin of Vișeu River

Dănuț PETREA - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Vasile HOJDA - Secondary School of Moisei, Maramureș, ROMANIA

08:45 – 09:00

The Demographic Decline of the Population in the Rural Areas of the Republic of Moldova

Constantin MATEI, Adrian GROZAV - Academy of Economic Studies, Chișinău, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

09:00 – 09:15

The Intensity of Depopulation in the Buzău Subcarpathians

Ilinca-Valentina STOICA, Cristian TĂLÂNGĂ - University of Bucharest, Interdisciplinary Centre for Advanced Researches on Territorial Dynamics, Bucharest, ROMANIA

09:15 – 09:30

Dynamic Aspects of Internal Rural-Urban Migration During 1988-2009

Iacob COCOȘ - Academy of Economic Studies, Chișinău, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

09:30 – 09:45

Change of the Demographic Regime, the Demographic Regime and its Implications in the Evolution of the Rural Population of Transylvania

Ramona Flavia RAȚIU, Rodica Ramona SUCIU - „Dimitrie Cantemir” University, Târgu Mureș, ROMANIA



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09:45 – 10:00

Population Changes and New Functions of Rural Areas in Kłodzko Region, SW Poland

Robert **SZMYTKIE** - University of Wrocław, Wrocław, POLAND

Jacek **ZAJĄCZKOWSKI** - University of Business in Wrocław, Wrocław, POLAND

10:00 – 10:15

Population Dynamics of Spanish Mountain Areas. Case Studies of Two Counties in the Cantabrian Mountains

Carmen **DELGADO-VIÑAS** - University of Cantabria, Cantabria, SPAIN

10:15 – 10:30

Rural Aging - Issues, Interdependencies, Demospace Differences

Valeriu **SAINSUS** - Academy of Economic Studies, Chişinău, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 11:15

Characteristics of the Demographic Ageing in the Rural Systems of the South Western Development Region

Radu **PINTILII**, Daniel **PEPTENATU**, Cristian **DRAGHICI**, Loreta **CERCLEUX**, Cristina **MERCIU**, Andrei **SCHVAB** - University of Bucharest, Interdisciplinary Centre for Advanced Researches on Territorial Dynamics, Bucharest, ROMANIA

11:15 – 11:30

Territorial Representations of Young People in Front of Socioeconomic Changes. Case of the Béni Ghobri in Algeria

Karima **BOUDEDJA** - Paul Valéry University, Montpellier III, Montpellier, FRANCE

11:30 – 11:45

Extreme Social Risks For the Rural Population Inside the Areas of Urban Influence of Big Cities in Romania

Adrian Daniel **CĂRĂBOI**, Ionut-Lucian **IANOŞ** - University of Bucharest, Bucharest, ROMANIA

11:45 – 12:00

The Methodological Contribution of the New Geographic Technologies to the Study of International Migration

Petru Daniel **MĂRAN** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

12:00 – 12:15

Specificities of the Post Communist Dynamics of Vrancea Rural Space

Raluca-Ioana **HOREA-ŞERBAN** - „Al. I. Cuza” University, Iaşi, ROMANIA

12:15 – 12:30

Demographic Changes in the Pădurenilor Region between 1850 and 2011

Gabriel-Cristian **DOBREI** - “Babeş Bolyai” University, Cluj Napoca, ROMANIA



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12:30 – 12:45

Rural Space of Harghita County. The Ethnic Structure of the Population

Elena DĂNILĂ - University of Bucharest, Bucharest, ROMANIA



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PANEL SESSION 2 Economic Development in Rural Mountain Areas

Room: Ioan Mihaly de Apşa

Moderators

Dr. Lucian-B. BRUJAN

Dr. Daniel PEPTENATU

08:00 – 08:15

Europe's Rural Areas: Transition and Transformation

Lucian-B. **BRUJAN** – “Karls Eberhard” University of Tübingen, Institute of Geography, Tübingen, GERMANY

08:15 – 08:30

Qualitative Changes in the Entrepreneurial Sector in Craiova's Urban Fringe

Daniel **PEPTENATU**, Cristian **DRAGHICI**, Radu **PINTILII**, Loreta **CERCLEUX**, Cristina **MERCIU**, Daniela **STOIAN** - University of Bucharest, Interdisciplinary Centre for Advanced Researches on Territorial Dynamics, Bucharest, ROMANIA

08:30 – 08:45

Mountain Agriculture in Poland - the Diagnosis of Contemporary Changes

Radosław **ULISZAK** - Pedagogical University of Cracow, Cracow, POLAND

08:45 – 09:00

Bulgarian Agrarian Paradigm and Rural Mountain Areas

Veselin **BOYADZHIEV** - „St. Kliment Ohridski” University of Sofia, Sofia, BULGARIA

09:00 – 09:15

Socio-Economic Aspects of the Disadvantaged Mountain Area From the South West Development Region

Costela **IORDACHE** - University of Craiova, Craiova, ROMANIA

09:15 – 09:30

Supporting the Development of Multifunctional Agriculture in the Area of the Sudetes and the Polish Carpathians

Anna **KOŁODZIEJCZAK**, Barbara **MAĆKIEWICZ** - Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, POLAND

09:30 – 09:45

The Impact of the Economic Crisis on the Romanian Communities from the Province of Ciudad Real, Spain. The Villarrubia de Los Ojos Case

Petru Daniel **MĂRAN** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

09:45 – 10:00

Grapevine Growing and Grape Wine Production – and Possibilities for the Development of Polish Mountain Regions

Ewa **KACPRZAK**, Barbara **MAĆKIEWICZ** - Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, POLAND



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10:00 – 10:15

Rural Economy in Beiuş Land: Perspectives and Risks

Claudiu **FILIMON**, Luminiţa **FILIMON** - University of Oradea, Oradea, ROMANIA

10:15 – 10:30

Forced Innovations in the Non-Chernozem Rural Areas in Russia

Ksenia **AVERKIEVA** - Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 11:15

Local Development in Rural Mountain Areas. Past, Present and Prospects

Laura Călina **GIURGIU** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

11:15 – 11:30

Plan for the Arrangement of Prahova Valley-Braşov Interurban Zonal Territory (PATZ) / Tourism Chapter - A Geographical Approach

Marin **ILIEŞ**, Ştefan **DEZSI** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

11:30 – 11:45

Territorial Development and Cross Border Cooperation in the Maramureş County

Nicolae **BOAR**, Sorin **KOSINSZKI** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

11:45 – 12:00

Food System Dynamics in the Mountain Region of Neamţ County

Vasile-Marius **COZMA** - „Al. I. Cuza” University, Iaşi, ROMANIA

12:00 – 12:15

Agricultural Exploitation the Farmland in Rural Areas in the Polish Carpathians

Marcin **SEMCZUK** - Pedagogical University of Cracow, Cracow, POLAND

12:15 – 12:30

Fermele de semi-subzistenţă- alternativă posibilă pentru un capitalism performant (!?) în România

Joszef-Nandor **NEMENYI** - Consiliul Concurenţei, Bucureşti, ROMÂNIA



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Rural Space and Local Development

Rural Mountain Areas. Experience, Preservation, Trends and Future Challenges

PANEL SESSION 3 Settlements in Rural Mountain Areas. Past, Present and Future

Room: Ioan Mihaly de Apșa

Moderators:

Dr. Lucian-B. **BRUJAN**

Dr. Daniel **PEPTENATU**

12:15 – 12:30

Land Development of Mountain Towns in Poland

Sylwia **STASZEWSKA** - Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, POLAND

12:30 – 12:45

The Revival of Villages in Mountain Areas. The Case Study of Kłodzko Region, SW Poland

Aleksandra **ZAJĄCZKOWSKA**, Robert **SZMYTKIE** - University of Wrocław, Wrocław, POLAND

12:45 – 13:00

Evolution of the Spatial Organisation in the Village of Rodna. Aspects of Historical Geography

Mircea **MUREȘIANU**, Lia-Maria **CIOANCĂ** - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

13:00 – 13:15

Settlement Network and Landslide Susceptibility in the Central Part of the Republic of Moldova

Iurii **BEJAN** - Institute of Ecology and Geography of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Chișinău, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

13:15 – 13:30

Small Villages in Cerna Mountains – Isolation or Blessing?

Paul **PĂTRĂȚANU** - University of Bucharest, Bucharest, ROMANIA

13:30 – 15:00 Lunch

15:00 – 15:15

Classifications of Rural Areas in Bulgaria

Emilya **PATARCHANOVA**, Penka **KASTREVA**, Galina **KULEVA** - South-West University “Neofit Rilski”, Blagoevgrad, BULGARIA

15:15 – 15:30

Specific Forms of Organization of Settlements Precincts in the Bistra Corridor

Daniel-Reimund **TODOR** - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

15:30 – 15:45

Spatial and Temporal Evolution of Settlements in Baia Mare Depression

Alexandru **MUREȘAN** - “Nicolae Titulescu” National College, Baia Mare, ROMANIA

Nicolae **HODOR** - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Ramona-Elena **MUREȘAN** - “Mihai Eminescu” National College, Baia Mare, ROMANIA



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Rural Space and Local Development

Rural Mountain Areas. Experience, Preservation, Trends and Future Challenges

PANEL SESSION 4 Development Policies and Good Practices in Rural Mountain Areas

Room: Alexander von Humboldt

Moderators:

Prof. Dr. Sebastian **KINDER**

Prof. Dr. Ion **IONESCU**

08:00 – 08:15

The Harz Mountains: A Divided Region in a United Germany?

Sebastian **KINDER** - "Karls Eberharh" University of Tübingen, Institute of Geography, Tübingen, GERMANY

08:15 – 08:30

For a Sociological Constructivist Approach to the Rural Mountain Area. Recent Developments in Policies, Practices and Actors

Ion **IONESCU** - „Al. I. Cuza” University, Iași, ROMANIA
Gheorghe **BÂRLEA** - North University, Baia Mare, ROMANIA

08:30 – 08:45

Comparative Aspects Regarding the Operational Rural Zones Utilized in European and National Policy for Rural Development

Floarea **BORDÂNC** - Ovidius University, Constanța, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Romanian Academy, București, ROMANIA

08:45 – 09:00

The EU Support for Rural Development in the Republic of Macedonia

Zanina **KIROVSKA** - University of Tourism and Management in Skopje, REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

09:00 – 09:15

Geographical Database – Tool of the Local Public Administration

Alexandru Sabin **NICULA** - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

09:15 – 09:30

Managing Environmental Risk Induced by the Agro-Alimentary Sector in the Republic of Moldova

Irina **RABOȘAPCA** - Academy of Economic Sciences, Chișinău, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA
András-István **BARTA** - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

09:30 – 09:45

The Adaptation of the Rural World in Romania to the Entrepreneurial Spirit²

Daniela **MATEI** - Romanian Academy, Iași Branch, Iași, ROMANIA

² This paper was made within The Knowledge Based Society Project supported by the Sectoral Operational Programme Human Resources Development (SOP HRD), financed from the European Social Fund and by the Romanian Government under the contract number POSDRU/89/1.5/S/56815



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09:45 – 10:00

Remodelling and Optimization of Rural Mountain Habitat through the Implementation of Regional Natural Parks. Case Study: Bran-Rucăr Corridor

Daniela **DUMITRESCU**, Adrian Aurel **BALTĂLUNGĂ** - Valahia University of Târgoviște, Târgoviște, ROMANIA

10:00 – 10:15

The Market in Eco-foods in Polish Mountain Regions in 2000-2010

Ewa **KACPRZAK** - Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, POLAND

10:15 – 10:30

Challenges and Trends in the Local Development of Gorj Mountains and Surrounding Area

Cristian **BRAGHINĂ**, Ioan **IANOȘ**, Daniela **ZAMFIR** - University of Bucharest, Interdisciplinary Centre for Advanced Researches on Territorial Dynamics, Bucharest, ROMANIA

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 11:15

Why Things Go Wrong? Cultural Parks at the Crossroads between Failure and Success: A Case Study

Pablo Alonso **GONZÁLEZ** - University of León, SPAIN and University of Cambridge, UK

11:15 – 11:30

The Contribution of the Urban and Territorial Planning Documentations to the Poieni Commune Natural Environment Rehabilitation, Protection and Conservation

Simona Octavia **DEAC**, Ion **DANCI** - Babes-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

11:30 – 11:45

Agricultural Industrial Policies in Turkey and Their Impacts on Local Development. A Case Study of Kinik Plain (Izmir, Turkey)

Arife **KARADAG** - Ege University, Izmir, TURKEY

Mustafa **HARPUTLU** - Turkish Republic State Planning Organization, Rural Development Specialization Committee Chair, TURKEY

11:45 – 12:00

The Role of the Geo-sites in the Delimitation of the Territorial Units of Reference and its Importance in the Organizing of the Geographical Space and Territorial Planning. Case Study—Reghin Micro-region

Andreea **POP** - Forestry College of Gurghiu, Gurghiu, ROMANIA

12:00 – 12:15

The Role of the Local Growth Poles within the Groups of Local Action from the Mountain Rural Space of Western Moldavia

Alexandru **BĂNICĂ**, Marinela **ISTRATE** - „Al. I. Cuza” University, Iași, ROMANIA

12:15 – 12:30

Some Lessons and Results from the Rural Development Program in Bulgaria

Kosyo **STOYCHEV** - St. Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia, Sofia, BULGARIA



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12:30 – 12:45

Multi-functionality as a Road to the Development of Mountain Regions in Poland

Renata **RETTINGER** - Pedagogical University of Cracow, Cracow, POLAND

12:45 – 13:00

Development of GIS Portal for Management in Rural and Urban Space of Romania

Radu Alexandru **MARIAN**, Bogdan **VĂDUVA**, Augustin Ionuț **CRĂCIUN** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

13:00 – 13:15

Integrated Rural Development and Community Social Capacity

Krisztina Melinda **DOBAY** - Romanian Academy, Iasi Branch, “Gheorghe Zane” Institute of Economic and Social Research, Iași, ROMANIA

13:15 – 13:30

Regional Identity and Local Development in Rural Mountain Areas around Babia Góra (Southern Poland)

Jaroslaw **DZIALEK** - Jagiellonian University, Cracow, POLAND



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PANEL SESSION 5 Tourism in Mountain Rural Areas. Expectation and Reality

Room: George Vâlsan

Moderators:

Prof. Dr. Nicolae CIANGĂ

Prof. Dr. Snežana ŠTETIĆ

Prof. Dr. Jan A. WENDT

Dr. Agneta NEMENYI

08:00 – 08:15

Specific Characteristics of Rural Tourism Destinations Management

Snežana ŠTETIĆ - College of Tourism, Belgrade, SERBIA

08:15 – 08:30

Factors of Developing and Threatens of Agrotourism and the “Swiss Kaszubs” Lake Region

Jan A. WENDT - University of Gdańsk, Gdańsk, POLAND

08:30 – 08:45

Pragsertal and Bsclabertal, Accessibility of Two Alps Valleys

Jan G. SMIT - University of Nijmegen, Nijmegen, THE NETHERLANDS

08:45 – 09:00

The Balneotouristic Function – Factor of Rural Urbanizing from Romania

Nicolae CIANGĂ, Iulia CIANGĂ - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

09:00 – 09:15

The Traditional Architecture in the Function of Planning and Development of Rural Mountain Areas in Serbia as a Tourist Destinations

Sanja PAVLOVIĆ, Zora ŽIVANOVIĆ, Dragica GATARIĆ, Sara STANIĆ - University of Belgrade, Belgrade, SERBIA

09:15 – 09:30

L'histoire absconse de la construction d'un outil pour évaluer la spécificité culturelle, de la préservation et l'aptitude à la mise en œuvre d'un des itinéraires culturels touristiques thématiques dans une zone rurale traditionnelle

Simona MĂLĂESCU - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

09:30 – 09:45

Premises and Difficulties of Promoting Routes and Touristic Products in the Rural Areas of Moldova

Petru BACAL - Academy of Economic Studies, Chişinău, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

09:45 – 10:00

Development of the Hiking Tourism in the Maramureş Mountains

Mihai HOTEA, Gabriela ILIEŞ, Alina SIMION - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA



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10:00 – 10:15

Role and Place of Alternative Tourism Development in Mountain Areas

Plamen **PATARCHANOV** - „St. Kliment Ohridski” University of Sofia, Sofia, BULGARIA

10:15 – 10:30

Aspects Regarding the Vision of Quality in Romanian Rural Space

Larisa **DRAGOLEA** - ”1 Decembrie 1918” University of Alba Iulia, Alba Iulia, ROMANIA

Mirela **MAZILU** - University of Craiova, Craiova, ROMANIA

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 11:15

Development of Rural Tourism in Serbia

Irma **ERDEJI** - University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, SERBIA

11:15 – 11:30

Sustainable Development and Implications on Rural Tourism Development in Călărași County

Petrică **ȘTEFAN**, Romeo Cătălin **CREȚU**, Alexandra **MUSCĂNESCU** - University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest, ROMANIA

11:30 – 11:45

Possibilities of Improvement of Rural Tourism in Fruska Gora

Sandra **MEDIĆ** - University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, SERBIA

Snježana **GAGIĆ** - College of Management and business communications, Sremski Karlovci, SERBIA

Ana **JOVIČIĆ**, Irma **ERDEJI** - University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, SERBIA

11:45 – 12:00

Tourism Development Can Paradoxically Put Villages in Debt. The Case of French Eastern Pyrenees Ski Resorts

Mihaela **MARC** - University of Grenoble, Grenoble, FRANCE

12:00 – 12:15

Sustainable Tourism in the Catchment Area of Bistrița Ardeleană

Silviu Florin **FONOGEA**, Vasile **SURD**, Viorel **GLIGOR**, Horațiu **PAVEL** - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

12:15 – 12:30

Study Regarding the Main Alpine Skiing Resorts Potential from Romania and Ukraine: Case Study Poiana Brașov and Bukovel

Iosif **SANDOR** - Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Emanuele **ISIDORI** - “Foro Italico” University of Rome, Rome, ITALY

Bekir **YUKTASIR** - Abbant Izet Baysal University, Bolu, TURKEY

Gabriela Virginia **RUSU** - Sport College, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

Sabri **KAYA** - Hitit University, Ankara, TURKEY

Lucza **LUKACS** - "Simion Barnutiu" National College, Simleu Silvaniei, ROMANIA



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12:30 – 12:45

The Activities of Efficient Creating of Sustainable Tourism Products in Rural Areas

Snježana GAGIĆ - College of Management and business communications, Sremski Karlovci, SERBIA

Sandra MEDIĆ, Ana JOVIČIĆ, Irma ERDEJI, Dragan PSODOROV - University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, SERBIA

12:45 – 13:00

The Rebirth of the Colibița Resort

Eduard SCHUSTER, Nicolae BACIU - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

13:00 – 13:15

Tourism Area Life Cycle and its Influence on Residents Perceptions of Tourism in Some Mountainous Rural Communities in the Western Part of Cluj County

Raluca CORPADEAN - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA; „Eberhard Karl“ University of Tübingen, Tübingen, GERMANY

13:15 – 13:30

Rural Animator – A New Occupation in the Rural Areas

Agneta NEMENYI - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

13:30 – 15:00 Lunch

15:00 – 15:15

The Rural Tourism in Braşov County

Miron FLOREA - Transilvania University of Braşov, Braşov, ROMANIA

15:15 – 15:30

The Role of Rural Settlements in the Tourism Development From the Upper Hydrographical Basin of Bega River

Elena CIOROGARIU, Andreea-Mihaela ARBA - West University of Timişoara, Timişoara, ROMANIA

15:30 – 15:45

Investigations Referring to Some Induced Risks to the Tourism Infrastructure Within the Resorts of Harghita County

Attila PETELEY - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

15:45 – 16:00

Reality and Perspective for the Development of Rural Mountain Tourism in Malaia-Voineasa Area, Vâlcea County

Florina Elvira ŞEPTLEAN – Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

16:00 – 16:15

The Role and Place of Tourist Animation From the Land of Maramureş. Case Study: Iza Chalet-Bârsana

Lenuța Alina HERBIL (MARCHIŞ) – Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

16:15 – 16:30

Tourist Organisation of the Rural Mountain. Case study – Săpânța

Ion IUGA - Chilndren's Pallace, Sighetu Marmăției, ROMANIA



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16:30 – 16:45

Vălișoara Canyon - Important Source in Developing Local Tourism and Offering the Community its Sense of Place

Oana-Elena **BLAGA** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

16:45 – 17:00

Opportunities to Revitalize the Tourism of Tarna Mare Village in Satu Mare County

Horațiu **POPA BOTA** - "G. Barițiu" National Colege, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

17:00 – 17:15

The Project "Maramures-Transcarpathia Info Tour" - Tourism Cross Border Cooperation within HU-SK-RO-UA ENPI CBC 2007-2013 Programme

Sorin-Alin **KOSINSZKI**, Petru-Daniel **MĂRAN** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

17:15 – 17:30

Identification of Ecotourism Potential and Inventory of Local Products in Groșii Țibleșului

Cocșan **POMPEI** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

17:30 – 17:45

Adventure Tourism – A New Direction in the Valorification of Morphological Landmarks of Mountain Areas. Study Case: Vlădeasa Mountains

Cristina Maria **ONET** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA



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PANEL SESSION 6

Traditional Versus Modern in Rural Mountain Areas

Room: Nicolae Georgescu-Roegen

Moderators:

Dr. Sanja PAVLOVIĆ

Prof. Dr. Maria Luisa GÓMEZ MORENO

Prof. Dr. Mihai BERCA

08:00 – 08:15

The Traditional Architecture in the Function of Planning and Development of Rural Mountain Areas in Serbia as a Tourist Destinations

Sanja PAVLOVIĆ, Zora ŽIVANOVIĆ, Dragica GATARIĆ - University of Belgrade, Belgrade, SERBIA

08:15 – 08:30

Natural or Cultural Landscapes? An Alternative Approach to Rural Landscapes

Margarita FERNÁNDEZ MIER - University of León, León, SPAIN

Jesús Fernández FERNÁNDEZ - University of Oviedo, Oviedo, SPAIN

Pablo Alonso GONZÁLEZ - University of León, León, SPAIN, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UNITED KINGDOM

08:30 – 08:45

German Ethic Groups from Romania's Upland. Case Study: The Zipsers from Vişeu de Sus Town, Maramureş County

Ioana SCRIDON - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

08:45 – 09:00

Adapting Traditions to Modernity in the Bran Area

Cristina BOLOG, Romana MACXIM - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

09:00 – 09:15

Some Aspects Regarding Shepherding and its Role in the Local Development of the Drăgoiasa-Tulgheş Microregion

George-Bogdan TOFAN - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

09:15 – 09:30

Risks and Ethnographic Changes in Bârgău Mountains Area

Ioan BÂCA - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

09:30 – 09:45

Atypical Human Habitat and Living in the Wooded Carpathians Volohii (Ukraine) - Case Study Poroşcovo

Ilie GHERHEŞ - Romanian Academy, Iaşi Branch, ROMANIA



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09:45 – 10:00

Village Festival, as a Factor for Preserving or Altering Peasant Traditions. „ The Long Road to the Merry Cemetery” Festival

Grigore **LEŞE** - University of Bucharest, Bucharest, ROMANIA, University of Music, Bucharest, ROMANIA

Peter **HURLEY** - President of Intercultural Association of Traditions, Bucharest, ROMANIA

Nicolaie **HODOR** - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA



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PANEL SESSION 7 Environmental Reconstruction and Preservation

Room: Nicolae Georgescu-Roegen

Moderators:

Dr. Sanja PAVLOVIĆ

Prof. Dr. Maria Luisa GÓMEZ MORENO

Prof. Dr. Mihai BERCA

10:00 – 10:15

Mediterranean Mountain Areas and Protected Spaces in Spain: Opportunities and Threats for Its Local Development

Maria Luisa GÓMEZ MORENO - University of Málaga, Malaga, SPAIN

10:15 – 10:30

Human - Elephant Conflict (HEC) and Forest Management in India. A Case of Mysore, Karnataka

Koichi KIMOTO - Hiroshima Jogakuin University, Hiroshima, JAPAN

10:30 – 11:00 Coffee break

11:00 – 11:15

The Application of Some Elementary Indicators for Landscape Quality Assessment in Almăj Rural Regional System from Mountainous Banat (Romania), during the 1990-2010 period

Ana-Neli IANĂȘ - West University of Timișoara, Timișoara, ROMANIA

11:15 – 11:30

Moscow Region Rural Areas Transformation During Last 20 Years

Elena GUSEVA - Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

11:30 – 11:45

Visitor Attitudes Towards Environmental Preservation: Empirical Evidence from Kopaonik National Park

Ana JOVIČIĆ - University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, SERBIA

Snježana GAGIĆ - College of Management and Business Communications, Sremski Karlovci, SERBIA

Irma ERDEJI, Sandra MEDIĆ - University of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, SERBIA

Dragan PSODOROV - College of Management and business communications, Sremski Karlovci, SERBIA

11:45 – 12:00

Cheile Turzii Nature Reserve, Between Conservation and Tourism

Bogdan-Nicolae PĂCURAR - Cluj County Council, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

12:00 – 12:15

The Features of Avifauna in Israel, with Focus on the Hermon Alpine Region

Haim MOYAL - University of Tel Aviv, Tel Aviv, ISRAEL



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PANEL SESSION 8

Resource Management of Rural Mountain Areas

Room: Nicolae Georgescu-Roegen

Moderators:

Dr. Sanja **PAVLOVIĆ**
Prof. Dr. Maria Luisa **GÓMEZ MORENO**
Prof. Dr. Mihai **BERCA**

12:15 – 12:30

The Contribution of Forest Resources to the Historical Territorial Development of the Mountainous Areas in Northern Morocco

A. GARRIDO, E. MOYA, A. ARAQUE - University of Jaén, Research Group “Territory and Regional Policy”, Jaén, SPAIN

12:30 – 12:45

Regional Disparities in Wheat Crop Under Unfavorable Climatic Conditions

Camelia TOMA, Camelia GAVRILESCU, Crina TURTOI
Romanian Academy, Institute of Agricultural Economics, Bucharest, ROMANIA

12:45 – 13:00

Relief Support for Rural Communities Development in the Upper and Middle Sectors of Strei Valley

Ştefania MANEA, Virgil SURDEANU - Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA

13:00 – 13:15

World's And Romania's Food Safety Insurance: What Could The Romania's Agriculture Do, From The Plain To The Mountain, In Order To Feed Its Population And The World Population In 2050

Mihai BERCA - University of Agronomical Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest, ROMANIA

Valentina Ofelia ROBESCU - Valahia University of Târgovişte, Târgovişte, ROMANIA

Cristiana BUZATU - University of Agronomical Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Bucharest, ROMANIA

13:15 – 13:30

Readjusting Romania's Forestry Policy With a View to the Year 2050

Valentin – Mihai BOHATEREŢ, Romanian Academy, "Gh. Zane" Institute of Economic and Social Researches, Iaşi, ROMANIA



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III. FIELD TRIP DETAILED ITINERARY



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The field trip itinerary includes a mixture of specific traditional elements of the authentic Maramureș Land, a series of tourist brands, some exceptional elements of nature and a rich tourist animation. The field trip will last all day and we will go by bus to all the destinations included in the tour programme.



Fig. 1. Map of the field trip.

o. Departure

We will leave in the morning from the Faculty of Geography, Sighetu Marmăției Branch. We are heading west along Tisa Corridor to Săpânța village at a 17 km distance. On our way we will pass through the localities of Sarasău and Cămpulung la Tisa, with a view on the right side over Tisa River towards the Ukrainian villages, near the Romania - Ukraine border. Right in the center of Săpânța village, going south on a secondary road, we arrive at the “Merry” Cemetery.

1. The Merry Cemetery of Săpânța

It represents a completely unique place of Maramureș Land especially because of the feelings it generates when looking at the wooden crosses decorated with various drawings and folk texts inspired from the life and death of the buried ones. The ritual of transcending is exposed according to the Dacian culture, culture in which death was seen as a reason of joy. It is also known the fact that Dacian people were monotheist and considered themselves immortals. This cemetery was firstly founded by the craftsman Stan Ioan Pătraș in 1935, becoming widely known after 1960. Also, from here we can see the stone of Săpânța, on the volcano plateau of Igriș.



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From the centre of Săpânța village, we go onwards for about 500 m along the right side of Săpânța stream to the Monastery of Săpânța-Peri.

2. The Monastery of Săpânța-Peri

This monastery is noteworthy due to two important aspects. It is considered a continuation of the well-known monastery of Peri, founded by the voivodes (warlords) of Maramureș, first attested in the 14th century (1391) as a place of maximum importance for the Romanian population and culture. Also, the church of this monastery is an architectural work of art by its size (75 m high), raw materials (oak wood and stone for the foundation) and decorations.

Presently, it is considered to be the highest wooden church in Romania and maybe in Europe. It is located in the Tisa corridor, on a fluvial terrace in a nature reserve of oak trees.

From Săpânța, we continue our trip towards the former communist prison, now transformed into a museum.

3. The Memorial of the Victims of Communism and of the Resistance, Sighetu Marmăției (former communist prison)

This prison was constructed by the Austro-Hungarian authorities in 1897.

After the Second World War it was transformed into detention prison for the extermination of the Romanian intellectual elite. In 1948 it became detention for a group of students, pupils and peasants of Maramureș, whereas on May 5-6, 1950 there were brought to the penitentiary of Sighetu Marmăției over 100 clerks from all over the country (former ministers, academicians, economists, militaries, historians, journalists, politicians) some of them condemned to severe punishments, others not even judged. Most of them were over 60 years old. After the events of December 1989, the former prison, not running since 1977, entered the process of transformation into museum.

It has to be mentioned the fact that visiting this museum can be traumatising, the level of abjection and decadence of the people in the totalitarian communist period being incredible.

From Sighetu Marmăției we will continue our trip towards Bârsana village, along Iza river, for about 20 km distance. We will pass through several villages, parts of the Rural Tourism Network: Vadu Izei, Oncești and Nănești. In Bârsana village we will have two stopovers. Firstly we will visit Bârsana Monastery and secondly a wood workshop to observe the traditional technique of wood carving. This is also the place where we will have lunch.

4. Wood carving workshop of Toader Bârsan, Bârsana village

Maramureș Land is considered to be the land of wooden churches and of wood carving. This craft is still alive, many of the Romanian craftsmen still constructing, carving and passing on the Maramureș art of wood carving in Romania and abroad. They build wooden churches and wooden gates in their own Maramureș style all over Europe and other continents (North America – New York, Chicago, Latin America - Venezuela).

There are numerous craftsmen in various villages of Maramureș Land, but most of them can be found in Bârsana village. One of them is Toader Bârsan, who, together with his sons, works at home in its own wood workshop.



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5. Bârsana Monastery

This monastic complex is located in the eastern part of the village, being considered an extension of an old one, founded probably in the 13th century. What impresses the most is the great agglomeration of traditional wood architecture. The numerous buildings built on a slope on the right side of Iza River manage to generate strong feelings, being at the same time a place of praying and meditation. Here, we can also find another wooden church that is listed in the patrimony of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

After visiting Bârsana village, we are heading on the road between Iza valley and Cosău valley, passing through Văleni village. Along Cosău Valley we can observe the traditional Maramureș architecture, the technical hydraulic facilities in Sârbi village and the old wooden church “Josani”, in Budești village.

6. Cosău Valley

It is said that Maramureș villages are mainly located along the main streams, most of them being easily accessible from the transit roads. However, the authentic elements of Maramureș Land and the highest level of preservation of the traditional heritage can be found in the villages located in the valleys of Iza, Mara and Cosău rivers. Out of these three, the most remarkable is Cosău valley, where the level of maintaining the traditional Maramureș architecture is at its best. Therefore, in Budești village about 1000 households have preserved their significant traditional elements. There are 5 villages located in Cosău valley (Ferești, Cornești, Călinești, Sârbi and Budești) along the stream, crossed by a road rich in gates and houses with pyramidal roofs, ancillaries, technical facilities activated by rivers and wooden churches. In the villages visited by us (Călinești, Sârbi and Budești) we can even find two such wooden churches. This is explained by the fact that over time two nearby villages used to merge and become one.

7. The traditional hydraulic facilities, Sârbi village

On the left side of Cosău river there is a well preserved traditional hydraulic facility for washing the weavery (Ro. vâltoare), facilities for pressing the weavery, a machine for harvesting cereals, a mill for cereals, a cauldron for boiling the traditional brandy (Ro. țuică). Nearby, at about 50 m distance there is also a workshop where traditional straw-hats are made.

8. The old wooden church „Josani” (UNESCO World Heritage Site)

This wooden church, made of round timber with a lock in joints has been listed in UNESCO World Heritage Sites since 1999. This building was first attested in 1643 and it is located in the centre of the village. In the same village we can also find a second wooden church in the south, called the wooden church from „Susani”.

After witnessing these material and spiritual facts and places of Maramureș Land we will have a special dinner.

9. Dinner –Alex Happy Fish (Trout Farm & Restaurant), Mara village, Maramureș

The dinner will be organized in an exceptional natural framework. We hope you will enjoy the traditional food and animation at the Alex Happy Fish (Trout Farm & Restaurant), Mara village.



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Before going back to Sighetu Marmăției, we will make a short stop for having a view over Maramureș.

10. Lookout point over Ocna Șugatag town

Nearby the northernmost point of the Mara – Cosău interfluvium, there is a great lookout point over Maramureș. Depending on the weather and visibility there can be seen the mountains of Pietrosul Rodnei, Maramureș and Gutâi, as well as the unique geological landform „Creasta Cocoșului”, the volcanic plateau Igniș, the villages in the valleys of Mara and Cosău rivers and far north the Ukrainian Carpathians.

This view at the end of the day will fulfil and maintain in the mind of every participant a right and long-lasting image of what Maramureș Land means.

11. Return to Sighetu Marmăției



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IV. ABSTRACTS



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PLENARY LECTURES

The Basic Functions of the Romanian Carpathian Space

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The Carpathians (Corona Montium) cover 30% of the Romanian land, around them being a succession of steps from hills to plains. Through their altitude and their layout the Carpathians are the “backbone” of the national geographic space, on them the whole physical and ecologic-economic structure is built. The critical height for the permanent settlements is 600 m.

In the economic and the ecologic life of Romania, the Carpathians fulfil three major functions:

- “the water castle” for the entire country; thus 83% of the volume of the multi-annual average discharge (995 m³/s) comes from the mountainous relief units, and just 17% from hills and plains;
- the main forest resource, with 70% of the country’s forests being located in the Carpathian space;
- the main leisure and hunting touristic domain ; over 80% of the leisure and treatment resorts being situated in the Carpathians;
- approximately 500 km of ski slopes are situated exclusively in the Carpathian space; Romania possesses the most valuable hunting resources in black goat (Rupicapra, rupicapra) and of the Carpathian bear (Ursus arctos).

Without the Carpathians, Romania would be dominated by a repulsive isomorphism, with the worst consequences on the quality and volume of water, and of tourism in a general way.

Mountains and Eco-Economy.

A New Attitude in the XXI Century

- Economic Recession and Efforts in the Romanian Carpathians -

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Demographic growth and the climatic changes, the perspectives of hunger – in the 21st century turn the mountains into points of interest for food and human habitat. A new attitude is necessary, aiming at preservation of populations and poliflora of mountain grasslands and hayfields, created during centuries,

¹ Collaborators: Bogdan T. Alexandru, acad. (m.c.), Marușca Teodor, c.s.I, Rusu Mariana, c.s.I, Adrian Rey, ec.



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based on organic fertilizers, whose absence for only 7-8 years leads to irretrievable degradation. In the Romanian Carpathians one can notice a wide regression: rural exodus, agri-zootechnics abandonment, industrial food monopoly, with ridiculously low prices for milk and meat, poverty, discouragement, the big agriculture's domination over the mountain eco-bio economy, with economic marginalization. The economic recession has seriously affected the mountains. Safeguarding is still possible, through specific ample measures. The differences between the mountain development of West-South-East are too big. The weak competencies, as far as knowing the mountain specificity is concerned, constitute a real perril. A European mountain strategies and national mountain policies are emergencies.

Linking Multi-Functional Forestry Goals With Sustainable Development Objectives in European Mountain Regions²

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Considerable change has occurred in European mountain regions: social, including demographic (*e.g.* workers leaving, retired people moving in); economic (long-distance transport and traffic, renewable energy, tourism development) and environmental (*e.g.* driven by climatic change). Many regions require strategies for watershed management (provision of clean water), risk prevention (alleviate floods, windfalls, soil erosion) and the preservation of biological, landscape and cultural diversity. Expansion of businesses (tourism, infrastructure, wind/hydro power) and new activities (mountain biking or riding) may support sustainable economic growth. However, some of the changes may entail environmental and social threats affecting forest ecosystems and their services.

The recent developments in mountain regions provide formidable challenges for scientists and practitioners: How do people see the future of mountain forests? What are the dominant public attitudes concerning sustainable development of mountain regions and how can they be translated into policy designs and good practices? For example, the decline of mountain agriculture in some localities affects cultural landscapes via land abandonment followed by secondary succession to woodland vegetation. In other places, small private enterprises intensify wood production, and/or even illegal forest logging may take place. The ecosystem services obtained from mountain forests are diverse and distinctive. However, the provisioning services of mountain forests may be non-competitive in wider markets due to physical isolation of regions, with implications for transport costs; while topographic difficulties increase harvesting and processing costs,

² With contribution from Anatolii Nyzhnyk, Ukraine and Stanislaw Malek, Poland, and helpful comments from members of the 'Science for the Carpathians' Board, the FORMOUNT consortia and David Miller, Iain Brown and Bill Slee, JHI, UK.



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especially in small-scale operations. Mountain regions are often considered as marginal, and mountain communities (particularly trans-national) may have inadequate access to important decision-making fora.

Nevertheless, there are community forests in Europe that represent positive models of governance systems (including multi-level governance) that should be investigated and reinforced. The development of integrated land use systems and deliberative governance must involve collective agreement - hierarchically, inter-sectorally and spatially - on (i) how to attain desirable trade-offs between non-marketed and provisioning forest services in each locality, and (ii) policy instruments and management tools to promote their delivery.

In our informal research consortium, close collaboration with stakeholders within/across mountain regions is used to develop a better understanding of the drivers of change, and how they affect mountain forests and communities. Our research will contribute to improved inclusion of forests and forestry in rural space and recognition of the positive impacts that forests can have for the environment and people. We analyse experience and trends, opportunities and challenges in mountain regions³, with the emphasis on participatory approaches and on the development of capabilities for end-user involvement in the assessment and implementation of multi-functional forestry as a policy priority for sustainable rural development. For example, the Science for the Carpathians (S4C)⁴ initiative attempts to integrate various regional research threads into a single research agenda dedicated to sustainability.⁵ Pilot findings across case studies distributed across several mountain ranges indicate that the mix of forest ecosystem services varies over space, and adapting to external and internal drivers appears to be a common challenge in European mountain regions. Sustainability of multi-functional forestry requires high levels of stakeholder competence and capacity-building in forest policy, land use planning and resource management. Strengthening partnerships of science, policy and practice, which our project seeks to foster, will assist forest management to maintain and improve key ecosystem services and enlarge support to mountain communities.

Peripheral Areas and Regional Management in Eastern Europe

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Rural areas and regions in the European Union account for more than 92% of the territory. Close to 19% of the population lives in predominantly rural areas and 37% in partially rural communities. These regions generate almost 45% of the total value added of the common market and account for 53% of the employment. Meantime, there are not only significant differences in earnings and revenues, in comparison to urban regions. Moreover, as generally acknowledged, the implementation of the structural and regional political measures of the EU resulted into a reduction of the disparities between member states, as the

³ NEWFOREX project www.newforex.org e.g. focuses on ecosystem services in an Alpine case study, as seen from http://www.tesaf.unipd.it/pettenella/papers/Hyttala_Newforex_results.pdf

⁴ seen at <http://mri.scnatweb.ch/mri-europe-carpathians>

⁵ the Carpathian science and policy communities are moving in a fast pace and are outstanding in regard to their commitment as seen at: <http://mri.scnatweb.ch/easyblog/entry/forum-carpathicum-2012-living-the-q4-isq>



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disparities between the regions of member states (the interregional disparities) grew. The regions situated at the periphery of member states, respectively at the periphery of the EU are particularly affected by this structural shift.

The contribution therefore emphasises in the beginning on the problematic of spatial typification in Europe (the contouring of spatial categories), on the issue of spatial-economic disparities and on the question of “peripheries” and “peripherisation”. Furthermore, a critical retrospective on the objectives and instruments of the EU-regional and structural policy reveals some aspects on its efficiency. In this respect, the main focus lies on the EU-framework programme 2007 – 2013 and the reorientation of the policy measures towards the regional level. Standing on three pillars (EFRE - European Fund for Regional Development, ESF – European Social Fund, Structural and Cohesion Fund), the cohesion policy aims to support each region for the identification and the broad unfolding of its full potential.

In accordance with this framework-aim and corroborated with the objectives of the Lisbon Strategy, the contribution emphasises on the concept / approach of regional management with adjacent instruments, both from theoretical and practical point of view. Namely, the past research on the evaluation of the effectiveness and functionality of the EU-regional policy reveals recurrent dysfunctionalities in the communication networks between the different decision-making and implementation levels, with their respective stakeholders and action spheres. Among others, such aspects of un-coordination and un-cooperation contribute negatively to the end-effectiveness of financial support instruments and also diminish the institutional capacity, as well as the absorption rate of member states, regions and local communities. Such examples of malfunctioning are particularly affecting rural regions.

At the same time, there was initial irritation in the member states on the requested decentralisation and regionalisation upon the principle of subsidiarity, which was strongly advocated and financially supported by the EU-Commission. This issue led to problems and controversies with different intensities, notably in the new member states in Eastern Europe. However, the democratisation of all administration levels, an adequate (re)distribution of political and decision-making power, as well as the creation of suitable structural premises for regional promotion and support, also requested from all involved parties a willingness to change conveyed and rigid systems, by means of a new political culture, participative democracy, and strategy and instrument-based regional development. The outcome is certainly quite differentiated.

Collecting Firewood and Fetching Water: Social Practice and Territoriality Among Women of Itatiaia, the Espinhaço, Minas Gerais, Brazil

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The Espinhaço is a group highlands, which extends in the direction north-south in the eastern portion of the Brazilian territory. In it are found important mineral deposits, especially in the "Quadrilátero Ferrífero", strongly associated with the internalization of the occupation of Brazilian territory in the XVIII century.



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The present work has as empirical locus Itatiaia village, belonging to Ouro Branco city, situated in the Espinhaço's prolongation in southeast Brazilian's state of Minas Gerais. Itatiaia is 20 ° 29 '30.33 "South and 43 ° 36' 00.97" West (Location of the church, the village's central), at an altitude of approximately 1130m, in the lowest part of a mountain called, locally, Serra de Itatiaia. It is one of the richest regions of the country, distant one hundred and ten kilometers from Minas Gerais capital, Belo Horizonte.

The town dates back to gold's cycle in Minas Gerais, when it was crossing an obligatory route of gold and precious stones which come out of Vila Rica (now Ouro Preto, distant 19 km) traveling to the coast, where they were sent to Europe. With the decadence of mining, Itatiaia become isolated by nearly two centuries, which was reversed in 2001 when the ancient the gold route was asphalted. The bucolic place, the presence of natural beauty and waterfalls, inserts the place in the tourist circuit bringing profound changes.

The introduction of new technological objects - such as electricity, gas stove, asphalt and automotive transport - new flows - of people, capital, information and merchandise - and the new standards - especially capital standards and environmental issues affects profoundly the material and symbolic representations the inhabitants of Itatiaia, impacting directly their territoriality.

This paper presents an analysis of impact of 'new' on Itatiaia's women's territoriality, from a study of daily practice that persists: the habit of going to the forest fetching water to drink and collecting firewood for cooking and warmth bath water. It describes the practices and their meaning. It discusses: which are the changes and permanencies? Which the role of such practices on Itatiaia's women's relationship with nature, in their sociability and reconstruction of territoriality?

Traditional Music, Where To? Traditional Peasant Music and Popular Music

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Traditional, peasant music is a utilitarian and ceremonial music. The Romanian peasant is singing for himself "for soothing himself", he sings in the church glorifying God and for forgiveness of sins, he sings for his baby to send him asleep, for the bride to make her parting with virginity easier, to reconcile the dead with the world he is leaving. He sings holidays, carols, at night, a time considered magical, a ceremonial initiation, a time of death and resurrection. He also sings ballads, songs that marked events that remained in the collective memory. This music does not evolve, but is handed down from generation to generation as mother tongue. I don't think (and as a matter of fact I have demonstrated it scientifically) that traditional music, by the transmission referred to above, was subject to a more violent interference than that which became the so-called "popular music".

"Popular" music is nothing but a pollution of peasant music, a folkloric music, emptied of ceremonial messages, lacking its improvised character, accompanied brutally and stereotypically, marked by the outbursts of soloists performing, with commonplace and kitsch lyrics. Popular music has no connection with either the contemporary or the traditional village, therefore much less with Romanian spirituality. It appeared artificially, as a means of manipulating less educated people, then turned into a commodity, a



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tributary of fashion and exploited as such. Currently it is identified with easy-listening music and entertainment.

„I think that a nation who's people forget their traditions is in danger of crumbling. So I believe that for each of us a return to our origins is compulsory. I think you have to climb to your origins, not to descend, because to reach your roots you need to elevate your soul. I believe in the sensitivity, in the excitement and in the creative force of my people. I strongly believe that my purpose in this world is to ennoble my ancestors through song. I believe with all my being in the ancient lamentation songs and I consider them to be the musical matrix of the Romanian. I believe in the ancestral strength of our traditional music to confront time itself and to define our place in the world. I think that I am truly myself only when I sing.”



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PANEL SESSION 1

Rural Population. Status, Dynamics, Tendencies

Local Development in Peripheral Areas in the Light of the Concept of Social Vulnerability and Livelihood. Examples from Andean Areas

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Local development, especially the issues of differentiation of development and living standards within each country, is one of the research topics most frequently selected by geographers. In the 1990s geography joined the mainstream of research on social vulnerability. The fact geography is involved in such research is not random and results from its filed interests, which include threats to life and human activities by natural, economic and political processes. In the 1980s the efforts to help regions affected by natural disasters and, eventually, the regions permanently underdeveloped and stricken by poverty intensified and created room for deeper studies on the issues of underdevelopment and poverty. Initially, a discussion on the conditions of underdevelopment was conducted within the British Institute of Development Studies (IDS), but it quickly took on board a lot of teams of researchers representing social sciences from most of the EU countries. The 1990s and the first decade of the twenty-first century brought interesting reports on empirical studies conducted in different, often mountainous, regions of the world, mainly by German geographers (Bohle 2007, Bohle, Glade 2008). Several articles by Bohle (2007, 2001; Bohle, Glade 2008) were devoted to the issues such as the backwardness of the mountainous areas of Nepal. Other papers examine the phenomenon of vulnerability of local groups living in mountainous areas of Bolivia (Schaf, Brunner 2007) and Ethiopia (Müller-Mahn, Rettberg 2007) as well as the areas afflicted by natural disasters in the monsoon and Sahel zones (Müller-Mahn, 2008, Braun, Shoeb 2008). All authors who study social vulnerability in mountainous areas or in the areas often affected by catastrophic natural phenomena stress the enormous complexity and diversity as well as specific context and dynamics of social processes in these regions. There also exists the view that the consideration of social vulnerability is of a practical political and social importance, especially for the developmental policy (Bohle 2001). This includes such topics as structural conditioning of vulnerability to various natural phenomena and social transformation processes, as well as political relations and their regional and global linkages and conditions.

Scientific goal of the paper. The purpose of this paper is to show on the basis of the empirical the factors that contribute to social vulnerability as well as identify ways that can help reduce its level and prevent crises and tensions arising from the lack of solid foundations for the development (modes of livelihood). The area of investigations is Peru, where for years the inhabitants of mountain regions have been faced with problems arising from weather conditions, unpredictable in terms of intensity, poor local administration, operations by the guerrilla groups as well as the interests of large corporations seeking and exploiting valuable mineral and plant resources. Due to a very large diversity of the natural environment of the Peruvian Andes and strong ethnic and class divisions of the population it seems to be an excellent laboratory for carrying out this study. The thesis, formulated on the basis of preliminary studies, shows a huge potential of local communities to overcome the adverse developmental conditions. Disregard by the



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central and provincial authorities, lack of infrastructure and problems arising from changing environmental conditions have not pushed people out from that region to urban areas, although lack of the way out of crisis and weakness discourages many people from taking more radical action to improve their situation and support local development.

Natural Demographic Balance Sheet of the Population in the Carpathian Mountains

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It is a well-known fact that in mountain areas, the demographic dynamic is more reduced due to the more restrictive character of the natural environment, of the more difficult life conditions as well as due to a certain structure of the population.

The present study proposes itself to analyse the natural demographic balance sheet as a result of the demographic dynamic in the Carpathian mountain space.

The analysis of the natural demographic balance sheet in this mountain space has been made based on the evaluation of the ratio of the birth rate and death rate, taking into account both the role and the importance of the natural factors, as well as the socio-historic, demographic and economic ones, which have determined in time the dynamic of this process.

The correlation analysis confirms, on the one hand, the existence of a significantly statistic association between the natural demographic balance sheet and the life conditions offered by the natural environment, and on the other hand between the general demographic growth rhythm and the economic one.

Generally, the demographic statistical indicators correlate with the cartographic indicators, without the reciprocal explained alternative to be very high. The geodemographic particularities reflect both in the numerical evolution of the population, as well as in respect to its spread, resulting in areas and nucleus of concentration and dispersion of the inhabitants.

Current Tendencies and Spatial Implications of Workforce Emigration from the Upper Basin of Vișeu River

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The migration of workforce from Maramureș historic region towards other regions does not represent a new phenomenon. However, its typology, destinations and spatial implications of this phenomenon have changed considerably in the last years.



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The international migration has become quasiabsolute and with a high impact along with the restructuring of industry and the overall decrease of the level of living. In this study we aim to make an assessment of the situation of one of the most migration affected areas in Maramureș Depression, which is the upper basin of Vișeu River. Our approach focuses on the causes and geodemographic mutations associated to this phenomenon, its quantitative and qualitative characteristics and especially its impact in the territory.

Special attention is given to the social, economic, landscape and perception implications that have led to significant changes in the last years, resulting in morphologic, functional and aesthetic modifications as well as affecting the mentality and level of living of the local communities.

The Demographic Decline of the Population in the Rural Areas of the Republic of Moldova

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REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Along centuries, rural areas number of population had been the demographic generator of society which influenced the demographic trends such as the number and structure of population of the world states, by creating a favorable genetic fund and an enlarged reproduction of the population. This was determined by a high level of birth rate of population and a very low rate of divorce.

The long-term transition to the market economy which had many drawbacks, has left a deep and unfavorable impact on the demographic development of state's population.

The worst features of this development were reflected in the evolution of the countryside of the Republic of Moldova. Until the beginning of the transition economy, rural areas of Moldova were characterized by an intensive growth of population (0.5-1%) under the influence of high birth rate of population (20-22‰), low death rate (7-8‰) and a positive natural increase of population under the influence of positive migration links with former Soviet space (Russia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine and other countries). Therefore in the geographic and economic literature MSSR was called "the blooming republic".

The evolution of the transition economy had a negative impact on the demographic phenomenon, and more than 20 years it was characterized by the following features:

- a sharp decrease of the rural population level (in the period 1997-2011 it decreased by 1.7%);
- an increase mortality rate of the rural population, from 11.9% in 1990 to 14.5% in 2010 (especially among male population);
- a sharp decrease of the birth rate of the rural population (from 18.5% in 1990 to 12.2% in 2010);
- an increase of the divorce rate (from 0.5% in 1990 to 1.9% in 2003 and it decreased to 0.6% in 2010);
- an intensive migration of the population in job searching, never experienced before, on this geographical area of the state. The main directions of emigration are very different (the dominant direction of migration for the population from the Northern and Eastern part of the country is the East, while the population of the central and the Southern part migrate to the Western part).



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As a result of unfavorable evolution of these phenomena, the demographic, economic and social structure of population was deteriorated, and this is emphasized by the following facts:

- unbalanced age structure of population expressed through an intense process of aging (now in rural areas over 15% of the population is aged over 60 years);
- rural population is characterized by two categories of age of the population (the young population aged 17-18 years and the population over 50 years). This means that most of the reproductive age population and the high qualified and productive population lives outside the state or in big cities.

A new demographic phenomenon that is gaining growth is the depopulation of rural communities. According to the census of 2004 this process continues to develop in the same rhythm.

Finally we can conclude that, the demographic decline destabilizes the demographic situation in the countryside, destroying the reproductive genetic fund of the rural population. And the intensification of the depopulation process has a significant negative impact on social and economic potential of development the countryside of Moldova.

The Intensity of Depopulation in the Buzău Subcarpathians

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The analysis of statistical data spanning 1912-2010 highlights, overall, that a gradual depopulation of the settlements in the Buzău Subcarpathians occurred starting 1956. Thus, during the time span 1956-2010, 80.4% of the administrative territorial subdivisions of the respective area registered drops in their population (in some cases even exceeded 50%). The main cause of the progressive decline in population numbers was migration to the urban areas, as a result of Socialist policies of urbanization and intensive industrialization.

Initially, these population drops were not felt at the level of the home settlements, because of the high birth rates and the presence of a significant body of adult-age population, but then the effects of migration, predominantly the migration of the young population, started to become visible. Thus, the fertility and birth rates dropped steadily, at the same time as the ratio of the elderly population rose, which, in the long run, led to a gradual shrinking of the population. If one conducts a more detailed analysis, at village scale, one notices that the villages worst impacted were those located in isolated areas.

Field analyses indicated that those were the first settlements people migrated away from, definitively, during the communist regime. Several case studies were selected (Budești, Păcurile, Poiana Pletari, among others), in order to accurately capture these changes.

Depopulation, alongside certain related processes (population aging, the drop in birth and fertility rates, the shrinking of the active population, the population's low income, among others) brought about an irreversible transformation of the configuration of settlements. Nowadays, as a result of the escalation of this process, part of the villages located within the analyzed area are about become deserted.

The data used in the present paper are of a quantitative nature, using the information obtained from statistics departments, town halls and historical archives. In addition, there were qualitative analyses obtained in the wake of observations made during field visits.



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Dynamic Aspects of Internal Rural-Urban Migration During 1988-2009

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In Republic of Moldova migration of people from rural to urban areas is a voluntary migration motivated by several factors: economic, social, psychological. Lack of economic opportunities, unemployment and poverty are the main factors forcing rural people to go to urban areas for a better life, employment, wages etc.

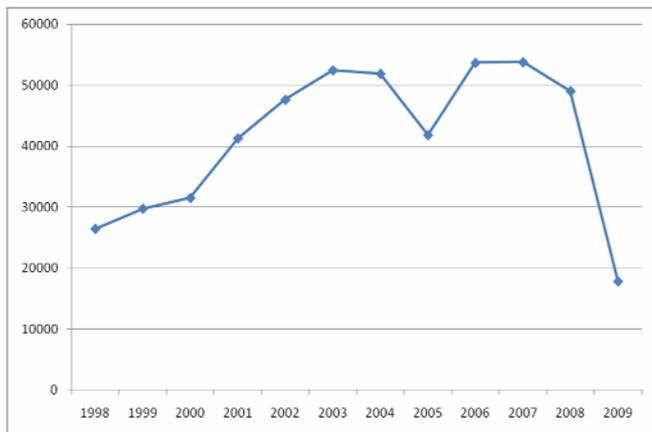


Fig. 1. Dynamic of rural-urban migration during 1998-2009 in Republic of Moldova.

Rural communities have lagged behind urban regarding the main indicators of economic welfare, recording lower incomes, higher poverty rates, higher level of unemployment rate and lower health and education indicators. As on January 1, 2011, the population in rural areas was equal to 2,074,000 people, representing 58.2% from the total population. The share of rural population in Republic of Moldova is higher than in other countries from the region.

The high level of migration has an impact on economic activity of the population from Republic of Moldova and particularly in rural areas. In 1999 the rate of economic activity in rural areas was 62.6%, in urban areas 59.7%, as in 2006 to reach only 43.7% in rural areas and 49.7% in urban areas.

Change of the Demographic Regime, the Demographic Regime and its Implications in the Evolution of the Rural Population of Transylvania

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ROMANIA

The aim of the study is to analyze the implications that the change of the demographic regime have on the rural settlements of the Transylvanian rural space. We will analyze the population as a demographic system in correlation with other systems.

The demographic dimension of the rural settlements is analyzed from the point of view of the fluxes generated by the demographic events of the period 1989-2011. In the study we used the number of the population registered at the two censuses from 2002 and 2011.



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The relative decrease of population between the last two censuses was, in Transylvania, of 10,3% with an average annual rate of 1,03% decrease.

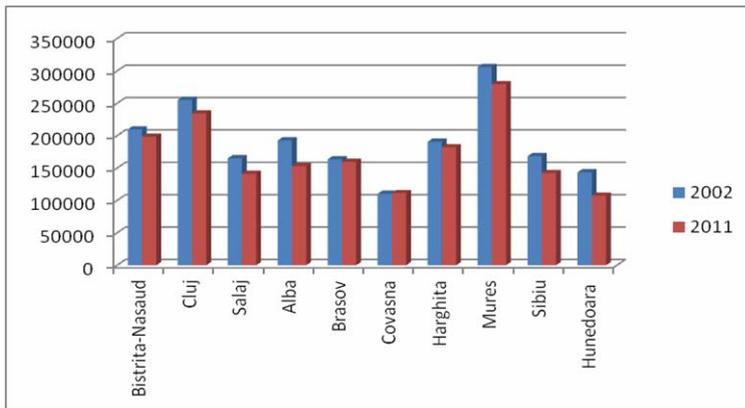


Fig. 1. The evolution of number of population between 2002 and 2011 in Transylvania.

The analysis on the administrative territorial units' level of the historic region of Transylvania highlights a significant decline in the number of inhabitants. The only exception is Covasna County, which registered an increase of 0,85% in the number of people inhabiting rural areas. The most alert rhythm of population decrease is registered in Hunedoara and Alba counties, which lost over 20% of the rural population during the analyzed period.

Population Changes and New Functions of Rural Areas in Kłodzko Region, SW Poland

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One of the processes that contributed to the decline of spatial structure of the Sudety region, was the depopulation of the rural areas.

This led to partial or total depopulation of many villages (or even some rural areas), which in turn contributed to the disappearance of entire villages or their parts.

The result of these processes includes changes in land use, which led to a significant decline of the rural-forest boundary, expansion of forests or destruction of buildings in the abandoned villages.

Depopulation processes mainly subject to small, non-urbanized villages (below 100 inhabitants), located in the upper parts of river valleys above the profitability of farming limit, which has been designated in the Sudety Mountains below the attitude of 500-600 m.

The main reasons for the depopulation of urban areas in Sudety Mountains can be considered: adverse natural conditions for agricultural development (short growing season, low soil fertility, large slope inclination), problems with adaptation of the population arrived after 1945 to the specific conditions of farming in mountain areas, land taxes improperly charged to the mountain conditions, peripheral location of settlements in relation to the urban centers, low transport accessibility, registration restrictions on border areas and lack of basic service institutions.

The selective nature of migrations (outflow of young people) contributed the transformation of demographic structures in rural areas, especially the aging of the population and the lower birth rate. Depopulation processes contributed also to the changes in the functions of rural areas, including the development of rural tourism.



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Population Dynamics of Spanish Mountain Areas. Case Studies of Two Counties in the Cantabrian Mountains

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This study addresses the analysis of territorial dynamics that have had Spanish mountain areas in recent decades based on the identification and definition of factors, processes and outcomes. To this end, we have chosen several representative case studies, pertaining to different regions of the mountains of northern Spain (Cantabrian Mountains). The central objective was to detect and diagnose conditions that are produced in the present process of socio-economic renewal and innovation in mountain areas. It has been claimed, in short, to define and characterize territorial models of organization and evolution differentiated and representative so that from them, it is possible to go beyond a general understanding of the processes of change in mountain areas, trying to establish and define the patterns and trends relating to the dynamics, articulation and characterization of the landscape in mountain areas. The geographic distribution and location of these areas (Map 1) identifies two areas of the mountains of northern Spain located in the eastern Cantabrian Mountain, the high valley of Asón (west of Cantabria) and The Merindades northwest (north of the province of Burgos).



Fig. 1. Territorial position.

Today, one of the main problems experienced by many of these mountainous areas is the low degree of human occupation, as evidenced by the predominance of extremely low population densities. Almost half of the municipalities have an average density less than 10 inhab./km², which is considered as the threshold of "demographic desertification" which it

makes very difficult local revitalization and stifles their development potential without external input population.

The weak current human occupation is a relatively recent fact linked to the small size of the population now living in these territories. In turn, the very weak population is the result of a regressive dynamic marked by the continuing loss of population since the mid-twentieth century, particularly during the sixties and seventies, although temporal and spatial differences it must be stated and specified in each case. And what is even more serious, intense their reduced manpower has been extended many times to the present. It is true that the decline has moderated in recent years, particularly since the beginning of XXI century, and that there was sometimes an eloquent population growth of some regional capitals (Ramales de la Victoria and Villarcayo), which on the other hand, has contributed to growing local imbalances.

The regressive evolution of the population has induced also changes in the pattern of settlement in this region. Partial exceptions, the traditional settlement system has been the existence of numerous sensitive population entities, villages and "neighborhoods", whose dimensions have become smaller and



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smaller as it moved the process of depopulation. So much so that many of them, without disappearing physically, have lost all of its inhabitants have gone to swell the growing number of existing depopulated some districts (The Merindades northwest).

Rural Aging - Issues, Interdependencies, Demospace Differences

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Aging is an inevitable event in life. It is a new stage of life cycle. Today is like any old people in the world once more. Human resources are the latest types of space resources in the globalization of life and economic exploitation. If the twentieth century is essentially defined demographic century demographic transition, the XXI century is the century of demographic aging defined. One of nine in the world is older than 60 years. In the last 60 years the share of those over the age of 70 years increased from 1% to 5-7%. Aging remains the most profound problem and the near future central-eastern European area; including demographic framework of Moldova is a development that alert. Developed countries became rich before they become aged, when Moldova became the demographic aging before being developed economically. This is one of the differences distinguishing the evolution of this phenomenon. It is valuable to use opportunities in the context of recent demographic trends in support of fostering economic development. Given the demographic crisis will trigger a new defined as "physical crisis" that will raise the population phenomenon century. Demographic aging is a demographic trend that will stand the future and economic crisis will cause further changes to demography. It sparks many debates in the literature. Demographic aging is apparently a burden not a blessing. It changes the living needs. Moldovan society is aging too quickly, and the adaptation is too fragile.

Rural reproduction drastically limiting its rural-urban migration and demographic aging are directly related to three elements first two clearly distinctive and profound for the average population. It is crucial to determine demographic and population pyramids confirms qualitative differences between two population demographics us census of the two population groups.

For this we used the overlapping demographic pyramid of the population urban areas. Given the current trends of population aging and advances in the territorial, administrative units, according to the classification all units are divided into five groups:

- the relatively young population, the elderly constitute more than 12% in the population structure - Ialoveni, Chisinau, Criuleni;
- the 12.1 to 14% by weight. This group consists of 17 units in Central and Southern areas (including Balti and Gagauzia, Cantemir, Strasenii, Anenii-Noi, Basarabasca, Cahul, Dubasari, Nisporeni, Cimislia, Hincesti, Telenesti, Leova, Orhei, Causeni Ungheni, Stephen Prince);
- the 14.1 to 16% by weight. This group includes Calarasi, Singer, Rezina Taraclia;
- 16.1 to 19% by weight: Soldanesti, Falesti, Paris, Forest and Glodeni;
- the largest share of 19.1%. This group consists of six districts of north: Ocnita, Drochia, Riscani, Edinet, Briceni, Donduseni.

The national demographic issue is a very complex area and diverse in structure as a result of problems they may generate in the future. In addition, the perspective of issues is the causes or triggered



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in the past or recent period assessed demographic dimensions. Demographic aging is a process of broad demographic trends long established in modern conditions.

Characteristics of the Demographic Ageing in the Rural Systems of the South Western Development Region

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In this paper, the authors want to show some characteristics of the demographic ageing of the rural territorial systems located in the South-Western Development Region of Romania. This territory overlaps historical province, Oltenia. The authors choose this territory, because this part of Romania is one the territories confronting with such phenomena.

The demographic aging becomes an issue of large interest, especially in the last years, after the end of the Cold War in Europe.

This problem is even more important, especially in the countries located in western part of the continent, they are facing such an acute process for many years. That's why a lot of specialists and researchers from different fields of studies dedicated their time trying to identify some solutions for combatting this problem.

This becomes a major problem, when the proportion of people aged over 65 years (in some cases over 60 years) in the total population register an extreme increase, when there is a decrease of young population (0-14 years) and an insignificant trend of the adult population (15-64 years or 60 years, in some cases). The main problem comes from the increasing dependency of the inactive population (aged people included) of the active population; the last one registers for more than ten years a constant diminution.

Among the main determinants of the aging population in the South Western Development Region, the authors identified, on the one hand, the declining birthrates, as a general trend. With some exception, this general trajectory is specific in the whole country. This factor has a decisive influence in shaping the trajectory of the demographic evolution of one territory.

Another category of determinant factors the authors identified was the influence of the life expectancy at birth and the lower rate of mortality, directly influenced by the social-economic development. As a remark, they were extremely improved, in the last years in Romania.

Finally, maybe with the most important role in increases of the aged people of the rural areas not only in the South-Western part of Romania, but in all regions, now at the era of the global economic crisis, is the migration of the active population (especially young population) towards the main urban areas in the region and in the country and abroad.

The demographic aging is a long term problem; it may be considered as a disease of a national system. Why do we consider it as a disease of a national system, because it affects the future opportunities in term of development. Those territories are condemned to die, a slowly irreversible death. Only the coherent strategies adopted at Government level can stop this trend. So, we recommend here



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strategies for the demographic field (in order to determine an increase of the young population), from the economic field (in order to stop the negative trend of migration rate in the rural areas).

These are some possible solutions the authors identified for combatting the ageing of the population in the rural areas of the South Western Development Region.

Territorial Representations of Young People in Front of Socioeconomic Changes. Case of the Béni Ghobri in Algeria

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Yakourene is the main municipality of the Béni Ghobri forest. Nowadays, public employment, small businesses, retirement pensions and informal activities are the main sources of revenue of the citizens of Yakourene. Tourism and agriculture which are deemed to be the recognized vocations of the municipality face difficulties which placed them to back burner, while they were, especially for agriculture, key elements in the social and family reproduction there, two generations ago. Nevertheless, at the moment, a significant part of young people see agriculture and tourism as their last resort to get rid of unemployment because of weak recruitment of state institutions, commercial saturation and of the shrinking of the possibilities of emigration abroad and of the exodus towards cities.

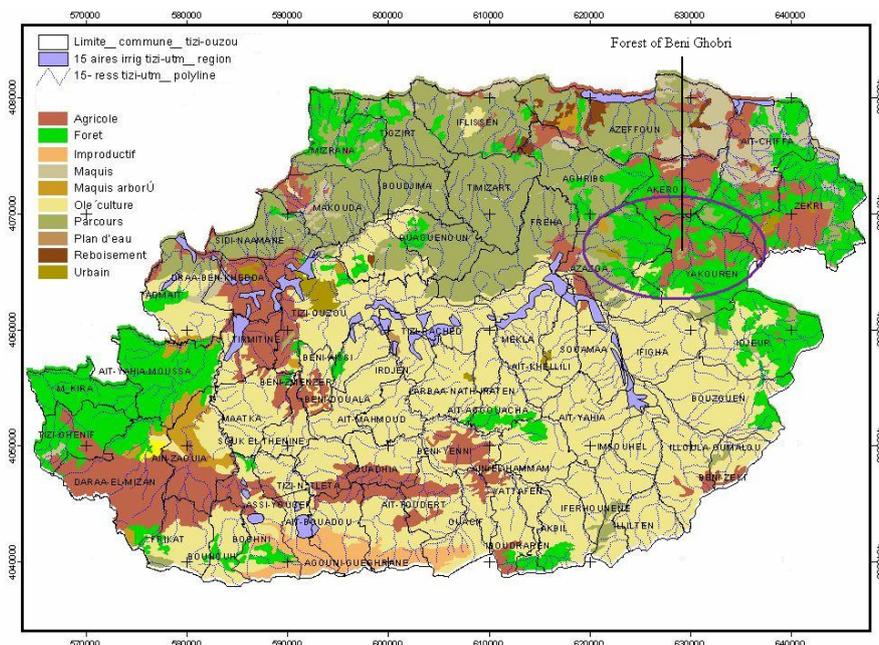


Fig. 1. Territorial position.

Maryvonne Le Berre have written that understanding a territory means first of all to highlight the interactions between a social group and its territory (Le Berre Maryvonne, 2005), so I focus in this article on this question as far as Yakourene is concerned: what kind of social reproduction in a rural area where occur deep changes, but whose representations of the territory and the collective resources knew a resurgence among young generations? For

that purpose, I propose two hypothesis. The first one, has to do with the representations of the territory and its collective resources by the young people. I think that their resurgence is due to major events which created a representational bridge between two non successive generations. The second hypothesis has to do with the local stakeholders (social organizations and public organizations and local authorities). They turned from a



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stiff functioning designed from shared values and faiths for the local social organizations and by the hegemony of State for the public organizations and local authorities, to a weakening due to difficulties of adaptation to the socioeconomic changes.

The conclusions are that the representations are differentiated between the social categories, in particular those of the young people and those of the local stakeholders. For the young people, the resources of the territory, in particular those stemming from the forest can be exploited for the economic development of the territory and employment and they do it in informal activities. While for local authorities and public organizations, it is not possible to exploit these resources because of the multiple obstacles. These differences of representations created two representations of the territory whoever so much they do not get closer cannot lead to a collective development project.

Extreme Social Risks For the Rural Population Inside the Areas of Urban Influence of Big Cities in Romania

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Areas of urban influence and, in particular the urban-rural interfaces of big cities, are spaces subjected to permanent tensions. Among those tensions, the social and identity reconstruction tensions are major challenges for researchers in the field of territorial analyses. “Zooming in” on one of the extreme social phenomena is the main objective of the present study.

Romania’s big city, after the transition from a totalitarian regime to a democratic regime, underwent fundamental changes as far as the economy, the urban structure, social structures are concerned, and especially an increase in the individuals’ behavioral heterogeneity. The transition to democracy, frequently understood as absolute freedom, meant the proliferation of extreme social phenomena, such as drug use, prostitution linked with an increase in the number of people infected with HIV or other related diseases, the multiplication of the number of the homeless. The main primary hypothesis the authors start from is that despite the fact that these phenomena are predominantly located in big cities, their scale nevertheless is a risk for the rural communities inside the areas of influence, too. The study is grounded in own observation and statistical information obtained from various studies and from a part of the NGOs in the field. The data indicates that alongside the increase of the big city’s territorial influence there occurs a process of direct or indirect involvement of the population of the area surrounding the city.

Our observations indicate that in the case of areas of urban influence with sections in mountain areas, the rural settlements are much more resilient to the new challenges coming in from the big cities. The rural settlements in the areas of influence of big cities, located in other geographical conditions, turn out to be much more vulnerable. The explanation centers on the fact that the former category of settlements did not fall within the reach of processes such as co-operativization, access to the city was more difficult, and the cultural roots were – and still are – much stronger. This conclusion was reached by means of a comparative analysis of the relations between rural settlements and the cities of Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca, Brașov, Bacău, Timișoara, Craiova and Constanța, in terms of the source of the number of homeless people, of prostitution, and involvement in the use or sale of drugs.



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The most important risks are, obviously, in the case of rural settlements inside the area of influence of the city of Bucharest. Mention should be made here of a series of rural settlements that generate homeless people for relatively short periods of time (one week to one month), offer the space needed to practice prostitution (motels, truck stops, night clubs etc.), as well as drug users or traffickers. Suburbanization and peri-urbanization have intensified relations between big cities and the surrounding settlements, including the transfer of activities of the type of those mentioned above from the city towards certain rural communities (located on the main access routes into the capital or close to the Bucharest ring road).

Finally, recommendations are made to define public and sectoral policies to protect those communities against the negative influences of big cities.

The Methodological Contribution of the New Geographic Technologies to the Study of International Migration

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Migration in general and especially international economic migration is a factor of vulnerability affecting the rural mountain regions. Geography brings a significant contribution to the understanding of the phenomenon of migration and the geo-technologies allow complex quantitative analysis, highlighting the causes and consequences of migration to and from the rural regions. The present study aims to propose a working methodology for the spatial analysis of the phenomenon of migration in the regions of origin and destination of the migration flows.

The proposed research methodology is illustrated by application to the two geographical regions studied: Historical Maramures (Romania) and Castilla la Mancha (Spain).

The GIS analysis allows the outlining of the proposed responses to a series of questions on the origin of migration, dispersal, dynamics and impact of these flows on the geographical space.

The technology used is ArcGIS Desktop 10, one of the most comprehensive GIS platforms, which facilitates the spatial database, data representation and geostatistical analyses.

The spatial models resulted allow a better understanding of the migration trends and answer the questions generated by the complex social and economic phenomena from the rural space.

Specificities of the Post Communist Dynamics of Vrancea Rural Space

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The replacement in 1989 of the centralized political and economic system with one guided after the free market principles rearranged on new basis not only the political, economic and social structures, but also



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the demographic ones, this year representing the beginning of a new stage in the geodemographic evolution of Romania on the whole, in which the demographic behaviour of the population escaped the control of the political factor but entered the incidence of the economic one.

In the case of Vrancea rural environment, the first years of capitalist experience faced a significant appreciation of the total balance (from -15.4 % in 1990 to 4.7 % in the year 2000) even under the circumstances of an obvious overrepresentation of the volume of deaths in comparison to that of births, this negative element being annihilated in the context of the intensification of return migrations. By opposition, the chronicization of the natural deficit cumulated with the moderation of the rhythm of return migrations to villages and the intensification of temporary labour emigration brought about, during the last ten years, a stabilization of the population general balance at values between 0 and -2.5 % (only rarely taking the shape of a demographic increase: 0.5 % in 2007, 0.2 % in 2008).

As regards the natural balance, the first component of the total balance, the post December period means the detachment of the rural population of Vrancea County from the obsolete demographic pattern and mentality of Moldavia, well known for its extraordinary demographic energy. Moreover, it seems to rally a system of innovative behavioural attitudes of southern influence, through certain spatial sub-components lying in the van of the demographic transition in the north-eastern part of the country. The motivation for this new reproductive model resides in the advance gained in the problematization of the conscious control over one's own descendants and the acquisition of an individualist behaviour overlapping the series of (demographic and socio-economic) disequilibriums induced by the change of the type of political and economic experience and, last but not least, the impassibility of the decision factors.

The migratory evolution of the rural environment is inevitably linked to the erosion of the urban living standard, which forced the return of the population to villages, in search of a subsistence alternative, this process being favoured by the restoration of land properties to the former owners following the promulgation of the Land Fund Law in 1991. In this context, starting with 1994 there took place an inversion of the dynamics by residence environments, Vrancea villages, despite their sideslippings characteristic to a many times agonizing agricultural system, recording a permanent migratory increase (with values which, in certain stages, rose even up to 6.2% – in the year 2000), in obvious contrast to towns, where the rates of migration balance were constantly less than -5 %, decreasing to even -8.5 % in 2002.

Demographic Changes in the Pădurenilor Region between 1850 and 2011

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The goal of this paper is to identify how Romania's demographic evolution in the last 162 years affected the Pădurenilor Region. The Pădurenilor Region represents one of the richest ethnographic regions of Romania due to its relative isolation which helped maintain traditional speech, clothes, traditions and architecture unchanged for hundreds of years. The demographic evolution of the Pădurenilor Region is emphasized by the 10 censuses organized between 1850 and 2011. The 1850, 1880 and 1910 censuses were organized by the Kingdom of Hungary and the ones from 1956, 1966, 1977, 1992, 2002 and 2011 were



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organized by Romania. The overall result of the study showed a mixed dynamic of the Pădurenilor Region, growth from 1850 to 1966 followed by a rapid decrease in population from 1966 to 2002.

In 1850 the number of inhabitants in the Pădurenilor Region was 9502, with increased natural growth and migration towards the developing industrial centers Ghelari, Govăjdia and Toplița, the population reached 12936 inhabitants in 1880. Between 1880 and 1910 the industrial development of “Uzinele de Fier Hunedoara” and the colonization of hungarian people in Ghelari led to an other increase in population to 15392 inhabitants. The First World War took its toll so between 1910 and 1930 the population dropped to 14430 inhabitants.

Between 1930 and 1956 the population grew only slightly to 14870 inhabitants given the hard living conditions after the Second World War. The population continued to grow due to the increased natural growth until 1966 when it reached its highest point, 15400 inhabitants. After 1966 the industrial development of the cities in the Mureș, Cerna and Strei areas led to a migratory trend to these urban centers, the aging process accentuated the population decrease in the Pădurenilor Region so that in 1977 the population was 12611 inhabitants, in 1992 it fell to 8208 inhabitants, in 2002 it was 6125 inhabitants and finally in 2011 it reached an all time low of just 4807 inhabitants, which is half than what it was back in 1850 (Table 1).

Table. 1. Pădurenilor Region - population between 1850 and 2012.

Year	Pădurenilor Region	Bătrâna	Bunila	Cerbăl	Ghelari	Lelese	Lunca Cernii de Jos	Toplița
1850	9502	640	1106	1602	1673	1485	1620	1376
1880	12396	717	1407	2104	2002	1832	2511	1823
1910	15392	653	1678	2031	2976	1803	4058	2202
1930	14430	587	1692	1756	2719	1532	4096	2048
1956	14870	539	1499	1436	3871	1162	4334	2029
1966	15400	709	1420	1383	5190	1158	3612	1928
1977	12611	315	1102	1297	4639	975	2661	1552
1992	8208	278	664	918	3156	635	1501	1056
2002	6125	175	462	665	2314	511	1116	882
2011	4807	124	292	470	1927	395	894	705

Rural Space of Harghita County. The Ethnic Structure of the Population

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The Hungarian population is concentrated in the upper ponds of the Mureș River and the Olt River, in the Eastern Carpathians and the Eastern border of the Intracarpathian Transylvanian Plateau. This zone is situated 200 km far off Hungary and separated from its territory by Apuseni Mountains, whose population is almost 100% Romanian.

Harghita County is composed of 67 localities, with a population of 326.222 inhabitants. A big amount of the Hungarian population which inhabits Romania is concentrated in Harghita County, which is



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part of the Central Development Region. The Region holds a percentage of 29,9 % of Hungarian population, while the county itself holds 85% of this population.

The Romanian people represents 14% of the county population and it is concentrated in 9 administrative-territorial units, out of which 7 are communes. In these 7 communes the amount of Romanian population is over 70%. These are located in the North of the county, except for the Voşlăbeni commune, which is located in the center of the area inhabited by Szekelys. There are other villages preponderantly inhabited by Romanians, like Livezi and Făgeşel, which are not part of the 7 communes with Romanian population in majority.

According to the historian Ioan I. Russu, the Romanian population from the territory inhabited by Szekelys today, was assimilated in the Middle Ages. This process is treated in several studies and it is presumed that the Romanian people represented at first the majority in some parts of the territory inhabited by Szekelys, but a great amount of it was “szekelysed”.

The paper focuses on the study of the ethnical structure and its evolution in the rural space of Harghita County, emphasizing the characteristics of the rural settlements according to the ethnical majorities and their distribution in the territory.



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PANEL SESSION 2

Economic Development in Rural Mountain Areas

Europe's Rural Areas: Transition and Transformation

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In the past 20 years, Europe's rural areas did not stand much in the spotlight of political discourse and were somehow reduced to their primordial geographic function of retreat and balance space for the dynamic urban, although rural space accounts for most of the European territory and almost half of the population lives in rural or semi-rural communities. In this context, the emphasis mostly lied on the developments in agriculture, the expansion of urban and periurban areas and the efforts to preserve cultural, regional landscapes and heritage, as well on the valorisation of the rural potential, especially for tourism.

However, supranational phenomena, such as globalisation or systemic changes in the former socialist space and the efforts of integration and territorial cohesion within the EU, pointed out that rural areas do react, that rural communities do matter. Considering the proliferation of changes, and crisis through different geographic scales, it is important to say that rural spaces develop specific reactions and mechanisms of adaptation, with specific networks and institutions, as well as ways of communication. In this respect, the contribution focuses on the *dynamics of rural and mountainous areas* with reference to systemic changes and crisis occurrence, especially in Eastern Europe.

Five approaches are identified as relevant to the geographical research of transformation and (post-socialist) transition of rural spaces and communities:

- i) The channels of proliferation of changes, crisis and transformations onto / upon rural areas, including the institutional change and governance capacity,
- ii) The aspects of social cohesion, migration, and demographic change affecting rural areas,
- iii) The development of rural economy, especially agriculture and tourism, also in the context of EU-structural support and of green economy,
- iv) The modernisation of rural infrastructure, including aspects of accessibility, living quality, education and services
- v) The spatial restructurings, such as shrinkage, suburbanisation and urbanisation, new forms of land use, as well as forms of cooperative development and creative initiative.

The contribution takes a look at the different approaches and their interdependence, as well as at the impact of supra-positioned processes, *identifying different varieties of transition and paths of rural development*. Finally, it addresses the issue of differences between transition and transformation, mainly from the point of view of the local geographical level, with its specific potentials and cultural heritage. The alteration of the traditional way of life and challenges that face the future of rural communities also require special attention in the context of sustainability and good governance.



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Qualitative Changes in the Entrepreneurial Sector in Craiova's Urban Fringe

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The goal of the present study is to analyze the complex economic processes within emerging territorial systems, developed around big cities. Economic ventures concentrated inside these urban clusters in a short span of time, and they registered a spectacular evolution, compared to the neighboring areas. Intensification of the linkages between cities with more than 300,000 inhabitants in Romania and the surrounding areas led to the individualization of territorial systems apart, with a spectacular evolution of economic-social processes, which turn those systems into the most dynamic territorial structures.

The present study means to identify the causes of those complex processes within emerging territorial systems, the manner of functional organization of the space, and the causes that determine the spectacular evolution of the economic processes within emerging systems.

Research conducted with the goal of drafting the Strategy for Romania's Polycentric Development highlighted the spectacular evolution of economic phenomena at the level of territorial systems in the vicinity of national and regional development hubs. For a long time those processes were dominated by the migration of the population towards the industrial platforms inside cities, and by definitive migration from crowded cities towards residential areas in neighboring administrative units. Since 2000, the improvement of the economic climate in Romania determined the development of the entrepreneurial sector and a series of changes in the entrepreneurial profile of territorial systems. The most spectacular changes occurred in those territorial systems in the vicinity of big cities, where economic ventures were relocated from inside the city, or new economic ventures were born, benefitting from numerous competitive advantages. In general emerging behavior occurs when a number of entities act within an environment shaping up a more complex behavior as a whole. The concentration of economic ventures and innovation in these spaces leads to an emerging behavior of the territorial systems, grown into a functional whole. The relocation of economic ventures to surrounding localities is heavily influenced by infrastructure, in general, and by transport infrastructure in particular, as the implementation of infrastructure projects is immediately followed by a functional reorganization of the surrounding space. It is important to mention that in Romania the relocation of economic ventures to the suburbs started after 2000, because of the absence of infrastructure of any kind. After 2000, the coming into existence of access routes between the main cities led to the first transfers of economic ventures from inside cities to the outskirts. As soon as the competitive advantages became obvious, there followed sizeable relocations of economic enterprises for the access corridors towards cities in the vicinity or along ring roads, built with the purpose of taking over transiting traffic.

The development of the entrepreneurial sector is heavily influenced by the socio-economic climate where the decision to set up a venture is made, and the differences between urban areas, rural areas, areas of urban influence and severely underprivileged areas across a territory are obvious.

The importance of studying the economic processes within emerging territorial systems is defended by the need to identify the territorial management systems that are able to imprint the best functionality on the processes that ensue from the natural interaction of city and the surrounding space.



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Mountain Agriculture in Poland - the Diagnosis of Contemporary Changes

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The article presents the changes in the Polish mountain agriculture after 1989. They were mainly related to factors such as:

- the introduction in the entire economy (including agriculture) rules of the free market economy;
- joining the European Union;
- increasing our country's economic ties with Europe and the world.

Mountain areas in Poland occupy a small part of its surface, about 5% of the total. These include the north-western part of the Carpathian Mountains (Karpaty) and the northern part of the Sudetes (Sudety). Both mountains are among the most attractive tourist regions in Poland. Within the Carpathian Mountains are among others crowds visited - the highest Polish mountains - the Tatras. Climatic conditions are favourable for tourism, by more than half a year keeps the snow, so there may arise many ski stations as the basis of income for a large number of people. On the other hand, the length of the growing season, which ranges from 180 to 200 days, is very short. It does not create the right conditions for many field crops commonly grown in Poland beyond the mountains.

These two groups of Polish mountains - Carpathians and the Sudetes - differ substantially in economic terms. This is due to different environmental conditions, but mostly different historical ground.

The paper briefly describes the two directions of Polish mountain regions during the period of socialism. Most space is devoted to the transformations in mountain agriculture, which can be associated with running in Poland after 1989, the market system and joining the European Union. It was found that both the new economic conditions in which they now operate the farm in the mountains, as well as a high mountain tourism competitiveness meant that agriculture clearly changes here its socio-economic in nature and it's basic functions are limiting production to promote tourism and to maintain state ownership driven by subsidies to farmers under the Common Agricultural Policy. Some, though varied spatially changes are also visible in the structure of agrarian (farm size and structure of land ownership).

Bulgarian Agrarian Paradigm and Rural Mountain Areas

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Bulgarian agriculture stems from reforms after the Liberation in 1878. The production was primitive. Agricultural paradigm was preproduktivistic. Mountainous areas developed dairy farming, wool, meat and skins. The main production was cereals. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries Productivistic orientation paradigm started. Mountain farming began to lag behind in their development. Big cities-consumers, food industry and network rail lines developed export agriculture in the plains and lowlands. Bulgarian ruralism



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was entirely agrarian. After I World War Bulgarian agriculture began using machinery, chemicals as modern produktivism. Growing diversity in agriculture, according to altitude. Created three types of farming: low land / intensive, market-oriented / hilly / mixture of traditional technologies and products and new products oriented market / and mountain agriculture.

New political boundaries stop the traditional migration of herds between winter pastures in Dobrudja and the Danube Delta in the north and the lowlands near the Aegean and the Adriatic Sea and summer pastures in the mountains. Mountain areas remain rural. They lag behind economically, culturally. Socialism does not change the agrarian paradigm. Agriculture remains a major source of income for urbanization and industrialization. Bulgaria was the most southern part of the socialist camp and Bulgarian agriculture had great geographical advantages. In the 70s and 80s investment and agricultural policies focused resources to lower parts of the country. In the mountains depopulation has already begun. Regional policy was oriented to central locations. The mountains were demographic and economic periphery. After the communist period in Bulgaria began agrarian reform. Socialist heritage was destroyed. All assets, land, animals, banks - are privately owned. The result? Bulgaria has lagged behind. Traditional agricultural exports declined and imports increased. The national agriculture remained under the produktivism. Traditional agricultural exports declined and imports increased. With EU accession Bulgarian agriculture fell into shock. Contemporary agriculture in developed EC-countries is in transition from produktivism to postproduktivism and multifunctional agriculture. Bulgarian agriculture is a step backwards. It can not overcome the productivistic stage now. Agricultural subsidies are insufficient, especially for mountainous areas. The Program for rural areas remains agricultural program. Crafts, rural and agrarian tourism are at the beginning. Rural mountainous areas need real cohesion policy.

Socio-Economic Aspects of the Disadvantaged Mountain Area From the South West Development Region

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This study aim is to present the socio-economic aspects of the disadvantaged mountain area from the South –West Development Region.

According to O.M. nr.355/2007 disadvantaged mountain areas are those areas delimited at the level of administrative-territorial unit, which is characterized by limiting the possibilities for using a considerable agricultural area because of the altitude and slope condition.

The mountain area in question is located in the north of the South-West Oltenia Development Region and has the following geographic marks: the area is 5415.4 km², representing about 8% of the mountain area; population is 93467 inhabitants with a density of 34 Loc. / km² (fig. 1, 2); administratively, the space is organized in 35 communes and 181 villages.

The analysis of data from studied rural areas allowed the identification of factors favoring development and of restrictive ones. Between highly favorable items, note: the wide range of natural resources (minerals, agricultural land to support the practice of animal husbandry, forest vegetation, etc.), cheap labor, especially landscape, natural heritage values (forests, parks, reserves and natural monuments),



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cultural and historical heritage (monuments and archaeological sites, historic towns), architectural and ethnographic potential agritourism.

In the last decades, like the entire mountain area, the reviewed area has faced a series of phenomena of demographical, economic and ecological nature.

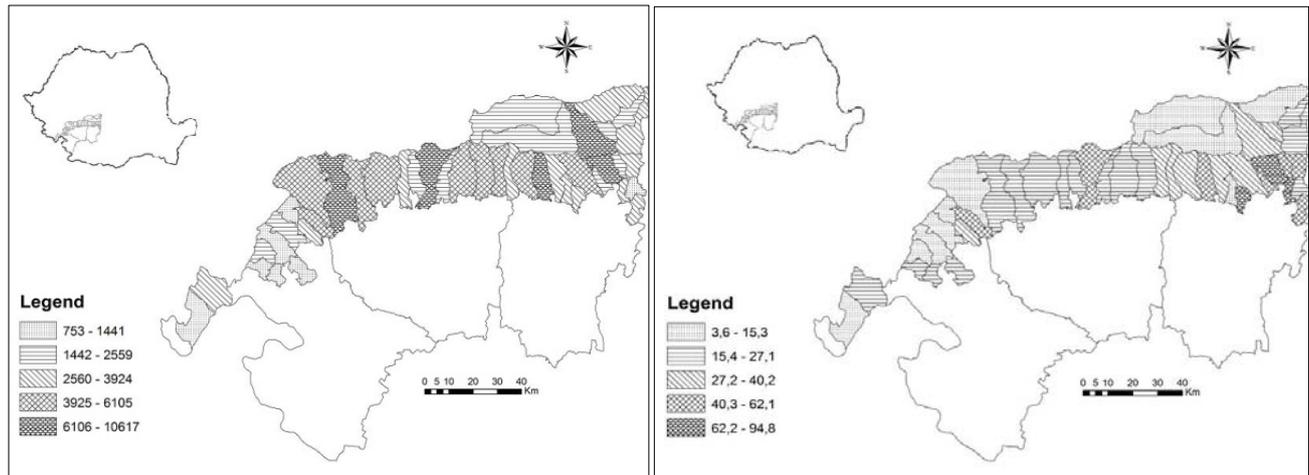


Fig. 1. Distribution of population by administrative units

Fig. 2. Spatial distribution of the average population density

A first aspect worth noting is reducing the number of population from 101,298 people (census 1992) to 93,467 people (2009), which means a decrease of 7.7%. Restructuring of the mining and forestry, construction and services were impacted negatively on the active population. They had to change the profile, boosting the number of unemployed, the self-employed or contributing family worker. Continued emphasis on depopulation and demographic imbalances are other geo-demographic processes specific to this period.

Economic activities are focused on agriculture and silviculture. The economy of most of the settlements is based exclusively on agriculture, the practice of farming being a traditional one, with no technical contribution and based on efficiency, at the limit of subsistence. Shepherding is still intense, especially in the Gorj and Vâlcea counties, although the number of sheep has decreased significantly. Non-agricultural activities are related to the exploitation of natural resources, especially forests. The retrocession of forests to former owners had beneficial effects on the population, but favored the spraying of the forest area in small batches, irrational exploitation, chaotic work, loss or reduction of important forest functions.

Supporting the Development of Multifunctional Agriculture in the Area of the Sudetes and the Polish Carpathians

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Interest in multifunctional agriculture is related to common perception and appreciation for the role of agriculture in maintaining an appropriate condition of the natural environment and preserving the



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cultural heritage. This stems from the fact that spheres and results of the farmer's activity are exposed in the multifunctional farming model that are not directly verified and financed by the market. The key idea of the multi-functionality consists in many farming functions being expressed in the categories of goods, services and markets, however, farming also produces non-market goods, e.g. affects the preservation of the landscape or biodiversity. The existence of both of these types of goods is strictly related to each other. The connection between positive external effects of agriculture and the production of market goods is referred to as jointness. In most cases, in farms to which multifunctional agriculture applies, the spheres of market and non-market production cannot be separated from each other.

The scenario of supporting the development of multifunctional agriculture is included in the Plan for the Development of Rural Areas for the years 2004-2006 and the Programme for the Development of Rural Areas for the years 2007–2013. The instrument for the implementation of the objectives of multifunctional agriculture involved three actions: supporting farming in areas with unfavourable conditions, supporting undertakings related to agriculture and environment and improvement of animal welfare and foresting arable land. Based on the results of supporting actions related to production and environmental (green) functions, the application of multi-functionality in farms is diversified spatially in mountainous areas, i.e. of the Sudetes and the Polish Carpathians. Further development of multifunctional agriculture in these areas necessitates that the area structure of farms be improved and that ownership relations be stabilized.

The Impact of the Economic Crisis on the Romanian Communities from the Province of Ciudad Real, Spain. The Villarrubia de Los Ojos Case

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The consequences of the economic crisis that started in 2007 strongly affect the Spanish economy and increase the vulnerability of the immigrant population from Spain, in the context of the deepened deficiencies on the labor market and the changes in the migration policies from this country.

In order to understand the current context of the economic migration phenomenon, our paper performs a short X-ray on the dynamics of the economic migration of the Romanians from Spain, during the last decade. The method of approaching the research involves the demographic and spatial analysis in GIS, at variable scales, starting from the national state level, with a focus on the Romanians' immigration in the Province of Ciudad Real and the Villarrubia de los Ojos locality. The theoretical model that guided the research is that of the dual labor market, essentially explaining the features of advanced economies that integrate important contingents of immigrants on the labor market. The spatial analysis is performed based on statistical indicators such as: the structure on gender and age groups of the Romanian immigrants from the Region of Ciudad Real, the unemployment rate of the immigrants and of the Spanish as well, the dynamics in the number of companies and of labor contracts from the sectors involving immigrants, the correlation between the number of immigrants and structure of agricultural areas, the structure of the immigrant school population, etc.

The Romanians have made permanent presence especially in the localities that, during the period 2000-2008, had a strong economic dynamics based on the development of the agriculture and construction



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sectors. There is a direct correlation between the size of the Romanian immigrant communities and the demography of the localities where they settled. Another spatial element that explains the migratory dynamics from the Region of Ciudad Real is the easy access to Madrid. The urban agglomeration around the Spanish capital city generated during 2000-2007 a constant demand for labor in the construction sites, but the situation changed radically after the real estate market crisis was triggered. The locality of Villarrubia de los Ojos is an example of a small town where an important community of Romanians, that was constituted during 2000-2008, exists. The migration phenomenon has developed in this locality based on migrants networks, allowing their settlement under conditions of illegality even before the year 2007. The incorporation of the newcomers on the labor market was done mostly within the black economy. At first, most of the established migrants, had found employment in agriculture, and then, after receiving legal papers, turned towards the construction sector. The decline of the real estate market, due to the global economic crisis, has generated, within the immigrants' families, strategies of re-migration and re-orientation on the labor market. The Spanish migration policy increases the vulnerability of the Romanian communities from Spain by reintroducing restrictions on the labor market, for the Romanian workers, starting with 22nd of July 2011.

Grapevine Growing and Grape Wine Production – and Possibilities for the Development of Polish Mountain Regions

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Grapevine growing did not develop in Poland on a larger scale until the end of the 20th century. The development of grapevine growing and grape wine production was restricted by Polish regulations for many years. The situation improved after Poland's EU entry.

In 2005, Poland was classified as a winemaking country and included in the EU wine growing zone A. Also, national regulations were amended several times to adjust them to laws which are in place in other European winemaking countries. It needs to be noted, though, that the rebirth in winemaking would not have been possible without the enormous commitment of Polish winemakers (initially a small, yet determined group), winemaking organizations and local government authorities (mainly on the regional level).

A rapid growth in the number and area of vineyards has been observed in Poland's mountain regions in recent years. The most developed winemaking regions include Podkarpacie, with vineyards located around the following towns: Jasło, Dębica, Rzeszów, Jarosław and Przemyśl. The region can boast of professional vineyards which have produced good wines for more than ten years now.

Questionnaire-based studies conducted among vineyard owners – as well as interviews with representatives of organizations grouping people professionally involved in grapevine growing and grape wine production in Poland – show that Polish vineyards located in mountain regions range from small winemaking businesses (occupying several acres) to larger commercial enterprises (several hectares in area). The sector, however, is dominated by small wine production businesses.

Also, vineyard owners increasingly branch into tourism (agritourism, enotourism). Polish



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winemakers form a relatively well integrated group.

The first formal organizations representing the interests of vineyard owners and grape wine producers were established at the beginning of the 21st century and have the form of associations (e.g. Stowarzyszenie Winiarzy Podkarpacia [Association of Podkarpacie Winemakers] or Stowarzyszenie Winnice Doliny Sanu [San Valley Vineyards Association]).

Grapevine growing and grape wine production are not only opportunities for the diversification of income, or an alternative source of income for agricultural farms. Winemaking enriches the range of tourist services of mountainous rural areas.

For tourists spending their holidays in agritourism farms vineyards and tasting of wine produced by their hosts is an additional attraction.

The first wine-themed tourist trails have been created in two Polish provinces: Podkarpackie (Podkarpacie Vineyard Trail) and Małopolskie (Małopolska Winemaking Path). Enotourism is still in the initial phase of development, however rapid expansion of the area is to be expected.

Rural Economy in Beiuş Land: Perspectives and Risks

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Beiuş Land is a primarily rural space, with small and medium size rural communities featuring a well defined local economy, at least until the rise of communism in Romania. Nearly the whole area was affected by important structural changes during the communist era, namely land expropriation and development of huge industrial structures that eventually enrolled the entire local workforce. Under the circumstances, the new industrial activities took over the traditional local activities, which meant a radical change for Beiuş Land's local economy.

The political social and economic changes after 1990 have re-put into light the rural Romanian economic identity.

The restructuring of the industrial sector have once again turned upside down the economic system of Beiuş Land.

The rural communities had to look for the right elements of the economic system that would offer them a long term development, according to existing resources, including raw materials, workforce and adaptability to the market economy.

In order to show these recurring changes, we made use of a set of indicator that allowed us to highlight the present features of the local rural economy and the viability of the traditional rural activities under the new economic and social circumstances.

Indicators such as occupied population, inhabitants per work sectors, number of economic units, existing units' profiles and land register changes were used on municipality scale on a twenty years time span (1990-2010).

The goal of present paper is to offer a real image of the actual economic status and to highlight the potential risks and the development perspectives of rural communities in Beiuş Land.



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Forced Innovations in the Non-Chernozem Rural Areas in Russia

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Decay of the industry and agriculture production systems, depopulation and shrinkage of the developed space have manifested themselves most clearly in the Non-Chernozem (Non-Black Soil) rural areas⁶. In the past these territories had been densely populated and intensely used. Gradually conditions of their development changed and a long-term social and economic decline started.

Trends of degradation there differentiated spatially: situation was significantly better in the regional capitals' suburbs and areas adjacent to major transportation routes, while population loss and economic decline was higher in peripheral areas. As a result, developed space got fragmented: only several nuclei of economic activity remained intact surrounded by vast quickly depopulating periphery.

Currently existing system of agricultural production has to be transformed due to the lack of human recourses and agricultural production infrastructure. New mechanisms and institutes are needed in the social sphere to solve issues of aging population and bad social environment. Within the framework of this research, forced social and agricultural innovations which emerged in the Non-Chernozem rural areas during last several years are analyzed.

Agricultural production innovations aim not as much at producing innovative products, but at the introduction of modern technologies within well-established industries. New forms of economic management in Non-Chernozem rural areas have emerged as a response to new limitations, such as the ongoing loss of workforce and rural infrastructure.

These innovations are aimed at reducing the role of human resources intensity of the agricultural production. Several innovative forms of agricultural production adaptation to the new conditions has been discovered.

One of the forms is a shift towards spatially extensive ways of agricultural production with intentional reduction of human workforce factor (grazing forms of cattle breeding or termination of milk production, which are typical for Non-Chernozem rural areas).

Another form is a maximum possible intensification and concentration of agricultural production (it includes technology modernization and one-site system introduction when all the agricultural production operations are done in one place).

Implementation of the described management forms is usually made by businessmen from large cities. Their motivation can vary significantly: in one case businessmen are attracted by federal and regional subsidies for beef farming, in another case grazing forms of cattle breeding provide needed agriculture land stocking. Innovative enterprises often feature recreational objects, for instance hunting seats, tourist complexes, agro tourism infrastructure elements.

Social innovations are understood in the article as any social action that hasn't existed before and that induces rural communities development.

In Non-Chernozem rural areas, innovations aim at sustaining human activity per se as opposed to the European approach that aims to improve rural life quality and stimulate human capital growth.

⁶ Research was supported by Russian Foundation for Basic Research grant # 10-06-00278-a



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The innovations mentioned will likely exist in Non-Chernozem rural areas no longer than for one or two generations' lifespan, because only those live and will be living there who cannot afford to live elsewhere. Among existing social innovations are orphan homes, rehabilitation centers, and new medical practices (rural hospices).

In conclusion, most forced social innovations in the country emerge in rather autonomous rural communities which are situated far from large cities and which economies had lost large employers. Nevertheless, social self-organization of rural communities can provide a basis for operation of the focal points of the forming polarized and shrunk rural space.

Local Development in Rural Mountain Areas. Past, Present and Prospects

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As we all know the development, as a general idea, is a process through which a situation becomes better than it was before. The development process not always involves a growth. We all grow and after we reach a certain age we stop but this doesn't necessarily mean that we do not evolve anymore, we continue developing by a continuous change and improvement.

The process of change occurs whether we want it or not. Many changes can appear unexpectedly most of the times being unplanned, unwanted and in some unfortunate situations, even out of control. Thus changes can also be bad and have negative effects.

Thus in the development process the main focus is the control over the changes by being able to:

- plan and implement positive changes to the researched environment;
- anticipate the unwanted changes, expected or not and reduce their negative effects.

The local notion defines the territory where the development occurs. The local territory is the space where specific local activities take place having as "local actors" all the individuals and organizations that significantly contribute to the local economic development of that particular area, such as:

- the local community;
- elected bodies of local communities;
- professional associations, employers;
- economic agents.

The local nature of the economic development was for a long period of time shadowed and in a certain way marginalized from the theoretic point of view. Nowadays, on the contrary, this one finds itself in the centre of attention both regarding the scientific discourse and of those responsible for the economic policies.

We are dealing with a long history for this process of local development starting from the contribution of the Marshall Theory of industrial organization to the definition of the local territorial system as unit of analysis and its value as foundation to interpreting economic development, to the influence of the French example to the European economy and going up to the American model, each bringing its contribution to the public politics regarding this process rising from the so-called *mass production crisis*.



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Plan for the Arrangement of Prahova Valley-Braşov Interurban Zonal Territory (PATZ) / Tourism Chapter - A Geographical Approach

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The Plan for the Arrangement of Prahova Valley-Braşov Interurban Zonal Territory (PATZI) represents an attempt to turn to account one of the most demanded Romanian tourism regions. It groups areas that have a diversified, complex and complementary tourism potential (Bucegi Mountains, Prahova Valley, Baiu Mountains, Postăvaru Mountains, and Braşov Basin). These areas are located along an important traffic corridor which links highly inhabited urban areas (Bucharest, Braşov, and Ploieşti).

The basic component of the project is represented by the field of tourism and it has two main objectives: the efficient capitalization of the tourism potential of the areas and the setting up of proper conditions in order to send the application for the organization of the 2022 winter Olympic Games.

A number of secondary objectives came out from these ones, focusing on essential aspects like: the capitalization of tourism resources, easy access to tourism resources, a high variety of tourism services, the avoidance of excessive exploitation of the natural environment, high values of the accommodation capacity use ratio, a fluidization of tourist circulation, monitoring and control systems of tourism phenomenon, a better performance of tourism companies, the creation of jobs, the conservation of authentic values, the proper planning of the tourism infrastructure quantitatively and qualitatively, adequate infrastructure for the organization of large-scale events.

The project developed in two large stages:

1. The assessment of the current state of affairs and the identification of shortcomings;
2. The drawing up of the strategy and the arrangement plan proper.

The assessment of the current state of affairs and the identification of shortcomings has been performed by consulting the local actors and the local, county and national authorities, by prospecting in the field, by accessing and processing the statistical, geospatial, visual and textual information etc.

The main shortcomings were related to the traffic overloading and jams, the low level of tourism infrastructure performance, the lack of specific amenities and problems related to the correlation of actions and tourist flows in a functional tourism system. In the same stage, one has made studies concerning the tourism circulation according to a series of indicators and spatial references, which resulted in the classification of the resorts in the area. In some cases, the results contrasted with what was known before the analysis.

The proposals oriented on three main directions: the creation of an internationally-competitive tourism system; the improvement and diversification of the zonal tourism supply and the setting up of infrastructures able to support international level sporting events. To achieve this, detailed maps have been drawn, representing the entire proposed planning system and setting priorities for measures and activities.

Regarding the ski domains, all potential ski fields were identified and analyzed according to the favorability of the natural conditions and accessibility. One took into account the exposure and slope, the thickness and duration of the snow layer, the existing and potential communication ways, the characteristics of the flows between the emission and destination zones etc. Throughout the project, references have been made to highly performing tourism regions everywhere on Earth. A target-objective was represented by setting up nuclei of concentration and dispersion of tourist flows in and out from the zonal system.



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The projected target-objectives, measures and activities were included in an implementation strategy, comprising priorities and geospatial correlations between the components.

This model of geographical approach may represent a point of reference in the practice of Romanian tourism planning.

Problems in Regional Development in Bulgarian Part of Dobrudja

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The report examines contemporary problems of demographic and socio-economic development of the Dobrudja. In the Bulgarian part is clearly distinguishing differences in the development of urban and rural areas at one hand, and coastal and inland part - on the other. Reports analyze the borders of the region. In its scope are characterized most important demographic patterns such as age, unemployment, employment and others, influencing to the regional development. Attention is paid to borders with the Republic of Romania and the possibilities for alternative economic development.

Based on the reviewed literature, an overview about the scope of the southern boundary of the Dobrudja has made. It tends to be a territory, which is very similar to and overlaps with the geographical concept of Ludogorie. The main scientific contribution of this material is the territorial differentiation of the Bulgarian part of Dobrudja, which is made in connection with its different social, economic and demographical development. It indicates the crucial role of the town as an agglomeration center, as well as the sharp fall in the development of the rural territories. In some of the territories bordered with the Republic of Romania, the processes of the depopulation are some of the fastest in the country and as a result the demographic situation is highly aggravated. An essential disproportion is also found in the coastal-area development of the region of Dobrudja. Theoretically, this part is approved as a main power source of the economy of the country and the regions. An essential deviation is found in the municipality of Shabla, which is a serious disadvantage in this region. The research shows a considerable polarization, when it is based on the model of “Center-periphery”. The report only marks the problems in the regional development of this part. The substantial area examinations and analysis are going to be made.

Territorial Development and Cross Border Cooperation in the Maramureş County

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The Maramureş County lies on the northwestern periphery of Romania, bordering Ukraine on a length of 163,1 km, at its northern edge. On a west-east direction, the Maramures frontier with Ukraine



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begins at the frontier sign post no. 231, located north of the Huta Pass (the limit with the Satu-Mare County), until the frontier sign post no. 551 in the Preluca Cățelei, from the Ceremuşului basin (the limit with Suceava County). It is a land border descending from the Huta Pass (517 m) up until west of Teceu Mic locality, from where, on a length of 62.4 km, it follows the main course of the Tisa river until east of Valea Vişeuului locality, after which keeping the eastward direction, climbs up to the Stogu Peak (1651 m) which, in the interwar period, functioned as a *triplex confinium*, lying at the crossroads of the Romania's border with Czechoslovakia and Poland.

From the Stogu Peak, the direction of the frontier changes towards south-east following lines of peaks marking the watershed between the basin of the Tisa and Prut rivers, from the Maramureşului Mountains, up until the limit with Suceava County. Therefore the frontier is lying on a orographic line, in its land sector overlying partly on the feudal borders of Maramureş, the frontier on the Tisa river being more recent (year 1920) turning the axis of maximum gravity of the entire Maramureş (the Tisa corridor) into a line of discontinuity, imposed by the border regime. From an administrative point of view, the Maramureş county borders the following ukrainian Oblasts : Transcarpathia (for 107,6 km) Ivano-Frankivsk (for 15 km) and Chernivetska (for 40,5 km). For the peripheral regions, such as the Maramureş county, the cross border cooperation represents one of the most important ways of attracting external financing funds thus turning the border dysfunctions into opportunities.

Food System Dynamics in the Mountain Region of Neamţ County

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One from current problems of the humanity is food, both of quantitative point, especially for the developing countries, and qualitative, for the countries developed. For these problem the solution is necessity that documented to be very well scientific analyzed by the economists, agronomists and why not the geographers.



Fig. 1. Neamţ County map.

The population food study don't emphasizes just the extreme phenomenal, such as the obesity, the hunger chronicle and malnutrition, but regarding problems to localize the food activities, the establish by the models of food in a consumptions placement, region or country, although the activities impact with food purpose about all environment.

The communication proposes:

- to present the elements and the functionality of food system into regional level;



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- to cause which factors influences evolution the food system from the study region;
- to analyse principals economics activities that have the food characters;
- to emphasize the fluxes of food products towards and from the region of study.

The studied region. The mountain region of the Neamt county is situated in the west county and is expanded on 51% from total area of county. The mountain region is crossed by the Bistrița river and on his valley is located most of the human settlements. In the study area are two cities and about forty villages. The population has about 200.000 citizens.

Food system:

- is a concept founded by French economists at the beginning of year 1960;
- is compose from companies – smalls and larges – which developed activities in downstream and upstream agriculture;
- can be analyzed în various aspects: food consumption, structures of production/transformation/distribution of the food, physical and monetary flows of products and services, agricultural and food policy, etc.

Agricultural Exploitation the Farmland in Rural Areas in the Polish Carpathians

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The restructuring of rural areas implemented in Poland after its accession to the European Union is one of the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). This process is based on the land consolidation and is aimed at improving the area structure of the farms, facilitating the farmers to farm more effectively. There is still inappropriate agrarian structure in Poland compared with the majority of EU countries that is bound up with the high spatial differentiation of size structure of farms. This might result from the different policy in the period of the Partitions of Poland, land reforms and the period of centrally planned economy. In recent years, the spatial structure of farms had varied under the influence of the CAP. The largest share of small farms was observed in south-eastern part of Poland, including the Carpathian Mountains area, where in 2010 the average agricultural area per farm was 2.31 hectares for malopolska province and 2.67 hectares for the podkarpackie province, with the national average of 6.85 hectares (values refer to the farms and parcels of the private sector). The discussed area is characterized by low growth rate of farms area as well. It amounted to 6.4% in the years 2002 - 2010 with an increase of 18.8% for the whole country. There were also observed the major changes in agricultural exploitation the farmland in the studied provinces in the discussed years. The greatest growth was observed for the meadows area which increased on average by 36.2%, with 20% growth for the whole country (in terms of agricultural area).

In this paper, I am aimed at determining the spatial differentiation of farms size structure and the agricultural exploitation the farmland in the Carpathian districts against a background of malopolska and podkarpackie provinces. The additional purpose of the analysis is to determine (on the basis of the agricultural censuses conducted in the years 2002 and 2010) the changes that have occurred in land management in the pre-accession period and after the Polish accession to the EU.



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Fermele de semi-subsistență- alternativă posibilă pentru un capitalism performant (!?) în România

Joszeff-Nandor NEMENYI

Consiliul Concurenței

București

ROMÂNIA

Pentru buna funcționare a piețelor, este imperios necesară întărirea pieței interne.

Termenul de fermă de semi-subsistență este vehiculat în România de multă vreme dar la nivel european abia acum se impune.

Noțiunea de fermă de semi-subsistență este una comună, însă măsurătorile diferă de la un stat la altul. Există trei dimensiuni ale acestei probleme: sectorială, teritorială și națională.

Câteva caracteristici după care putem identifica aceste ferme: sunt mici, nu sunt viabile economic deoarece vânzările nu generează destule venituri sau nu au un obiectiv comercial, ci acela de a asigura alimentele necesare familiei ⁷.

Nu este important doar faptul că se consumă cea mai mare parte a produselor rezultate, ci că au venituri scăzute, fapt ce ar trebui raportat la contextul național, la cel regional, dar și la cel sectorial. De exemplu, dacă sunt prea multe ferme de semi-subsistență într-un sector, acela nu mai e competitiv, nu produce suficient de mult; în plus, acele ferme blochează terenul care ar putea fi folosit de alți fermieri, dar pe de altă parte aceste ferme pot contribui la serviciile și piețele locale, la aspectele de mediu. Dacă numărul acestora scade, aceste efecte pozitive sunt amenințate ⁸.

Ferma de semi-subsistență. Fermele de semi-subsistență sunt cele mici, de tip familial, cu putere economică redusă care se ocupă de agricultură în special pentru nevoile proprii. Deschiderea acestora către piață este relativ mică, atât în ceea ce privește input-urile necesare (materiale necesare desfășurării activității curente), cât și output-urile (produsele finite sau semifabricatele obținute din activitatea curentă).

Fiecare țară din UE a definit singură criteriile prin care le încadrează pentru a deveni eligibile pentru Măsura 141 ⁹: dacă în Bulgaria o fermă de semi-subsistență are între 1 și 4 UDE (unități de dezvoltare economică), în Lituania au între 2 și 4 UDE, iar în România sunt cele cu 2-8 UDE (reprezentând aproximativ 350.000 de exploatații).

Astfel, exploatațiile din grupa 2-8 UDE sunt, de obicei, de tipul individual tipice, iar procentul persoanelor juridice este foarte redus (0,5-2,1%). În comparație cu clasa de dimensiune economică 8-16 UDE, diferența este clară, activitatea agricolă fiind aici orientată spre comercializare (persoanele juridice având un procent de 10,9 % din totalul exploatațiilor acestei categorii).

Unitatea de dimensiune economică (UDE) reprezintă unitatea prin care se exprimă valoarea economică a unei exploatații agricole determinată pe baza marjei brute standard a exploatației (Decizia Comisiei nr.85/377/CEE).

Valoarea unei unități de dimensiune economică este de 1200 euro. Spre exemplu, 100 de oi reprezintă 0,8 UDE. În calcularea valorii nu se consideră decât numărul de animale deținute și de hectare.

⁷ Raportul Thomas Ratinger la Seminarul „Fermele de semi-subsistență în UE:situația actuală și perspective”, organizat de DGAgri , Sibiu, 4 noiembrie 2010.

⁸ Raportul Thomas Ratinger la Seminarul „Fermele de semi-subsistență în UE:situația actuală și perspective”, organizat de DGAgri , Sibiu, 4 noiembrie 2010.

⁹ Programul Național de Dezvoltare Rurală 2007-2013, Măsura 141”Sprijinirea fermelor agricole de semi-subsistență”.



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Se pot realiza exploatații de semi-subsistență (minim 2 UDE), din doar 1 ha de plantații pomicole, legume proaspete, pepeni, 2 ha de viță de vie, pepiniere, alte culturi permanente, tutun, cartofi etc.

S-au identificat 4 grupuri de agricultori de semi-subsistență: pensionarii, agricultorii – cei care se ocupă mai serios de acest lucru, cei nou-intrați în această categorie și diversificatorii ¹⁰.

Fermele de subsistență și de semi-subsistență primesc o recompensă foarte mică prin intermediul programelor, dar totuși furnizează bunuri publice; cam jumătate din terenul din România este în afara aplicării plăților ¹¹.

Penalizările nu sunt indicate, având în vedere că fermierii locali deja au o teamă de administrație – dacă li se spune ceva, nu cer amănunte; important nu e să ne gândim cum să scăpăm de acești agricultori, ci cum să-i ajutăm și să admitem că fac parte din agricultură. Chiar dacă nu vor crea noi locuri de muncă, vor ajuta însă la păstrarea celor vechi.

România-frunțașă la numărul de ferme de semi-subsistență. Acest tip de ferme sunt o particularitate a sectorului românesc sub aspectul exploatațiilor agricole, numărul acestora depășește 1,3 milioane, situând România pe primul loc în UE, care are 4 milioane de astfel de ferme agricole (și 11 milioane dacă le luăm în calcul și pe cele de subsistență) ¹².

În România apar următoarele categorii de exploatații:

- ferme care pornesc de la 1 la 5 ha către 10 ha, cu o pondere importantă, și apoi o concentrare într-un număr mic de exploatații care ajung la aproape 1.000 ha. În România întâlnim de asemenea și cea mai mare exploatație agricolă din Europa: Insula Mare a Brăilei, cu aproape 60.000 ha gestionate în aceeași exploatație agricolă. În plus, nu mai puțin de 32,3% din suprafață este administrată în exploatații mici iar din totalul acestora, fermele de semi-subsistență reprezintă 93%;

- exploatațiile de la 10 la 100 ha, ce reprezintă 15,5% din suprafața agricolă, respectiv 5,4 % din totalul fermelor, și fermele mari care depășesc 1.000 ha și care reprezintă 52,1% din suprafața agricolă a României; este o chestiune de politică viitoare trecerea spre aceste ferme care se așază peste ferma familială și peste capacitatea de exploatare a unei astfel de ferme și care să ajungă la 150-200 ha” ¹³.

Fermele de semi-subsistență sunt importante pentru economia rurală deoarece :

- păstrează vii tradițiile și specificitatea etno-culturală a variatelor regiuni ale României.
- pot constitui elemente de patrimoniu inclusiv pentru UE și reprezintă factorul determinant în apariția peisajelor agricole de tip mosaic, valoroase din punctul de vedere al biodiversității.
- au rol extrem de important în protecția mediului, asigură prin diversitate echilibrul economic necesar sectorului agricol și stabilitate în momente de criză economică datorită dependenței mai scăzute față de sistemul bancar.

Pentru aceste exploatații mici va trebui găsit sistemul de relații care să le asigure sursele financiare pentru dezvoltare. O atenție mai mare asupra sectorului fermelor de semi-subsistență constituie un element de eliminare a unui anumit tip de monopol de prezență a produselor agro-alimentare pe piață.

Rolul fermelor mici de creștere a vacilor pentru lapte. Din totalul de vaci de lapte existente pe teritoriul României în 2010, 94,7% sunt în exploatații agricole individuale. Exploatațiile de vaci de lapte

¹⁰ Raportul Gwin Jones, la Seminarul „Fermele de semi-subsistență în UE:situația actuală și perspective”, organizat de DGAgri , Sibiu, 4 noiembrie 2010

¹¹ Raportul Gwin Jones, la Seminarul „Fermele de semi-subsistență în UE:situația actuală și perspective”, organizat de DGAgri , Sibiu, 4 noiembrie 2010

¹² Discurs Valeriu Tabără, ministrul Agriculturii, la Seminarul „Fermele de semi-subsistență în UE:situația actuală și perspective”, organizat de DGAgri , Sibiu, 4 noiembrie 2010.



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existente în România asigură atât hrana, cât și venitul necesar traiului pentru tot atâtea familii; din totalul de aprox. 850 mii exploatații de vaci de lapte¹⁴, 89% sunt de 1-2 vaci iar 8,7% sunt de 3-5 vaci.

Din punct de vedere economic, produsul acestor mici exploatații (laptele de vacă) reprezintă o piață de peste 1 miliard de euro, care la rândul ei generează locuri de muncă, relații comerciale cu procesatorii, produse vândute pe piața tradițională).

Din punct de vedere concurențial, datorită specificului pieței naționale (aprox 90% din totalul exploatațiilor de vaci de lapte sunt de 1-2 vaci), există o accentuată asimetrie a puterii de negociere dintre fermieri și procesatorii de lapte; dintre aceștia din urmă, cei mai puternici în piață fac parte din grupuri multinaționale. Acest fapt, împreună cu regulile impuse în funcționarea pieței de către mecanismul de cotă și cel de urmărire a trasabilității laptelui au dus la apariția unor poziții de avantaj a unor participanți pe piață.

Datorită fragmentării puternice existente la nivelul producătorilor (România deține cel mai mare număr de exploatații de vaci de lapte din Europa), a ponderii foarte mari a exploatațiilor de familie și a caracterului sezonier al producției de lapte colectată pentru procesare (diferența între cantitățile colectate vara sau iarna este de 30%), în România doar 22% din producția de lapte ajunge la procesare, restul fiind valorificată pe piața tradițională sub formă de lapte de consum sau de produse lactate obținute în ferma familială. Cu toate că există bază legală, nu există cooperative după modelul celor existente în UE (în care fermierii sunt în același timp producători dar și acționari la fabricile de prelucrare a laptelui, ceea ce le stabilizează într-un fel veniturile). Din acest motiv, micii fermieri crescători de vaci de lapte sunt permanent expuși în fața presiunii marilor procesatori care le cumpără marfa (foarte perisabilă de altfel) la prețuri mici. De aici rezultă veniturile foarte mici realizate de exploatațiile de semi-subsistență care devin astfel orientate mai mult către autoconsum decât către piață.

Producția de lapte de vacă obținută în România este în scădere accentuată, în anul 2010 producția obținută a reprezentat doar 78,9% din cea obținută în 2007 sau 84,7% din cea obținută în 2009.

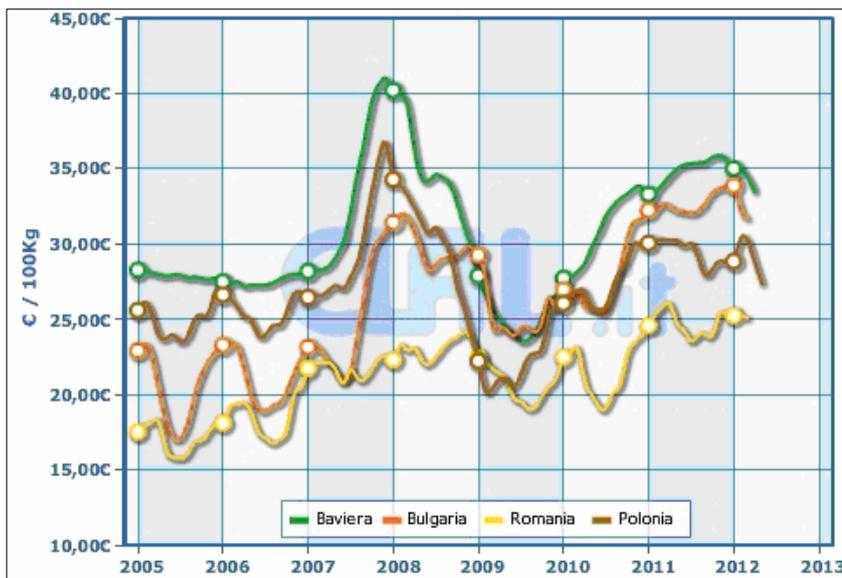


Fig. 1. Evoluția prețului mediu la lapte (sursa: CLAL.it).

Acest fenomen are explicația atât în diminuarea numărului total de vaci de lapte (în 2009 existau doar 87,7% din numărul celor existente în 2007) cât și a numărului de exploatații (în 2009 mai existau 80,8% din totalul celor existente în 2007). Acest fapt duce la concluzia că sunt mai puține surse de venit pentru populația din mediul rural.

În anul 2011, prețul plătit de procesatori pentru laptele de vacă preluat de la fermele din

România a variat între 24,28 și 26,83 euro /100 litri, în timp ce în Ungaria acesta a variat între 30,06 și 32,16 euro/100 kg, în Bulgaria prețul a oscilat între 32,06 și 33,9 euro/100 kg, în Cehia între 32,86 și 33,76 /100 litri iar în Slovacia între 31,01 și 32,26 euro/100 kg.

¹⁴ Date MADR, 2009.



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Din acest motiv, doar 22% din laptele produs în fermele din România merge către procesarea industrială, 40% este vândut sub formă de produse lactate produse în fermă, desfacerea acestora făcându-se în piețele tradiționale, iar restul de 36% este destinat autoconsumului sau vandut direct din fermă, fără vre-o altă prelucrare.

Prețul oferit de procesatori pentru laptele crud livrat pentru procesare este mic, iar comparativ cu cel oferit fermierilor din țările învecinate, este cel mai mic din zonă. Acest fapt împinge fermierii să-și vândă produsul mai mult în piețele tradiționale decât ca materie primă pentru industria de procesare.



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PANEL SESSION 3

Settlements in Rural Mountain Areas. Past, Present and Future

Land Development of Mountain Towns in Poland

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The transformation into market-based economy and local government system has triggered a number of major changes in the functioning of Poland's mountain towns. The changes have affected both the rules and mechanisms underlying the development of such towns – as well as the dynamics, structure and criteria applicable to the efficiency of municipal economy.

Political transition, amendments in laws and changes in sources of funds for public projects have led to profound social and economic transformations, and spatial planning adaptations in many Polish mountain towns.

In order to understand properly the nature of changes occurring in the settlements under analysis, it is necessary to explore the causes, tendencies and trends involved in the formation of urban areas.

The most far-reaching changes in mountain towns are currently taking place in town centres, public transportation systems and on the outskirts of towns. There is a tendency for the dispersal of services. Furthermore, bans are increasingly imposed on the construction of large-format stores and service facilities. The changes are accompanied by a dynamic growth in tourist numbers.

The trend is influenced by the following factors: management system and policy pursued by municipality authorities, laws in place (unfortunately often unclear and contradictory), urban development trends and doctrines as well as other factors stimulating development.

Due to the tourism-oriented profile of these towns, cultural considerations and Polish laws, the management of these settlements is very difficult and requires the reconciliation of interests of various social groups and decision-making bodies including residents, tourists or investors.

The article seeks to outline desirable and undesirable trends in urban development, management and administration of Polish mountain towns situated at the foot of the Tatra Mts. The study consists of two parts. The first part discusses problems typically involved in Polish urban planning, while the second part analyzes and evaluates urban transformations taking place in selected settlements (a case study). The analysis focuses on changes in land use and spatial distribution of different functions. An assessment of spatial development solutions is also presented.

The study also tackles elements which organize the functional and spatial structure of the settlements under analysis as well as the distribution and range of services (with a particular emphasis on tourism), zones of investment activity and transport system.

Attention is also paid to the development, forms and architectural transformations of housing development and to dysfunctional areas and improperly developed spaces which require redevelopment. The article is an attempt to make the readers familiar with different ways of management "of space" and "in space" typically found in Poland.



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The Revival of Villages in Mountain Areas. The Case Study of Kłodzko Region, SW Poland

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The Kłodzko Valley (Kotlina Kłodzka) is a valley of the Sudety mountain range in south-western Poland, close to the border with the Czech Republic. Until recent times the major problem of this area was the loss of the number of actual population that affected many villages of Kłodzko Region such as villages in the Dzika Orlica Valley, the Biała Łądecka Valley and the Śnieżnik Massif. Factors of the depopulation process were varied, mainly of an economic, social and political origins.

Many settlements, which sustained the phenomena of depopulation (such as Kletno, Bolesławów, Sienna, Poniatów, Gieraltów, Bielice), today are experiencing a period of the dynamic development. This is mainly due to the development of tourism infrastructure, such as an accommodation establishments, food and beverage installations, recreation installations as well as improving the tourist accessibility of the analyzed area. In addition, the urban residents have started to appreciate the tourist values (sightseeing, resting and qualified sport's values) of the region of Kłodzko that contributed to the construction of the so-called second homes in the area.

Rural revival is a process for rural development which aim at the full spectrum of human needs and the problems arising from living in rural areas. This process contributes to protection of the local communities from the risks associated with changes of villages in connection with the loss of the typical agricultural character of the villages. All activities involving the renewal of the village are primarily intended to raise the quality of rural life and identity of its people through activation of local communities, sustainable rural development and education of new functions of the village. Nowadays this process is supported by the European Union and local governments (in the case of Kłodzko Region by the Marshal Office of Lower Silesia Voivodeship) under the various programmes under the rural development policies.

Evolution of the Spatial Organisation in the Village of Rodna. Aspects of Historical Geography

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Located at the regional interference of three historical regions – Transylvania, Maramureş and Bukovina, and attested since 1235, medieval Rodna was a prosperous settlement on the upper Someşul Mare River, in a large depression formed by differential erosion at the contact between the Rodnei and Bârgăului Mountains.

The first clear records on the village date from the 13th century, stating a well-organised *oppidum*, due to the presence of colonised Saxons brought to spur mining and to defend the Carpathian passes for the



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Hungarian Crown. Rodna's centre holds, indeed, visible vestiges of the medieval town, such as the ruins of the Dominican basilica from the 13th century and the catacomb net intended to ensure the security of the population and their belongings.

Between the 14th and the 16th centuries, after some devastating raids of raging Mongol-Tatar hordes, records concerning Rodna are rather scarce, referring to either edicts of king Matthias Corvinus regarding the need to keep the old liberties of local Romanians from the Rodna Valley, or documents attesting the heraldry and market rights of Rodna (1520), along with such showing Rodna's fluctuating position between Moldavia and Hungary (several decades of the 16th century). It is a period of alternation between development and expansion, on the one hand, and devastation and contraction, on the other.

Rodna is re-emerging in 18th century records, after the last Mongol-Tatar invasion from 1717, when the Habsburg authorities, as the new rulers over Transylvania, perform conscriptions and censuses, emit laws and decrees favouring the re-planning of a clustered settlement at the base of the depression, and conduct the first mapping of the settlement (the Josephine Mapping from 1769 – 1773). With the establishment of the Năsăud Border District in 1762, Rodna becomes the seat of one of the most important Border Regiments.

This event marks the start of an extensive village rearrangement, along with the building of some important and impressive administrative and economic structures (the seat of the military company, offices of the mining administration, the buildings of public administration, along with a substantial network of commercial facilities).

The Military Border is credited with the present-day shape of the village, while the last two centuries experienced a remarkable increase in the density of housings and the occurrence of linear village extensions on the valleys of the Someșul Mare, Izvorul Băilor, and Pârâul Leordișului rivers, ending with the emergence of two clear core areas, one on the Someș terrace known as "Poderei" and another in the fertile river meadow called "Șăs".

Settlement Network and Landslide Susceptibility in the Central Part of the Republic of Moldova

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Landslides occur on the entire territory of the Republic of Moldova. This process manifests in the hilly area more frequently though, first of all, in the central part of the Republic of Moldova, known as Codrii Heights (Podișul Codrilor) or Bâc's Codrii (Codrii Bâcului), Bâc's Codrii Massif (Masivul Codrilor Bâcului). At present, landslide frequency is about 40-50 landslides/100 sq.km within Bâc's Codrii.

Landslides cause significant material loss every year, destroying houses, roads, industrial buildings, agricultural lands etc.

The present study has been realised within the project "Landslide Susceptibility Assessment in the Central Part of the Republic of Moldova", sponsored by NATO within the Science for Peace Programme (Project no. Sfp-983287, launched on March 25, 2009).



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The project is being realized at the Institute of Ecology and Geography within the labs of Landscape Science and Dynamic Geomorphology in collaboration with Geological Engineering Department of Hacettepe University, Ankara, Turkey.

The region includes 345 settlements grouped into 183 communes and 12 towns. It is inhabited by 1.3 mil. persons. Total population density within the study region constitutes 158 inhab./sq. km, while rural population density is about 107 inhab./sq. km.

Depending on the degree of landslide susceptibility, settlements can be grouped in 4 classes:

Settlements exposed to *very low susceptibility*, located in the Dniester flood plain (Slobozia Dușca, Onișcani etc.).

The class of the settlements exposed to *low susceptibility* includes about 120 villages and towns. The most numerous are concentrated in the Lower Bâc plain and in the western part of the region, in the Prut flood plain.

The class of the settlements exposed to *medium susceptibility* includes more than 200 settlements; many of them being located in Northern and Central Codrii. The great majority of them are located within Cula River basin and in the upper parts of Bâc and Ichel rivers, as well as in the watersheds of several tributaries of the Prut river (Nârnova, Lăpușna, Flămânda etc.).

There are just 7 settlements exposed to *high landslide susceptibility*. Thus, the total population number exposed to high landslide susceptibility amounts up to 4400 persons. One should also mention that about 35 settlements are partly being affected by old and new landslides.

Small Villages in Cerna Mountains – Isolation or Blessing?

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Being situated in Cerna Mountains, on the right side of Cerna Valley, in a few glades at a 400 – 500 m lift from the valley, from which they are separated through an almost continuous, steep limestone wall, the small villages in the area are among the most isolated ones in Romania.

However, the natural environment, through its diversity (small plateaus, slopes of various declivities, mild climate conditions, glades, forests, subalpine meadows) offers the population, besides isolation, perfect conditions for various types of agriculture: animal breeding, vegetable and fruit growing, apiculture and others.

In addition to the material advantages offered by the natural environment, the people here enjoy extraordinary landscapes, a healthy and mostly peaceful lifestyle, free of the cares, the stress and the crowd of the city – negative elements that are slowly starting to enter into the rural environment that is strongly connected to the urban one.

Taking into consideration these elements, among others, it remains to be established whether the geographical position of the small mountain villages on Cerna valley represents a negative factor/element – through the isolation it implies, or a blessing from God because they live in such a beautiful and plentiful place.



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Classifications of Rural Areas in Bulgaria

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There exists a great diversity of used classifications of the rural regions and corresponding methods to do them. This can be taken as an advantage because it allows the most appropriate and suitable classification for the chosen task to be used in the survey. Otherwise the diversity of classifications makes the comparisons difficult in international plan, as well as in the regional.

In the report are discussed approaches, methods and the corresponding classifications of the rural regions, which can be conditionally divided into two groups. The first includes those used from the international organizations, but also used in Bulgaria. The other comprises methods, prepared from Bulgarian scientists /independent or teams/, which take into consideration some peculiarities of our conditions.

Emphasis is on the OECD methodology and its application in the mapping of rural areas in Bulgaria. The new European classification is also examined. Purposes are discussed and results from the application of new classification in the European Union. It is shown how this new classification is reflected in the mapping of rural areas in Bulgaria in comparison with the existing OECD approach.

Specific Forms of Organization of Settlements Precincts in the Bistra Corridor

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In this paper, as the title shows, we will present various aspects of precincts existing in the settlements of the Bistra Corridor geographical space. Therefore, in this study we will focus on some parameters used in Geography of Settlements to analyze precincts, such as: the shape and size of the precinct, also their surface, structure, texture and function.

Starting from the size of precincts, in the studied geographical area is considered there are rural settlements in all 4 categories, namely: with small, medium, large and extra large precincts. Settlements with small precincts (under 50 ha) are the most numerous, in the analyzed micro-region there are 10. These are, in ascending order, the following: Vama Marga (4,42 ha), 23 August (10,04 ha), Preveciori (10,86 ha), Mal (24,14 ha), Ciuta (26,13 ha), Voislova (29,92 ha), Valea Bistrei (29,99 ha), Măgura (35 ha), Ruschița (36,35 ha) and Var (47,91 ha). Mostly, these rural settlements have a small population as well (between 10 inhabitants in Preveciori and 623 inhabitants in Voislova according to the Population and Housing Census from 2002). There are 9 settlements with medium precincts (50-150 ha): Cornişoru (54,76 ha), Măru (55,28 ha), Cireşa (64,34 ha), Iaz (64,91 ha), Zăvoi (68,94 ha), Poiana Mărului (89,06 ha), Obreja (89,24 ha), Marga (102,62 ha) and Glimboca (106,58 ha). Only two rural settlements have large precincts (151-250 ha), both



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being commune centers: Rusca Montană (154,15 ha) and Băușar (200,38 ha). Finally, only one village is considered part of the very large precincts (over 250 ha), namely Bucova, village belonging to the Băușar commune, with a precinct surface of 258,98 ha. As it was expected, of all settlements across Bistra Corridor, whether rural or urban, the largest precinct has Oțelu Rosu (468,18 ha), this being the only city in the investigated micro-region.

So far as the spatial character of the precincts is concerned, in Bistra Corridor there are both settlements with continuous and with truncated precincts. The settlements with truncated precincts are the following villages: Preveciori, Băușar, Marga, Rusca Montană, Măru and Var, the remaining 16 villages having continuous precincts. The city Oțelu Rosu also has continuous precinct.



Fig. 1. Settlements with truncated (left - Rusca Montană) and continuous (right - Bucova) precinct
(source: <http://geoportal.ancpi.ro/geoportal/viewer/index.html>)



Fig. 2. Settlements with regular linear (left - Marga) and square (right - Glimboca) form of the precinct (source: <http://geoportal.ancpi.ro/geoportal/viewer/index.html>)



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After the form of the precincts, in the Bistra Corridor, all settlements have regular precincts and generally linear, with tendency for rectangular or square, mainly because they appear in depression corridors, along water courses and/or axes of traffic.

Depending on the structure of the precincts, the settlements located on the upper side of the Bistra river and also its tributaries from the adjacent mountain area (Poiana Ruscă Mountains at north and Țarcu Mountains at south) have a diffuse structure, in some places with gathered (Bucova, Băuțar, Vama Marga, Rusca Montană, Ruschița) or scattered (Cornișoru) tendency, causes being especially of orographic nature. Villages with scattered structure are those which have their precincts in the neighboring mountain areas of the tectonic Bistra Corridor, respectively Preveciori (situated in the Poiană Rusca Mountains) and Poiana Mărului (in Țarcu Mountains) villages. All other settlements, including Oțelu Rosu city have gathered structure; houses or households are often stuck together.

So far as the texture of precincts is concerned, most settlements have an ordered texture, that is, those of the central and western studied geographical space (Vama Marga, Marga, Voislova, Valea Bistrei, Cireșa, Mal, Măgura, Glimboca, Obreja, Iaz, Var), which are located along roads, streets or small streets, being arranged perpendicular to the main road.



Fig. 3. Settlements with gathered (left - Obreja), diffuse (center – Băuțar) and scattered (right - Poiana Mărului) structure (source: <http://geoportal.ancpi.ro/geoportal/viewer/index.html>)

Between unordered settlements texture, typical for this region are: Bucova, Băuțar, Poiana Mărului etc. The urban settlement Oțelu Rosu has an ordered texture in the eastern half (near Cireșa), the remainder being unordered (mixed texture).



Fig. 4. Settlements with ordered (left - Voislova), mixed (center - Oțelu Rosu) and unordered (right - Bucova) texture (source: <http://geoportal.ancpi.ro/geoportal/viewer/index.html>)

Finally, about the function of the precincts from Bistra Corridor, in addition to the shelter (residential) function, they have also production, service functions etc. Practically every settlement across the micro-region has at least two functions, so complex (mixed) ones.



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Spatial and Temporal Evolution of Settlements in Baia Mare Depression

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In the Baia Mare Depression there is a number of 72 localities situated wholly or partly between its geographical limits. Herein lies the capital city of Maramureş country, Baia Mare, 4 cities (Baia Sprie, Şomcuta Mare, Tăuţii Măgherauş and Ulmeni), 13 communes and 54 villages.

Regarding the relationship between settlements and relief units where that are located, most localities are in the floodplain, a total of 45 settlements, their share in the 72 localities of depression, being 63%. Most of these localities are in the floodplain of Someş river, but the largest city (Baia Mare), is in the Săsar floodplain and on the first terraces.

The analysis of evolution in time and space of the built settlements boundary was made by comparison with the current limits with those from the period 1900-1915 and 1970-1978 respectively. Comparison operations were done using GIS applications.

Analyzing the obtained data shows that localities in Baia Mare Depression were largely extended to current limits (on average 78%) in the early 20th century, developed by 18% between 1900-1975 and by 4 % from 1975 to present.

Average annual expansion of locality boundaries was 0.24% per year between 1900 and 1975, and 0.11% per year from 1975 to present, so average annual expansions of 50% lower in the last period. Average annual expansion in the first period was caused by intense collectivization and industrialization in the first part of the communist regime, beginning after World War II, when the limits of the localities extend by construction of agricultural centers (agricultural cooperatives) on the outskirts of rural settlements or by some industrial areas to periphery of the urban centers. In the second period (1975-2011) the boundaries of localities had a lower expansion rate, the highest values were in localities close to Baia Mare and can be explained by construction of residential areas, industrial or commercial centers.



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PANEL SESSION 4

Development policies and good practices in rural mountain areas

Regional Identity and Local Development in Rural Mountain Areas around Babia Góra (Southern Poland)

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Regional identity could constitute for local and regional communities a factor in their economic development (Raagmaa 2002). Positive representations of one's own territory and of oneself, shared by the local community, may lead to a mobilisation of local and regional resources and stimulate common actions. At the same time external perceptions of a region may affect actions of both local communities and of the outside world. Actors involved professionally in the development of a region have a serious role to play in shaping this external image (Simon et al. 2010). However, their activities may also reinforce certain features of the regional identity itself.

Thus, questions of regional identity and of the region's perception seem important for both local and regional authorities governing territorial units. Political leaders might consider steps to be taken to build a regional community and whether this can help achieving common goals.

They might ask themselves whether their region is distinguishable from others and if its perception influences decisions of holidaymakers in search for a destination, investors with money to spend and pensioners on the lookout for their retirement home.

Similar questions arose when a new administrative division of Poland was established in 1999 (Gorzela 2009, OECD 2008). Polish regional structure suffers from its complicated history; during last century it was modified several times and every time with a profound impact on people's lives. The lack of stability has resulted in a quasi-absence of regional identity of the newly established voivodships (regions or the highest tier of administrative division) and powiats (districts or the middle tier of administrative division)

Nevertheless, after 1989 democratic change, one can observe a revival of many regional movements (Bialasiewicz 2002). The regional leaders have been spontaneously rediscovering and embracing regional traditions. In some cases the newly introduced administrative division has strengthened some regional communities and supplied them with more institutionalised forms.

Two factors shall be pointed out here: firstly, the political discourse as related to regional policies of the European Union (Sagan 2009); secondly, a general attitude in a globalizing world (Raagmaa 2002), magnified locally by the difficult living conditions at a tumultuous time of the Poland's great social change. In such moments, when people are looking for new answers to fill a void left by a sudden ideological collapse a return to local and regional structures offers a strong potential.

In this paper, the research area covering the Sucha Beskidzka Powiat and certain neighbouring gminas (Southern Poland) confirm these tendencies. In this area of about 800-1000 sq. km there can be



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observed a pattern of actions undertaken by local leaders aiming to create new regional identity during the last 20 years.

This new identity is based on one particular place, the highest peak of the Beskidy range (part of the Carpathian Mountains), Mt. Babia Góra (1725 m) straddling the Polish-Slovak border (Babia Hora in Slovakian).

It has become an emblem for the regional movement and a focal point of the regional discourse. Everything that is summed up in the term of the 'memory of the region', including its history, traditions, values, even local economy, is related to this mountain, thus giving the region a reason to exist.

This trend of rediscovering local traditions involving the mountain peak is accompanied by more of a civic discourse that uses the mountains as a symbol to mobilise the local community. In this paper I shall explore how symbolic representations of mountains are used in this particular case of regional identity-building and how it affects the chances of stimulating local cooperation and accelerating regional development.

**For a Sociological Constructivist Approach to the Rural Mountain Area.
Recent Developments in Policies, Practices and Actors**

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After a short presentation of the mountain area from a sociological point of view (containing general data, aspects of the advantages it offers, about the influences, the opportunities and the dangers of globalization), the authors recall the ideas stated in the *Ecological Chart of the Mountain Regions in Europe*, and propose a conceptual framework (as a necessary condition for any policy which is based on the mountain space), starting from economic, social and environmental indicators; special attention is given to maintain a rigorous approach, so that the concepts might become operational (without forgetting that the metalanguage used can, sometimes, leave room for subjective interpretations).

Then, certain characteristics of the rural mountain area are identified, their specific features within a European and a Romanian context, as well as the life conditions in this space - based on the data and the information which appear in statistics, in various outcomes of researches of different disciplines, in national sources, in a number of databases, etc.

Due to its specificity, the issue of the rural mountain area has to be treated with much precaution (in order that a collective ample European and national action can be implemented).

Thus, alongside the study of the soil and its natural characteristics, it is important that we highlight the results of studies in demographics, in the endangered community spaces, in the prevention measures, as well as a study of the spatial and temporal components and the conditions of developing communities in mountain areas. This type of methodological enterprise implies multiple interconnections between natural sciences and social sciences.

The authors propose the concept of local ecosystem-village, in which the practical activities of the local actors is individualized. Then, they identify the main ideas from the specific legislation regarded the



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mountain area in the EU and Romania, the nowadays world-wide preoccupation in this domain (FAO exigences) and in the EU, as well as various (trans)national institutions, agreements, initiatives and tools. A useful chapter is dedicated to the sociological analysis in elaborating a policy for the mountain area (the importance of the level of political engagement, of the implication of the private sector as well as of the local communities, the inhabitants of these areas themselves, in showing the importance of an equilibrium between the technical evaluation and the local involvement, and of a long-term vision which gives good justifications for its priorities).

Within this context, we present a scheme for the development of the community space - *Towards a Balanced and Longlasting Spatial Development of the Territory of the European Union*.

The present-day situation of the rural mountain area in our country is presented on the basis of the data in the PNDR, and of a SWOT analysis of various mountain communities (the structure of the economy in the rural mountain area, the forests, the main dangers for the mountain, for the cultural heritage, as well as the effects of the physical and psychological isolation of its inhabitants).

The authors mention a number of political options, of strategies and objectives for the development of the mountain areas, of the de-favoured mountain communities (the justification of the priorities in the *Strategic National Plan*, and the *Law regarding the outdoor activities*, etc.).

We identify various goals of the lasting local development, as well as dynamic factors in the rural mountain communities, the contribution of the mountain villages in their own development; we also highlight a few issues regarding the impact of industrialization, of (public) services - the authors express their options towards the adopting of an *integrated mountain development strategy*, as well as a *longlasting development of the rural mountain area* in Romania.

The Harz Mountains: A Divided Region in a United Germany?

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From 1945 till 1990 the Harz Mountains were divided between Western and Eastern Germany. In economic and social terms its central parts were traditionally a rather backward and mostly rural mountain region while being surrounded by important mining centres and mid-size medieval cities. During the years of the division of Germany the Western part of the Harz Mountains was supported by substantial subsidies from the federal government creating and securing jobs in manufacturing industries and tourism.

The Eastern part of the Harz Mountains, however, was designated as a restricted area due to its proximity to the border. This caused partial deindustrialisation and major problems for tourism. The paper discusses the social and economic development of the Harz Mountains after the reunification of Germany in 1990. It demonstrates that this mountain region is far from being unified with the evolution of a new regional division: Western parts of the region are facing industrial decline and demographic change while the Eastern parts are developing better.

The paper asks for reasons of these diverging developments and it discusses instruments for an integrated development in the whole Harz Mountains region.



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Comparative Aspects Regarding the Operational Rural Zones Utilized in European and National Policy for Rural Development

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Rural area division into regions, mainly focusing upon the *identification and characterization of the less-favoured/underdeveloped rural areas* came into the focus of the academic scientific research, mainly in the last two decades, when the problems of agriculture and rural area in general were included in the justifying documents for the access to European pre-accession structural funds (NPARD 2000-2006, for SAPARD) and to post-accession funds (NPARD 2007-2013, for ERDF).

A thorough investigation of the determination methodology of the three types of operational rural zones in the national rural development policy – *less-favoured mountain areas (LFMA)*, *significantly less-favoured areas (SLFA)* and *less-favoured areas in specific natural conditions (LFS)*, reveals the assimilation and “sequential” adaptation of the European methodology in this field (giving priority to the suitability of natural factors for agriculture), which makes the division into regions *per se* be restrictive and biased.

At the same time, the current scientific research results from the research grant CNCSIS 2004-2006 – “*Rural area division into regions according to the favourability/restrictivity of natural environment conditions, the socio-economic development/ underdevelopment, infrastructure modernization level*” lie at the basis of the identification of four categories of rural areas (less-favoured/underdeveloped, medium disadvantaged/underdeveloped, medium favoured/ developed, favoured/developed), common to each of the ten geographic types of human habitat, determined in advance (mountaineous, mountaineous-depressionary-intramontaineous, mountaineous-hilly, hilly-mountaineous, hilly, hilly-plain, plain-hilly, plain, delta, river plain).

This time, the multicriterial determination methodology made it possible to identify this wide range of territorial units, differentiated according to the specificity and intensity of development potential utilization.

The use of these entities into practice would enable a unitary development policy of the national rural area, its sustainability requiring the implementation of development measures on an equal basis both in the deficient areas and in the areas with potential.

The comparative analysis of the results of CNCSIS research project mentioned above with the results of the national rural area analysis and diagnosis, as well as with the territorial differences in its development, included in the “*Green Chart: Rural Development*” the National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development (NPARD 2000-2006), National Rural Development Program (NRDP 2007-2013), the Application Guidelines for the Measures from the Programs SAPARD and EARDF, etc. reveal a series of methodological inadvertencies in the preliminary identification of the operational rural areas in the national policy in the field, both on the relation “*scientific research-habilitated governmental central organization*” and on the relation “*national administration-community administration*”.

JEL Classification: Q01.



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The EU Support for Rural Development in the Republic of Macedonia

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According to the standard definition, more than 91% of the EU territory is "rural" and this area represents a home to more than 56% of the EU population.

The special treatment of this area is due to the fact that rural development is a solid platform for economic diversification in rural communities, although the concern for the rural environment often brings financial costs.

The EU Lisbon strategy for growth and employment as well as the Gothenburg strategy for sustainable development are relevant strategies for development of villages and towns in rural areas. Nevertheless, rural development policy has links with a number of other policies established at EU level.

The medium-term period 2007-2013 is focused on three "thematic axes": improving the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry, improving the environment, improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification of rural economy.

In order to ensure a balanced approach toward the policy, member-states and regions are obliged to spread their rural development funding across all three of these thematic axes.

Some of the funding must be supported by individual projects through the 'Leader approach'.

The national strategic goal of the Republic of Macedonia is oriented toward agriculture and rural development, also, toward increasing the competitiveness of the rural sector, achieving food quality and safety, achieving sustainable resource management, improving living conditions in rural areas, reform of regulatory and institutional framework.

In support of the strategy, the EU provides financial assistance for Macedonia, in order to enhance the rural development and to establish a new framework for programming and delivery of financial assistance to this candidate country for EU membership.

Geographical Database – Tool of the Local Public Administration

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Shaping and defining a geographical database in local public administration field is a goal of utmost urgency that requires efficiency and a remarkable professionalism in highlighting the analyzed territorial reality.

Forging a geographical database under implementation in the local public administration is not a mere formality, and because of this reason, those who were assigned to such an approach should answer the following interrogations that aim to capture the efficacy and utility of the scientific product: what is a database? where must it be implemented? when? why? And especially for who? Our answers to the



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interrogation include many positive aspects but we must conclude even from the start that the geographical database is a necessity of our times, and that the territorial planning process could not be possible without it, regardless of hierarchy levels which is referred to.

The need to implement such a model in the local public administration occurs because the existing database is incomplete, unorganized or ... nonexistent and aims to overcome these shortcomings. Among the major advantages implementing the GDB in the local public administration are a faster information traffic, a digital database easily accessible and the possibility of converting the data as appropriate or a integrated connection of all institutions in order to exchange information (for example connection between City Halls - Cadastre and Land Registration Offices - Payments and Intervention Agency for Agriculture - Courts - Police Stations - Post Offices, etc.).

The current situation regarding geographical databases in the Romanian institutions involves features of the case.

If the urban areas have some important organized geographical databases, the rural areas have none. We consider appropriate and of high stringency developing a shaping geographical database model and their implementation as short temporal parameters to avoid delaying this vital step that would have strong positive reverberations on geographical space management, offering a veritable blueprint for it.

The data and information suitable to be included in BDG, we plead for their aggregation according to the typology and show the importance they have on the urbanism documentation and territorial planning. Structuring data and geographical information will have the following configuration: natural base of support, the demographic and habitat component, social and economic aspects, territorial infrastructure, households, central place role equipment etc.

Achieving such a project involves the use of GIS technology, which lately has become an indispensable tool in the analysis of spatial and territorial planning.

Managing Environmental Risk Induced by the Agro-Alimentary Sector in the Republic of Moldova

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The agro-alimentary sector in the Republic of Moldova continues to represent one of the most important sectors of the national economy. At the same time, several problem areas of this sector are noteworthy, namely environmental risks.

On the one hand, this sector represents a risk factor for the environment and local communities; on the other hand, it can be affected by the occurrence of natural risks.

This category of risks (either of natural or anthropic origin) needs a sustainable management in order to prevent losses and damages.

To stay on the market, businesses have to continuously monitor and manage the risks in their own environment, but also to assume responsibility for the imbalances they generate.



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The Adaptation of the Rural World in Romania to the Entrepreneurial Spirit ¹⁵

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Rural development relies on the natural resources existing in a particular area. Thus, it multiplies and develops these resources and, providing they are sustainably utilised, it consolidates the rural economy. The main objective of the paper is to analyse and assess the various types of rural entrepreneurship and the extent to which the development of business entrepreneurial spirit constitutes a premise for the economic and social development of Romanian villages. The base assumption in our analysis is the axiom stating that there is a correlation between rural development and rural economic growth only when the leveraging of rural resources results, directly or indirectly, in the creation of economic activities (both traditional and innovative) and value added. Cedefop (2010) issued a forecast of employment trends in the European Union after crisis, for the medium term (until 2020), in the context of employment demand. The analysis forecasts a continued shift from the primary sector (agriculture mainly) and the processing industry to services and knowledge-intensive sectors. Even though in the Romanian rural area business do not have appropriate access to information, knowledge-based businesses, which are booming across the world (Bruckmeier, K., Tovey, H. 2009), have low environmental impact and present major opportunities for rural job creation. They include: financial services, tourism, the processing industry, construction, trade, transport and communications. The proposed topic aims to provide an overview of the types of businesses currently developed in the rural areas in Suceava county, based on statistical data from the Romanian Company register and on their development outlook in the short and medium run. The conclusion of our approach – consolidated following previous research – is that entrepreneurial spirit, regardless of the environment, can change through knowledge; if pursued constantly and addressed responsibly by all the stakeholders of local economic development, knowledge determines the premises of the emergence of a shift in the collective mindset towards a higher evolution that is open to performance and welfare.

Remodelling and Optimization of Rural Mountain Habitat through the Implementation of Regional Natural Parks. Case Study: Bran-Rucăr Corridor

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The rural mountain habitat in Romania has been facing multiple increasingly obvious challenges, mainly generated by the political and economic mutations and their impact on the environment. At the same

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time, we witness a significantly accentuated polarization of economic activities, mainly based on the financial opportunities regardless of the needs or the local and regional identity, or based on the urban areas frequently considered “vectors” of rural development.

The Romanian Carpathian space does not need any pure ethnographic and cultural praises but for a responsible pragmatic reasoning.

Its fragility mainly claims an integrated balanced development instead of an artificial conflict between environment preservation and economic development, between traditions and economic development or between the latter and the historical dimension.

We believe it is now the time for a change of the social and economic paradigm, of its organization, for optimization and for a multidimensional assessment so as to reduce the risk of a fast degradation of environment and an irreversible rural decline.

Subsequently, we aim to implement a Regional Natural Park (RNP) for the first time in Romania. This would be a viable alternative for the remodelling and regeneration of the rural mountain habitat through the elaboration of a prospective agro-tourism model to be applied to these vulnerable areas.

The aim is to preserve as much the natural, cultural, architectural and gastronomic heritage as well as to basically create a model specific to Romania as well as to the Eastern Europe and eventually create as culture of RNP for these could constitute possible engines for the sustainable development of the vulnerable rural areas.

Thanks to them along with the support of the stakeholders, together with researchers and specialists in spatial planning, correlated with their inner strength of increase, under coherent legal regulations, local and regional development programmes and real actions, these critical areas can turn into greatly attractive areas through the sustainable management of the agro-tourism potential.

This way, the opportunities of the rural mountain habitat, correctly identified and assessed, can be managed in at least two directions: *prestige*, along with *the quality and purity of products and the innovative potential of development and services for population*.

This attempt basically supports an integrated development and leads to a diversification of attraction potential.

Such an area is represented by *the Bran Rucar corridor* in the Romanian Carpathians, a space bearing inestimable treasures, yet fragile in terms of environment, fact that triggers high costs and supplementary costs for spatial planning.

The lack of internal and regional cohesion, together with the lack of a correctly articulated and visionary Master Plan that could focus on the development of inner growth poles able to diffuse local dynamics, has determined the fragmentation of the corridor and the widening of demographic and economic disparities, inefficient and unconstructive exploitation on tourism potential, an increase of the threats on the natural heritage and agricultural activities, as well as the degradation of the traditional architectural patrimony.

The sustainable management of the strengths could however put it into the category of the main tourist destinations of Europe, which could represent a real challenge.

This kind of vision is the answer to the current and future stakes of the analysed space, the final objective being the elaboration of a prospective model that would use the triggering effect of the presence of Bran Castle for the creation of a project for the sustainable development, partly based on a rational policy for the development of tourism industry and for the management of agricultural directions.



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The Market in Eco-foods in Polish Mountain Regions in 2000-2010

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Similarly to the rest of Poland, the eco-food market in Polish mountain regions is still in its infancy.

The beginnings of eco-farming go back to the early 21st century. The development of the sector is a result of adjustment of Polish regulations regarding this type of farming to EU laws, improvement of the system of monitoring of eco-farming activities and use of financial aid from EU resources under the Programme for the Development of Rural Areas (PROW 2004-2006, PROW 2007-2013).

The current systematic growth in the number of farms producing food using ecological methods – and the increase in area occupied by eco-farming – is accompanied by the expansion of the processing sector for eco-produce. Still, the sector is in an early stage of development. The most important barriers hindering the expansion of the processing sector for ecological farm produce include: great geographical dispersion of eco-farms and small production scale.

The system of distribution of ecological foods produced in mountains areas is in a formation stage, just like in other regions of Poland. As for distribution channels, direct sales are the most important channel (farm shops, trade fairs, markets, exhibitions, shows, via the Internet with delivery to customers), followed by specialist stores offering eco-foods (usually located in larger cities).

The demand for foods produced using ecological methods is determined by prices, which are much higher than for products of traditional farming, limited availability (insufficiently developed system of eco-food distribution) and small assortment range. The demand for products of this type is also shaped by growing ecological awareness among the society and growing incomes. In the foreseeable future Polish mountain regions are likely to experience a rapid growth of the market in eco-foods, ecological farming in particular.

Challenges and Trends in the Local Development of Gorj Mountain and Surrounding Area

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One of the most important problems, against the background of contemporary globalization processes, is identifying the solutions for a sustainable local development. Romania's post-totalitarian evolution was accompanied by typical processes of the transition, with an additional number of processes related to integration into European and Euro-Atlantic structures, as well as the effects of a prolonged economic and financial crisis. Under those conditions, local development, with strong endogenous features, seems to be a viable solution, if that development is an intelligent one. The present paper analyzes, from this



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perspective, the challenges faced by settlements in a mountain and surrounding area, as well as the main trends that stand out in the context of a sustainable development. The area analyzed stands apart by means of a few particular features, with resource complementariness standing out among them; on the one hand a mountain area with timber and mining enterprises and natural touristic resources, and on the other hand the surrounding area, well-known for animal husbandry and farming, for its cultural touristic resources.

Mountain and surrounding settlements, grouped into the two lines of communes, in succession from the mountain down into the Sub-Carpathian area, felt in distinct ways the effects of the deindustrialization process that the impacted on the industrial centers in the vicinity (Târgu Jiu) or even inside the very area analyzed (Bumbești-Jiu). In addition, there was a process of dissolution of state touristic enterprises, especially in seasonal resorts. The retrocession of farmland and forest property helped reorganize local development by increasing complexity.

The main challenges to local development can be defined starting from the following problems linked to current local development:

- 1) the absence of a culture of entrepreneurship reflected by the small number of local entrepreneurs;
- 2) the absence of a culture of cooperation between local agents, and especially among communities sharing the same resources or the same problems;
- 3) the precarious state of local infrastructure;
- 4) the limited capitalization of the local economic potential (traditions in processing timber and farm produce, the cultural touristic potential);

The current trends are unfavorable to a sustainable local development, unless it is supported by a nationwide policy and by suitable local policies in the respective field. Among those trends, note should be made of:

- massive depopulation of rural settlements;
- severe aging, especially in isolated villages;
- concentration of economic enterprises along the main longitudinal axes and along those axes that intersect that mountain and piedmont section of Gorj;
- emergence of small industrial enterprises that would capitalize on local products.

For a sustainable local development of the settlements in the analyzed area, as indicated by the main challenges and trends, it is necessary to define and implement policies that would lead to the resolution of the extant problems and to transform this area into one of the most attractive areas, economically-speaking.

Why Things Go Wrong? Cultural Parks at the Crossroads between Failure and Success: A Case Study

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In recent years, discourses on rural, local or sustainable development have pervaded the language of public administrations, private enterprises and scholars in Spain. "Heritage" has become the new keyword. Many processes have coalesced to this outcome. However, the massive arrival of funding from the European Union cohesion and regional programs stand out, as they provide the firepower to set out and implement



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the envisioned projects. Today, Spain is undergoing a severe economic crisis and E.U. funds are coming to an end in many regions. It now seems clear that most plans of “rural development” have not brought the expected positive outcomes despite large investments. Perhaps, it is time of looking back and seeing what went wrong – or, at least, to start considering these problems as issues of academic and public concern -, instead of insisting in the same empty rhetoric and discourses with no possible implementation today.

I argue that the overall positive and neutral language of rural development, along with the strong economic support provided by E.U. funds enable many social actors to come together around the projection of territorial plans of touristic and economic development. However, this “Habermasian” ideal context of dialogue and equal communication is broken when the implementation of projects threatens to, or actually has, a real impact in the power balances between the main stakeholders in the territory. Accordingly, tensions arise between private enterprises, local and regional public entities, and scholars from different institutions. This situation leads to the creation of simple binarisms and oppositions: between culture and technology, preservation and development, short and long term interests, or between research and economic investment. Consequently, each social actor prefers to withdraw to earlier, “safer”, positions within the territorial assemblage that pose no risk for their academic, economic or political status quo. Mostly, the public remains broadly unaware of these processes and power struggles. Ultimately, development projects become rhetoric and abstract devices that serve to brand a territory and its products, devoid of any clear driving vision and agenda for the territory.

The case of the Cultural Park “Camín de la Mesa” in the mountainous region of Asturias (Spain), will serve to illustrate some of these issues. Despite the Project Guidelines were commissioned in open contest, assessed, and ultimately agreed by the different stakeholders, their implementation resulted in the breakdown of the fragile balance that kept the project moving forward. First, scholars and research objectives were marginalised. Then, the Cultural Park became a label suitable for marketing strategies that justify all kinds of policies and actions in the territory. Following the analysis of sociologist Bruno Latour, I will argue that the Cultural Park, as a social construction, failed because it became a different “object” for each stakeholder. Each of them would use it for its own purposes and to maintain their social, political or economic power balances undisturbed, blaming the others for its failure. What this hides is a fundamental absence of communication and understanding between scholars, public administrations and entrepreneurs, which precludes economic and social development. Overall, this shows the worrying weaknesses in knowledge transfer and/or applied knowledge that hinder the Spanish efforts towards modernisation, accountability and political transparency.

**The Contribution of the Urban and Territorial Planning Documentations to
the Poieni Commune Natural Environment Rehabilitation,
Protection and Conservation**

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This paper work aims to emphasise the urban and territorial planning documentations role and relevance to the Poieni Commune, Cluj County natural environment rehabilitation, protection and



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conservation. They have specific regulatory nature, establish rules and draw directives regarding the development of settlements as well as environment protection and conservation measures.

In the Poieni Commune administrative territory are declared by law four protected natural areas, three of them have territorial planning documentations, elaborated to the initiative of the local authorities. Their role is to set bounds and regulate the protected areas established in Poieni Commune.

The large number of studies and projects elaborated in this area, the lack of cooperation between authorities resulted mismatches, in some situations. This inconvenient has been solved by updating the Poieni Commune General Urban Plan, in 2010.

All the documentations emphasise the huge natural potential of Poieni Commune. The possibility of agrotouristic recovery, the incredible landscape beauty, the richness of the geomorphological, botanical, elements and so on, plus traditional buildings and households, justifies the authorities interest in environmental rehabilitation, protection and conservation in this area.

The urban and territorial planning documentations elaborated through the years in Poieni Commune, Cluj County, took into the account the steps that had been taken beginning with 1996 by the Cluj County Council for the natural environment rehabilitation, protection and conservation.

Agricultural Industrial Policies in Turkey and Their Impacts on Local Development. A Case Study of Kinik Plain (Izmir, Turkey)

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Rural development is a process that may take place with the use of the potentials existing in rural areas and rural industry is an important element in this process. The rural industrial establishments that play an essential role in terms of their constituting of an infrastructure for large industries will be able to transform into large industrial facilities and provide far broader masses with an opportunity of employment at the following stages, also with the contributions by the residents of rural areas and with various types of financial and technical support. Some of them will be able to constitute the subsidiary industry of the large industrial facilities established in cities. Rural industrial practices will partly slow down the immigrations from rural to urban areas with the support they give to the on-the-spot development model. In addition, as those industrial facilities which are based on agriculture in their production process experience their most intensive relationship with the agricultural sector in terms of supplying their agricultural raw materials, they will allow a more intensive and effective agricultural work in rural areas. Moreover, they will be an important starting point for the employment of the existing agricultural manpower for this sector.

Agricultural industry is an activity that assumes a key role in ensuring the agriculture-industry integration in that it is a sector that supplies either all or almost all of the raw materials it uses from agricultural products. It assumes a key role in rural development in terms of its being a line of business that particularly provides the women in rural areas with new job and employment opportunities in terms of the transformation of agricultural products into products with a high added value, the best utilization of plant



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and animal products in local areas and their transformation into products that can be utilized for a long time, the employment opportunities it creates and the production process.

In the present study, it will be intended to explain the importance of agricultural industry in terms of the revival of local economy and the ensuring of sustainable development at the local area, considering the case of the Kinik Plain. Furthermore, the development of agricultural industrial establishments that have become widespread on the Kinik Plain in the recent years, the employment of local people and their impacts on their socio-economic life will be evaluated and recommendations will be made for future's Kinik.

The Role of the Local Growth Poles within the Groups of Local Action from the Mountain Rural Space of Western Moldavia

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Although with a relatively recent history, both at a European and mostly at a national level, *the integrated development of the rural environment* became a constant preoccupation in the present development plans and strategies. Among the objectives of the inter-communal cooperation one can mention the identification of the problems the local rural community faces and the elaboration of strategies focused on the putting into practice of certain common projects, on the capitalization of the natural and human potential the local communities have control of or, in other words, the acquisition of control of the rural areas development by the local actors.

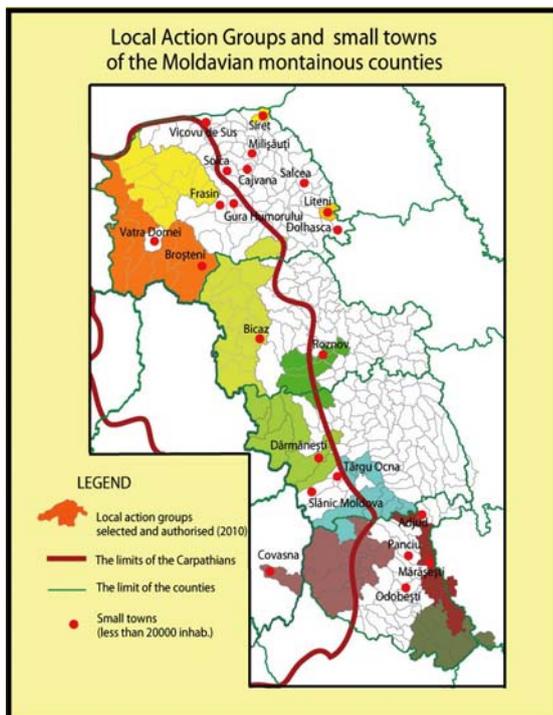


Fig. 1. Local action groups and small towns of the Moldavian mountainous counties.

The Groups of Local Action appeared as a necessity due to the administrative fragmentation of the rural environment, of the insufficient financial resources the local communities have control of, of the improper endowments and of the limited capacity of access of the European funds. The main deficiency that one can reproach to these administrative structures, from a geographical point of view, comes from the way in which they were created: the localities assembled into inter-communalities were frequently selected according to certain arbitration criteria, taking into account only the elective preferences of the local public decisional power; the principle of complementarity of the communities that are included by the GAL is not always respected and the multiple local divergences (because of the absence of a coordinating authority) induce functional deficiencies and an incomplete and unbalanced coverage of the territory.

The paper hereby intends to analyze such local



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initiatives developed in the Moldavian mountain area, on the territory of four counties: Suceava, Neamț, Bacău and Vrancea. Among all the proposals sent for validation to the Ministry of Agriculture, 7 Groups of Local Initiative including 81 administrative units (76 rural communes and 5 small towns) already began their activity (fig 1). Our research will be oriented towards the accentuation of the localities advantaged because of their accessibility, the human and natural resources and the superior endowments with services and that can have an organizational role within the newly-formed entities.

The specific conditions of the mountain environment impose for granted a study meant to study thoroughly the logic of the spatial organization of the components of the settlements system. If we start from the premise of the necessity of some functional territories, the importance of the local growth poles and the need to recognize and support them through adequate politics becomes obvious. A center of local polarization plays the role of a relay of transmission of the innovation and the access to the services of an inferior rank – educational, commercial, and sanitary – represents an essential element for the local communities. The premise of such a demarche is therefore represented by the certitude that a development pole (either from the category of rural settlements, or a small town) can be “the motor” of a GAL type project, that the good functioning of such an organization is also represented by the clear definition of the responsibility of each actor within the partnership.

The mountain rural settlements often face similar problems and this is why it is important to learn one from another and make a permanent exchange of ideas and experiences. The cooperation remains an essential factor of the rural development, even if it maintains a certain reticence against any form of association (with roots dating from the communist period, when the notion of private property was brutally violated), an aversion that manifests in all the rural areas, both in case of the ex-cooperators and in the non-cooperatized areas, as well as in many of the mountain areas analyzed by the paper hereby.

The Role of the Geo-sites in the Delimitation of the Territorial Units of Reference and its Importance in the Organizing of the Geographical Space and Territorial Planning. Case Study—Reghin Micro-region.

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This paper analyses the “geo-sit” concept in comparison with the “territorial unit of reference” and its impact in practice on the geographical space organizing and territorial planning; it is also indicated the contribution of the mountainous geo-sit from the demographical, territory administration, infrastructure and economy points of views in the micro-region. Findings indicate the important and relatively varied contribution of the identified geo-sites, but especially that of the mountainous geo-site in the space organizing, territorial planning and development of the micro-region. The diversity of the natural resources and economic activities are also important aspects in the territorial delimitation process and territorial planning because the more diverse a territory is in every aspect, the more opportunities in development there are, as the purpose here is to identify territorial units which are economic feasible and have a higher development potential in Reghin micro-region.



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Some Lessons and Results from the Rural Development Program in Bulgaria

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The current moment is very specific one in accordance to the rural development program in Bulgaria and the regions that it covers.

In fact this is the final active year for a project preparation applications and this will form the final results in financial point of view.

The objective of this paper is not to describe that there were financial scarcity and technical problems, but to review the obtained practical results that concern the rural regions.

We consider that one of the most fundamental mistakes in the program were the poor base on the contemporary economic geography of the rural regions, and as well as the urban regions.

In fact Bulgaria has plan for adoption of the financial resources of the EU but not a clear and well designed plan for development of the rural regions and the local communities.

More or less this is a blemish of the whole EU regional policy for the period 2007-2013.

Far of the real economic trends and market tendencies were financed many projects like guest houses, photovoltaic panels, cattle farms renovation and modernization and etc., without deep analyses on the market environment, the potential effects, the group of the and the clusters of the companies and etc.

Something more, the spatial analysis that concerns the structure and the organization of the settlement's networks are missing in general and the distribution of the funds were based on occasional factors.

In the last part of the paper are made some forecasts for the next program period 2014-2020.

Integrated Rural Development and Community Social Capacity

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Nowadays rural development is dealing with integrated strategies, aiming at territorial coherence and diversification and development of the rural economy to the benefit of local communities. It focuses on promoting the endogenous potential of each territory.

The main challenge for each community/territory is to learn how to “harness and guide” its social capital, to recognise its competitive advantage and to adjust and harmonise the local expectations into an integrated rural development strategy.



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In this article we present a case study regarding the experience of a Local Action Group in elaborating the local economic development strategy. We also focus on presenting some conclusions regarding the importance of social capital for the multifunctional rural economy.

JEL Classification: Z13, R00, O15, O18

Multi-functionality as a Road to the Development of Mountain Regions in Poland

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The aim of this paper is to characterise modern development routes of mountain regions in Poland; visible in particular in various types of economic activities – both associated with agriculture and not involving agricultural activities – undertaken by the native inhabitants of the region.

This leads to a significant differentiation of their previous functions and to a change in the social and economic structure. In the mountain regions, tourism becomes the domineering development direction; the stimulation of tourism is furthered by both: the instigated in the 1980s and 1990s reforms of the economic system and opening the country to widespread, international contacts, as well as the improvement of the conditions from tourism development in the mountain localities, associated with communication and communal infrastructure and the development of the local entrepreneurship.

This paper concentrates mainly on the Karpaty Region, which is an example of intense functional changes, which begun in the 1970s, not only due to the needs of the socialist government, but also as a result of initiatives of the indigenous people.

Mountain territories of the Karpaty Region comprise of the area of over 562 thousand hectares and are inhabited by 375 thousand persons. Those are the regions, which were always within the borders of Poland, and – with an exception of their eastern sections (Bieszczady, Beskid Niski Ranges) – are inhabited by the same groups of people, which however represent different culture and spirit of entrepreneurship. Second mountain region in Poland – the Sudety Region – was included within the country borders after WWII, and before this region belonged to Germany.

Sudety is a mountain region, which differs significantly from the Karpaty Region, mainly due to the fact that it was inhabited by migrants from the former eastern borders of Poland, who were not at all familiar with the specificity of the mountain environment.

In this paper, the starting point for the advisement on modern functions of mountain territories of the Karpaty Region was a short historical analysis, in which it was pointed out that up the the 1970s, those territories were significantly anachronic with regard to social and economic issues, as the economy of the region was based on agriculture.

The native inhabitants cultivated very small acreages (even today, the average acreage in the region equals 3,82 ha), and the agriculture was at a very low level. Thus very common was economic migration of indigenous highlanders; mainly to the USA.



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Development of GIS Portal for Management in Rural and Urban Space of Romania

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Development of GIS applications used in implementing local sustainable development strategies and alignment with European standards has become in recent years, a requirement for local governments of settlements both in urban and rural areas. In this period the financial resources are increasingly limited, informational territorial development investment in settlements are very difficult to realise, Web-GIS applications consists in an alternative at least for several reasons: no need to buy the GIS software (generally with high prices), is not necessary to hire qualified staff in GIS, the applications can be adapted strictly to the beneficiary's interest, access to information online is practically giving the user greater mobility. GIS Web applications, which we discuss in this paper addresses all categories of beneficiaries: municipalities (in business planning and land management departments), local administration, health administration, water supply network and sewerage companies, gas companies networks, National The Cadastre and Land Registration, institutions under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, ONG witch develop and implement environmental projects etc. We will present two such applications. We therefore developed an application that consists of two databases: one for local elections in Baia Mare and a beginning of a land comprising a part of the county of Arad. The current structure of WEB GIS application is the following: a menu **Home**, a menu **Maps**, a menu **Election stations**, a menu **Help** and a menu **Log-out**.

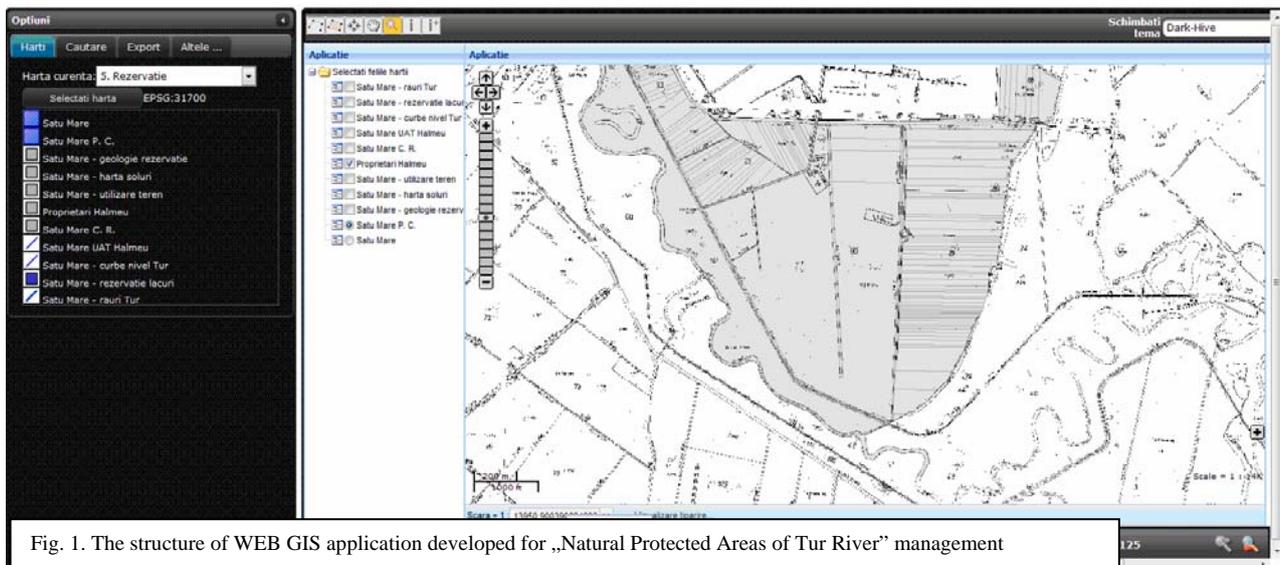


Fig. 1. The structure of WEB GIS application developed for „Natural Protected Areas of Tur River” management

Maps are currently available from the following menu map: 1. world map including borders and outlines the main cities, 2. a map of Baia Mare with the following thematic layers: buildings, streets, voting sections, a map of an area of Arad cadastre covering the following thematic layers: a orthophotomap area and a vector cadastral plan of the area. Applications offer options to query the database graphics, selection, zoom



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in or out of an area. There is also a section to search the database attribute of elements of interest, a section editing an item (available only for the manager of the database) to export a section of thematic layers of interest. Another Web-GIS application with a structure similar to that described above, was developed for management "Natural Protected Areas of Tur River". GIS database consisting of layers currently on: County Satu Mare, protected areas geology, soils, curves level, the use of land, river system, lakes across protected areas, UAT limits within which are protected areas. This application has the component and a cadastral database with the owners of each parcel and has continued to databases for other UAT associated "Tur River Natural Protected Areas".

**Feed-Back on Studies of Agricultural Receding in French Mountaneous Areas.
Is There a Syllogism of Territorial Foreseeing?**

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What is foreseeing the future (or 'prospective')?

Foreseeing is a kind of science tackling the Society evolution and aims at highlighting the present while taking into account the (possible) future(s) through different causalities (Larousse dictionary). H. Ozbeckhan, from the research group of Quebec prospects identify in 1970 four different attitudes faced to the future (Godet, 2008):

- the passivity: to be subjected to the change;
- the reactivity: acting in the change;
- the pre-activity: to be prepared to any foreseen change;
- the pro-activity: acting to cause the wished changes.

For this author, foreseeing and anticipation to serve the action come from the combination of the 3 last attitudes.

Territorial foreseeing and spatial scenarios. From the previous work of the philosopher G. Berger (1957) to more recent research in geomatics (Piveteau, 1995, Tissot et al, 2008), the territorial foreseeing has to build its own paradigms through History (Wagar, 1991). Lots of practices in territorial forecasting lay on building systems of hypothesis, and imply to define several possible and pertinent scenarios (Loinger, 2006, Delamarre, 2002). Nowadays, these kinds of methods and approaches are quite well-known (Hatem et al, 1993). There remains a soft consensus around the relevance of the use of alternative scenarios to think the future. On a philosophical point of view, the only fact of launching this kind of decision help processes is questionable.

Prevision of the agricultural receding in French mountainous areas (Grenoble, Vercors, France): 15 years after... In 1996, Didier Josselin built a (supposed) complete and solid forecasting system of the French mountainous agricultural receding. Many physical, social and technical informations has been gathered. From these (expert and observed) data, describing the past, the present and the probable future, was made a decision tree and a neural network for agricultural evolution forecasting.

The results were presented as 'plausible' evolutions, sorts of smooth scenarios, based on fuzzy possibilities. 15 years after the modeling, the author went back onto the ground to assess the quality of its



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predictions. Surprise: everything was wrong. The receding areas are still used for extended pastures, even if they surely progress in scrub covering (figure 1).



Fig. 1. Some isolated areas colonized by land scrub: a slow evolution

On the other hand, agricultural areas are still very used by farmers, thanks to rural development and cheese and cattle production (figure 2).

This statement generated this paper. Then, two ways are possible to make an inquiry in order to discover the causes of such a scientific failure. The first one is to try to find a concrete and certain explanation in the method or in the data. The second one is to develop a philosophical reflection on the territorial forecasting process, suggested by

the fact the author had, for a long time, a heavy epistemological doubt on the validity of such scenarios practice.



Fig. 2. Mountaneous agriculture maintains reaped grass and pastures.

The syllogism of the territorial foreseeing: a first flavor. Let us imagine Mr. X is asked by an authority to build scenarios about a town development and sprawling (figure 3). Using some available documents, Mr. X design a set of reasonably possible scenarios, using trend analysis, for instance. He then presents these 'results' to the local planners and elected decision makers. There are 3 scenarios, two marginals (or extreme) and a middle one. All the scenarios are plausible. Mr. X says he doesn't provide any prediction from a crystal sphere, but only supports for discussion.

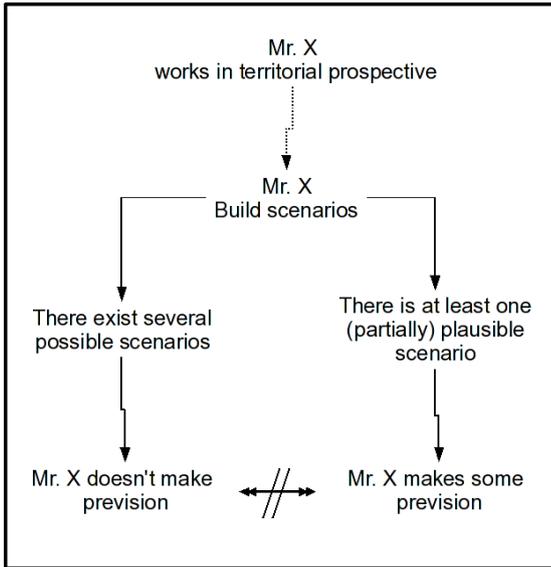
We can reasonably say that Mr. X doesn't make prediction. During the results presentation, the audience is impressed by the work of Mr. X. but when the time for deliberating comes, it becomes difficult to choose the pertinent scenario among all. Then the planners ask for advice from Mr. X, who is quite bothered. By a current process, the decision converges to the middle scenario, the one that implies the minimal risk. The responsible declares the meeting is closed and says that this is the best fitted scenario to the future: "Let us take then the decisions that it imposes". Finally, Mr. X made some prevision with immediate actions.

This may illustrate the fact it does not exist any prospective scenarios that are not previsions, in fact. If we build scenarios, it is because we implicitly speare they wear at least a part of what the future will be. The



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only fact to give a thin credit to a scenario is assuming its capacity to (partly) predict. What could be the interest of scenarios without any sense about the future?



forecasting.

Fig. 3. The Syllogism of the territorial foreseeing: illustration.

This syllogism argues against the use of the scenarios for future foreseeing and militates in favor of an assumed prediction and clear target future objectives. The only thing we are sure about scenarios is that they all will be wrong. So let us build the wished spatial future with appropriate means, adapted methods and competent participants.

Discussion. That point of view could be considered as very pessimistic on the capacity of Human to manage rural and mountaneous environment. It seems indeed that there is a resilience, or at least a certain resistance to landuse change in these areas. What are the reasons? Which leverages are supporting this agricultural and environmental dynamics. This reflection gives the opportunity to discuss methodological issues about



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PANEL SESSION 5

Tourism in mountain rural areas. Expectation and reality

Specific Characteristics of Rural Tourism Destinations Management

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Tourism is an activity that can have a significant impact on economic, social, functional and physiognomic structure of rural areas. Rural areas have a special position as areas of excellence, as well as ecological oases which are the foundations of traditional culture and ethno-cultural heritage. Tourism in rural areas is now a reality, needs and desires of tourists, but also the holder of an instrument of rural development. Rural tourism combines different types of tourism and therefore represents an opportunity for the involvement of different segments of the local community to participate in the implementation of tourism development. Rural tourism is an important component of integrated and sustainable rural development and revitalization, as well as the missing component in encouraging the development of local markets for agricultural and non-agricultural activities in rural areas, as well as a special stimulus to employment. Thus it is possible to contribute to the development of local communities. Rural tourism is a very broad concept that includes not only vacation in the village, but all other activities in rural areas. It should be noted that pressures exist between the successful development of tourism and the attractiveness of rural regions.

Rural tourism destination that wishes to take a good position in domestic and international tourism market should be guided by basic principles of sustainable development while respecting the requirements of clients for maximum quality resources and services offered. This is why it must be extremely careful and thoughtful approach to research and assess the management of rural tourism destination. A new concept of tourism destination management system adopted approach where environmental, physical and social factors are linked to different networks, and an institutional structure. Traditionally, management of rural destinations should represent the interests of local communities. If all stakeholders are firing together when determining what you really want from tourism and how they want to sell, they will all be better off.

Factors of Developing and Threatens of Agrotourism and the “Swiss Kaszubs” Lake Region

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The Kaszubian lake region, according geographical conditions is common know as “Swiss Kaszubs”.



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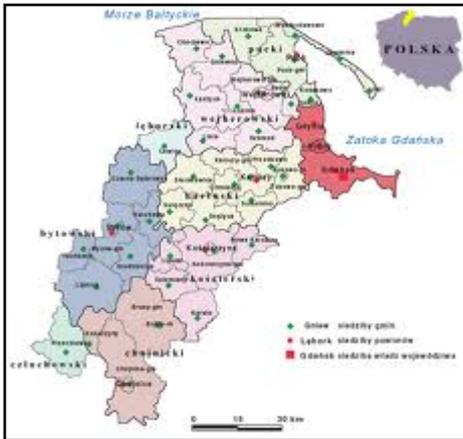


Fig. 1. Kaszubs region (source: www.pieknieszuby.pl)

The environmental conditions of the region and localization not far from Tri-city are the most important factors of developing tourism at the region. Additionally region has been settled by local ethnic minorities, Kaszubs who has their own culture, history and language in comparison to the Polish majority.

All this factors and difference together with a weak regional economic development let to develop agrotourism at the region. However developing this kind of economic activity take not only same profits to the locality but as well same threatens. Between them are ecological, economic, demographical and cultural ones.

Pragsertal and Bsclabertal, Accessibility of Two Alps Valleys

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The Alps have a lot of large valleys with important rivers. Well known are the Inn Valley, Wipptal and many others. A lot of tourists visit every year these valleys, because of their beauty, their possibilities for winter sport. But an important factor too is the accessibility of those valleys. The Brenner and Tauern Motor road attract many tourists, not only because of their extended beauty, but much more, because of their good transport connections. In another way, many valleys with nice landscaping do attract only modest number of tourists, both in winter as in summer. In this paper we will compare two small valley regions in the Tirol Region: the Bsclabertal region in Austria in Northern Tirol and the Pragsertal region in Italy in Southern Tirol. The Bsclabertal region had always a modest tourist attraction, the Pragsertal a long tourist tradition. Both are no main valleys, but more or less far from main visited regions, both in winter as in summer.

On base of the historic analysis, and the analysis of the possibilities both for winter as for summer tourism, I will try to compare the different tourist possibilities in both valley regions. Different accessibility seems to be an important factor.

The Balneotouristic Function – Factor of Rural Urbanizing from Romania

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Tourism, as a phenomenon and as an economic activity with significant effects, has been involved in the last two centuries in the genesis and in the evolution of certain categories of settlements, many of them with an initial statute of rural settlements.



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A great part of them have been arranged in a differentiated way, with specific technical endowments of public utility (touristic units of reception, units/bases for cure, pleasure or practicing winter sports, transport infrastructure, centralized water supply with evacuation, cultural components), by the capitalization of some natural resources (bioclimate, water, anthropic and landscape component with specific touristic attractiveness).

The requirement of the balneotouristic product has contributed, on one hand, to a polarisation of touristic flows of differentiated sizes and structures, or, on the other hand, to the development of a large professional palette, with a view to serve the tourists, fact that has often fundamentally changed the functional profile and the preoccupations of the autochthonous population.

All these led to the substantial changes of the usual landscape, often with the co-habitation of the rural with the urban environment in a symbiosis with a dynamic effect.

The Traditional Architecture in the Function of Planning and Development of Rural Mountain Areas in Serbia as a Tourist Destinations

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National architecture has a special tourist value because it shows individual building, which is authentic, original and rare.

Traditional houses, economic facilities and wooden churches are very important in the tourism of rural mountain areas in Serbia.

This paper analyzes the problems of harmonizing the protection and restoration of monuments of folk architecture with their arrangements. Folk architecture aspects as a tourist values are presented through examples from the other countries.

It is suggested ways of connecting the various legal, planning and tourism regulations relating to the national building.

It is pointed to the factors which are considered in the activation of folk architecture in Serbia rural mountain areas. It is analyzed the relationship between national building, protection, development and tourism functions.

Due to the historical and ethnographic research in Serbia, activities of the national architecture restoration it has been undertaken.

It is necessary to continue the process of studying these types of monuments, the relocation of threatened structures, the reconstruction outside of the original placement or conservation "in situ".

The values of the national heritage and their cultural roles are displayed in the forming of the museum under the open sky.

Tourism contributes to increased interest in the monuments of folk architecture, which is manifested in the tendency to expand the network of museums in the open (open-air museum).

Above statement has been used in the most modern attempts to preserve the local characteristics of mountain villages.



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L'histoire Absconse de la Construction d'un Outil Pour Evaluer la Spécificité Culturelle, de la Préservation et L'aptitude à la Mise en Œuvre d'un Des Itinéraires Culturels Touristiques Thématiques Dans une Zone Rurale Traditionnelle

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Il y a pas plus de cinq ans aux conférences de profil a la fin d'une communication scientifique des jeunes chercheurs au sujet de l'évaluation de la potentialité de développer un espace, etc d'un patrimoine culturel, généralement on devait répondre à une question (ou, on faisait des recommandations) comme celle qui suit: «*Très intéressant et bien mis à la terre au point de vue théorique et méthodologique, mais vous n'avez pas essayé de proposer la mise en œuvre d'un tel modèle de planification/produit touristique dans la pratique afin de convaincre les autorités locales ...*».

Après plus de cinq ans d'absorber a la hâte et forcé, des fonds européens, nous sommes parfois confrontés avec des communications ou des publications des résultats de projet qui nous communiquions les résultats pratiques de la construction de produits touristiques et des installations pour le tourisme vers la réalisation de laquelle on disposait de fonds considérables, réalisés dans les délais de règlement de quelques phases d'un projet ou de libérer des fonds, dont le soutien méthodologique ou fondement d'une décision n'est pas seulement modeste, ce qui est pire, c'est qu'elle n'est pas claire, non transparent pour certaines parties des associés, et donne aux communautés rurales impliquées dans la mise en œuvre du développement et efficace des activités touristiques dans un sens, au mieux, un sentiment confus, parfois mélangé avec l'iniquité ou d'injustice. Un certain nombre de projets (la majorité financés par des fonds européens) est fait pour la mise en œuvre des itinéraires touristiques, la promotion des objectifs de droit les plus caractéristiques en termes de spécificités culturelles, etc. sans une évaluation claire du patrimoine culturel, une hiérarchie valeureuse transparente, largement reconnu, accepté et socialement partagée par des communautés humaines dans ces domaines (à la fois ceux qui sont couverts et les routes en dehors de ces restants) avant des décisions la mise en œuvre de ces routes. Pour quoi nécessaire sinon obligatoire une telle évaluation et le classement transparent et compréhensible pour tous les membres des communautés rurales impliquées dans les activités touristiques, indépendamment de leurs spécificités (et même les citoyens ordinaires)? Parce que sans cette transparence, sans cette hiérarchie reconnue, acceptée et tant que possible partagé socialement au niveau régional par les membres des communautés rurales, sans la valeur du patrimoine, d'authenticité et de conservation de la valeur et de la spécificité culturelle, ceux/ci consciemment mais plutôt inconsciemment contribuent, à long terme, à saper l'intérêt commun et le développement du tourisme en général dans la région. Cet article vise à restaurer la motivation et les dilemmes méthodologiques absconses de la construction de tel outil d'évaluation, de répondre à la question du «*pourquoi et ce qui aurait été nécessaire la construction d'un outil équitable et transparent pour évaluer la spécificité et la représentation culturelle pour un certain aspect thématique?*» (dans notre cas les activités de subsistance et l'artisanat traditionnel - la voie de transhumance pastorale, la route des potiers, le sel de voirie, mais une partie de cet outil peut être adapté ou doit être construit à partir de o à toute route touristique thématique ou culturel) et aux questions *Comment? et Pourquoi donc?* Les principaux dilemmes méthodologiques abordés sont sur la pondération de certaines critères compares aux autres (spécificité



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culturelle vs. possibilité de développer des activités touristiques; la relance de la tradition disparue vs protéger certains existent encore et qui sont en danger de disparition, etc.), assurer la transparence pour les citoyens ordinaires simultanément avec celle académique et le maintien du fonctionnement et précision de l'instrument, assurer l'équité de l'évaluation de la valeur et de la représentativité du patrimoine culturel reconnu afin qu'il puisse être opérationnel (en fait distinguer entre les voies potentielles et d'autres potentiellement moins puissants) la création d'un instrument unique - représentatif au niveau national pour un métier vs. outil opérationnel pour assurer l'opérationnalisation de la spécificité régionale, etc.

Premises and Difficulties of Promoting Routes and Touristic Products in the Rural Areas of Moldova.

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For this study, the authors analyzed the leverage of national tourist routes developed by the National Tourism Agency and by the accredited national guides. Also, the authors are proposed five regional tourist routes, established both by most attractive touristic objectives, by configuration and status of the road network, and by location and capacity of accommodation and leisure objectives at the destinations.

About 80% of our tourist resources of the country are concentrated in rural areas, but they are exploited superficial and ineffective.

This problematic situation is caused not only by insufficient and poor quality of transport, accommodation and leisure tourists' infrastructure, but also by inefficient management of tourism businesses in rural areas. As a result, most of the revenues from visiting of the rural touristic objectives are transferred to tour operators and budgets of urban centres, but socio-economic situation of receiving rural areas has not improved and destructive pressure on the natural environment and human health alarming increase.

The main difficulty in promoting of rural tourism is the wrong approach to tourism phenomenon. Usually, tourism is designed only as all visits to natural or anthropic tourist attractions.

Also, most visitors from the countryside are the schools and students groups, which spend a few money in rural areas visited.

Tourism should be designed primarily as a business, as a complex entrepreneurial activity, that is designed for complex and quality service to potential tourists and for delivery travel packages in this area. Optimization of rural tourism should be oriented mainly towards to increase the efficiency of business travel, the spectrum and quality of offered services, optimizing the relation quality-price etc.

A lot of valuable touristic objects, which are located in the rural areas are avoided by the good and satisfactory roads and to the other missing even driveways.

Also, the existing road network built still during the Soviet period is intended to establish the link between urban and industrial centers and often bypasses valuable tourist attractions.

Usually, are promoted the attractions, which can be visited only on good roads, being removed from circulation more than 80% of national attractions. Parking spaces designed for cars and coaches meet only near major attractions.



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In most tourism rural areas lack not only hotels, but even touristic pensions and camping's. Most of the accommodation objectives are the rest camps for children, not intended for other categories of tourists. Less than 1/3 of fund accommodations are working throughout the year. As a result, the tourist flows is characterized by a pronounced seasonality.

Most of tourist routes in rural areas are not functional and are not exploited by the necessary tourism infrastructure. This is a big problem of local rural tourism, because, as a rule, the majority of tourist receipts are found in the accommodation area, where there are the catering and entertainment centers. Due to excessive concentrations of accommodations in urban areas, the majority of tourist revenues not remain in rural areas, where are concentrated the main tourist attractions.

Development of the Hiking Tourism in the Maramureş Mountains

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Maramureş Mountains, located in the north-western part of Romania and mostly integrated in Maramureş Mountains Natural Park (fifth IUCN category) benefit from an important natural tourism potential. In the past, the tourist influx to this area wasn't very high due to the political regime existent until 1989 which allowed the access to the frontier areas with the former Soviet Union only with special permission. At present, being at the border with Ukraine and in the same time being the limit of the European Union, for all routes approaching the border, whether marked or proposed, it is required a notice of the border police.

Our paper tries to present the main components of a hiking tourism package in Maramureş Mountains, the tourists (profile, practice, and motivations), the infrastructure and the services for the tourists based on the legal framework for creating routes, the achievement, the signposting and the maintenance of the path/trail as well the accommodation and the guiding of tourists.

Also, we analysed the aspects concerning the information, the promotion and the marketing of the hiking tourism package.

Role and Place of Alternative Tourism Development in Mountain Areas

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The great development of tourism - the first global industry, is a process which characterize almost all developing national economies. It is in the underpin of the more and more regional and especially local farms, by creating new possibilities for their stabilization and future activities.



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As a result of using only traditional forms of tourism activities and resources for them in many areas are imposed major changes in the development of the industry.

The aim is sustainability of socio-cultural and economic processes, as well as storing for future generations the natural environment and the identity of every territory, which is a subject to active business operations by tourism.

Following the logic of regionalization of tourism activities is not difficult to conclude that the Rhodopes - the largest Bulgarian mountain, as are macro-region is undisputed territorial leader in the further diversification of our tourism.

The analysis in this study clearly shows that the mountain villages of the Western Rhodopes have very significant matter in the formation of larger Rodopian - inter-municipal and multi-territorial touristic products based on alternative tourism.

Aspects Regarding the Vision of Quality in Romanian Rural Space

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The quality of a product or service is determined by the set of its useful attributes or features, which can be noticed, measured, tried or at least compared to a standard. From the numerous attributes of a product, only some of them can determine quality at a given moment.

These are called quality characteristics. They are very diverse and can be grouped on categories of products and services or in accordance to other criteria, depending on the goals of the research. Through their characteristics, the goods and services fulfil certain needs, and their number and intensity satisfy to a certain extent the human requirements.

Rural tourism is a concept that includes all the touristic activities that take place in the rural area. With the purpose to develop the rural tourism activity in our country it is necessary to align the Romanian rural space to the quality norms imposed by the European Union. This is not only a premise; it is a requirement regarding the existence of a sustainable rural tourism.

The current legal framework will have to be fitted with the European framework, because there are still huge differences of perception regarding quality, between what used to be considered "quality" until the Accession and the quality standard norms and rules for the member states. The Structural Funds are presently an important support for helping rural tourism activities, with all that this activity requires. In order to inform and obtain these funds, the Information Offices and the Consultancy Companies are existent all over the country.

A determining role in developing tourism in the rural area is played by the general infrastructure (access routes, sewerage, water supply, electric energy, telecommunications, etc.). On these lines is necessary to elaborate projects to access Structural Funds, especially in the areas where there is touristic interest and attractions.

It is necessary for local public administrations to become promoters of the profitable management of the touristic patrimony, by starting local programmes to support rural tourism, keeping the individuality of the constructions and of the towns in the process to organize and lay out the territory.



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The quality of the services is one of the elements of great importance in rural tourism, and without an efficient quality management, the rural touristic pensions will not have a long life.

Development of Rural Tourism in Serbia

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Rural Tourism is defined as tourism which produces a “rural environment” for the visitor, by offering a combination of natural, cultural and human experiences which have typically rural character. It is the immersion of the visitor in authentic, original and grassroots experiences which are the essence of rural life. It brings the visitor back to the natural, back to the roots, back to basics, and embraces the return to origins and originality. It is comprised of a spectrum of activities and services organized by the rural population. Rural tourism is based on principals of sustainability and offers elements of country environment, nature as well as presenting traditional hospitality and the values of life of the local population. Rural accommodation combines different forms of tourism that showcase rural life, art, culture and heritage in rural locations. International trends suggest that Rural Tourism is becoming an increasingly border concept and that the needs and expectations of domestic and international demand are becoming even more sophisticated. The rural experience can be defined in terms of the rural activities and the accommodation experience. The combination of these forms is the essence of Rural Tourism. Rural Tourism has already been identified by the Government of Serbia as a focus for development through the tourism strategy and tourism master plans throughout the territory. There are other products with high correlations with Rural Tourism as Mountains and Lakes, Spas and Wellness, Touring, Special interest and Nautical Tourism which were also included in the priority products portfolio of Serbia. The Tourism Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia defined 4 tourist clusters: Vojvodina, Belgrade, South-Eastern Serbia and South-Western Serbia. Tourism attractors (natural, cultural and man-made) are tourism sites or assets that are currently visited by tourists. Serbia is composed of a large offer of natural resources and a great diversity of scenic landscapes, from high mountains to valleys and plains. The Danube, which runs through Serbia for 588 km, with Sava, Tisa and Great Morava rivers compose a dense river network, attractive for all water activities in summer and autumn. Biological diversity of Serbia, both the ecosystem and species, is extremely high and attractive for tourism. Vascular flora of Serbia belongs to almost a half of all floristic/vegetation regions in the world, representing one of the biodiversity centers of the Europe. The winter season and high mountains are ideal to host winter tourism and related activities. There are strong links between rural tourism and other products which are already developed in rural Serbia. These include Natural, Cultural and Village Tourism. These synergies should be further developed in order to develop and commercialize a Rural Tourism product which includes these activities and the options of rural accommodation. Stronger links should be developed with regional and international tour operators to sell Serbia as Rural Tourism destination. Despite the lack of quality of rural roads in many parts of rural Serbia, there are many areas which have high concentrations of rural tourism resources. An upgrade of a select few rural roads could, therefore, bring benefits to many different municipalities. Rural Tourism overnights represent 27% of total tourism overnights in Serbia. Tourism in Serbia is forecasted to increase at a 3% over the next five years. The same increase could be expected for rural tourism. Implementation of master plans should add 8% to the growth of Rural Tourism.



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Sustainable Development and Implications on Rural Tourism Development in Călărași County

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Aim of paper - This paper aims to contribute to a better knowledge of the countryside in the south of Romania and, especially, the of Călărași county, of existing values stored here, as well as those ignored or forgotten, of the complex issues of rural tourism in an area with tourism potential but insufficiently known and superficially promoted.

Working methods - Integrating agriculture into the market is ensured by strengthening the private sector and a type of economic organization in which natural processes would combine with the economics in a way that creates an organic demand-supply balance. For this purpose open development strategies are needed that leverage the benefits created by the dominant share of private ownership in agriculture and ensure intensive development to achieve competitive supply of agricultural products and an expanded market for all types of farms, with wide access to market products and inputs.

Results - On this informative and analytical basis, the paper argues a diagnosis on the studied area and outlines a possible development strategy for agrotourism in the study zone.

Conclusion - Sustainable development and the implications for tourism development is put into a complex, multidimensional concept, and tourism in general and rural tourism, in particular, are integrated into this development. The seasonal and permanent tourism activities can ensure the rational exploitation and development of settlements by the existence of equal opportunities of development.

JEL Classification: F0, Q01, Q1, Q26.

Possibilities of Improvement of Rural Tourism in Fruska Gora

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Despite the fact that its height barely exceeds the lower limit of low mountains, Fruska Gora is the most dominant mountain in Vojvodina. It is an area of significant natural and social specificities, thus in 1960 the part of it was proclaimed National Park. Convenient location, good quality of agricultural land, substantial wildlife resources, abundance in water and geological elements, as well as the richness of the cultural-historical monuments exemplify an important potential of the area.

Hitherto it has been shown that excursions represent the most common tourist activity in Fruska Gora. The tourists, organized in groups or on an individual basis, ordinarily visit monasteries and picnic



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areas (Iriski venac, Strazilovo and Zmajevac). In addition to these activities, there are miscellaneous activities such as walking in nature, hiking, biking, birdwatching, and water-related activities in the summer season.

Immense potential of this area, along with rural tourism, cultural tourism and events, is wine tourism. Fruska Gora is one of the eight wine regions of Serbia and has a capacity of about 60 private wineries.

Thus far, it was confirmed that rural tourism could have a great significance in the overall development of certain areas, in the economic, social and cultural terms. In order to achieve that, one of the most important components is the involvement of local communities in tourism activities and in the process of planning and decision making. Of the 57 settlements in Fruska Gora 46 have up to 3,000 inhabitants, and agriculture is the most important economic sector for majority of them.

We can state that most of this area is predominantly rural in character and the preponderance of the actual activities already take place in a rural area. It is necessary to link these activities and make a complete and unique tourism product.

The aim of this research is to demonstrate the current situation and the possibilities of improving the overall tourism offer of rural tourism in the area. Furthermore it should show the existing capacities of the tourism offer, the existing and potential activities of public and private sectors, their mutual cooperation and collaboration with local communities with the objective of sustainable tourism development of area. In addition, the task is to point out the importance of legislation, which sets directions of development in this particular/specific area. Eventually, the task is to indicate the measures that will enhance the current tourism promotional activities of Fruska Gora.

Tourism Development Can Paradoxically Put Villages in Debt. The Case of French Eastern Pyrenees Ski Resorts

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Font-Romeu was among the first ski resorts to be created in the Pyrenees, in the 1920s. Almost one hundred years later, besides Font-Romeu, in the French Eastern Pyrenees, nine other ski resorts welcome skiers every winter season.

Most of these ski resorts were opened during the thirty-year boom period after World War II and are mainly publicly-owned. The mayors taking part in the management of this tourism activity consider it as a major argument in slowing down the depopulation process in their villages. However, villages possessing a ski resort are of small or medium size and with limited capital budget.

In order to guarantee and perpetuate ski tourism, loans were taken out by the mayors and investments were made in ski lifts and artificial snow technology. Thus, during the 1980s, most of the ski resorts were equipped with snow guns. Unfortunately this decade was synonym on the one hand to economic crisis and a change in consumers' behavior and on the other hand to warm winters and the impossibility for snow guns to operate properly.

This unfavorable context put the villages in debt and some of them were placed for more than ten years under administration. Nowadays, villages' financial balance is fragile and the public debt is still



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considerable, going up to € 50 000/inhabitant for Les Angles village, which is significantly higher than the national mean of € 900/inhabitant. In a context of climate change, the incurred debt has become an obstacle for obtaining new funds in order to invest in alternative activities to ski tourism.

Sustainable Tourism in the Catchment Area of Bistrița Ardeleană

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This material aims at rendering a symptomatic framework of the tourism in the catchment area of Bistrița Ardeleană. Starting with the potential of this territory and with the manner in which it has been integrated in viable, marketable tourist products, we can offer a correct diagnosis on the tourist phenomenon in this area. The inventory of the accommodation structures (either homologated or not), and the atonement of the entertainment activities help us portray the consistency of these manifestations.

The great majority of the accommodation structures are disseminated (as can be further seen) inside the city of Bistrița and the rural areas of Piatra Fântânele and Colibița.

The tourism in the analysed catchment area is endowed with an important natural and anthropic potential (as further described), which is, unfortunately, insufficiently exploited. From the point of view of the anthropic potential, the city of Bistrița and the villages that used to be populated by the Sas (German population) in Livezile are obviously well represented, with their rich cultural sites, which stand as witness to the privileged status that they used to enjoy.

The beauty of the scenery compensates for the rest of the catchment area, which lacks in any cultural footprint. Paradoxically, the area discussed is not a tourist destination, but for the Sas population, who has emigrated and still feels nostalgically connected to these territories. Colibița is no tourist attraction either. The catchment area of Bistrița Ardeleană represents a transit territory for the tourists that travel to or from Bucovina.

The only "brand" that introduces this area into a hypothetical tourist circuit is the whole wide world known myth of Count Dracula, ridiculously exploited at the Hotel-Castle in Tihuța. Colibița stands as a tourist destination only in the mind of Bistrița people and of the ones who have occasionally reached this territory. Bârgău Valley, well-renowned for its famous "țuica de prune" (plum brandy), is not a tourist attraction per se, from the point of view of the rural tourism.

The tourist travels are carried out exclusively during the weekends (by the people from or near Bistrița, who also have a secondary lodging), and the areas visited are the ones in the superior part of the basin: Colibița and Piatra Fântânele. As this is not viable, sustainable tourism, the county authorities have started to relocate funds towards a superior revaluation of the offer in this territory. A first step was undertaken towards the development of the tourist area of Colibița, in order to transform it into a tourist resort of local and county interest. The complex issue of the sustainable development of the hereby studied area is directed, in our opinion, towards two main objectives:

- the resuscitation of the area of Colibița-Piatra Fântânele;
- the promotion of tourism in Bistrița and its surrounding areas of historical heritage, which includes the revaluation of the mineral water sources at Sărata, Slătinița and Vișoara.



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Study Regarding the Main Alpine Skiing Resorts Potential from Romania and Ukraine: Case Study Poiana Braşov and Bukovel

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Alpine skiing like sport and all that it's come with and surround in former communist countries like Romania and Ukraine was considered by authorities a sport for the elite of society. So, not many people could practice or take part in after ski activities. Now in these days, the authorities are going to rectifying long-term deficiencies. In parallel with alpine skiing facilities (tracks, ski lifts, artificial snow etc.) in these ski areas they try to deliver positive tourism outcomes, namely perceptions, welcome, accommodation quality, sustainability and skills. The expectations are high and lie on the economic development over and outside of ski resorts. The infrastructural development and changes will not have sportive, economic, touristic and cultural effects automatically. From both countries are requirements which improve new policies. The strategy must be focused on the sportive trends; the finality must be appropriate to those of countries with tradition in these directions like Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden etc. The finalities must be in concordance with the tradition and national culture as part of national tourism. These optimistic projects will bring an increasing number of alpine skiing fans and their relatives too. Who are not skiers have fun but spending too. The hosts' has incomes. Everybody has benefit, everybody is happy.

The Activities of Efficient Creating of Sustainable Tourism Products in Rural Areas

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Market trends are moving in favor of rural tourism, which is confirmed by estimates of the World Tourism Organization (WTO). Demand in the last fifteen years shows a significant increase. The highest rates of annual increase (around 25%) have been observed in some countries of Southern and Eastern Europe. Number of tourists in rural areas in Serbia rises up to 30 percent annually as well as construction of



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accommodation facilities. Products of rural tourism should be locally controlled, small-scale, based on authenticity, with the price that needs to maximize the economic effects for local residents in order to contribute to sustainable tourism development. Furthermore, it should specifically include accommodation in the local-rural families, visiting places of work activities in rural areas (farm, national handicraft and others.), participation in everyday activities in spare time, tasting local foods and learning about the preparation of traditional national dishes, talking with older members of the local community about rural life in the past. Participation of tourists in the creation of tourism products gains in importance, which is extremely important for development of rural areas. The paper aim is to point out what is essential to do in order to take advantage of full potential of rural areas development and create sustainable tourism products, as well. This paper will present the activities which should be carried out by community organizations, housing providers, other providers of tourism services and local or regional government in order to provide more efficient organization of rural tourism in a sustainable manner. The paper will show how rural areas can be represented in the market and what elements should be included in the marketing mix.

There is consent that training and education is essential for rural tourism, especially in the critical early stage. The paper will show which fields should be part of education for service providers in rural tourism in order to create a sustainable tourism product.

Cultural Tourism and Local Development in the Vadu-Crișului-Suncuiuș-Borod-Dobrești Disadvantaged Mining Region

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As local development based on tourism has become an important issue within the new models of sustainable development, the article will investigate the role of the local cultural patrimony for development, within the culture-tourism-development relationship in the study area. The links between tourism and culture and the types of tourism generated by the local cultural elements will be analyzed. The goal of this research is to produce proposals aimed at supporting the setting of cultural-oriented tourism, as tourism could both help to protect and enhance the cultural heritage and considering the local socio-economic effects it represents a sustainable way of local economic growth and development.

The Rebirth of the Colibița Resort

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The Colibița Depression is suggested to become a recreational resort area due to the increase in the number of lodging facilities in recent years on both sides of the Colibița Lake, but also thanks to the presence of several protected areas.



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After the former Colibița resort was flooded by the reservoir, tourism in the area recorded a decades-long drawback, and only several private weekend cottages were erected around the lake. Eventually, after the fall of the communist regime, the terrain surrounding the lake was acquired by individuals or entrepreneurs who gradually built up one side of the reservoir and erected several cottages on the other. Thus, the access to the body of water is widely restricted to tourists, except the cases where lodging and dining facilities were established. The local economy depends on the region's natural resources, with forestry, livestock breeding, milk processing, and traditional handicraft as the main activities. Therefore, a stronger touristic infrastructure (through a planned development of the future resort) is required to boost economy and to revitalise tourism in the region.

Vălișoara Canyon - Important Source in Developing Local Tourism and Offering the Community its Sense of Place

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In the context of pronounced urbanization and different urban problems associated with the phenomenon, the rural space becomes recreational space for the urban market. Its location- in the proximity or at considerable distance from the city-, accessibility, uniqueness and infrastructural facilities play a major role in the urban citizen's decision to travel to the rural area. Vălișoara Canyon is a preserved natural area situated in the Eastern part of Trascău Mountains, very easy to reach from Aiud, the nearest urban centre, because of the recently improved road infrastructure. Also known as Aiudului or Poienii Canyon, this area has a great touristic potential and it can offer to an urban resident the experience of a "one-day" or a "weekend" holiday. The area can become a potential destination for tourists, but also for climbers, because it is enhanced for climbing. The tourists are given the opportunity to cover many touristic routes, of which mostly are kept in good conditions. They encompass the most popular and unique natural objectives and also cultural ones, as Col e ti Citadel. Except these touristic routes the area proposes other touristic attractions such as: the Monastery from Măgina village, the Ethnographic Museum and the Iron Mines from Rîmetea village. Considering the touristic potential of Văli oara Canyon some local rural strategies can be developed in order to encourage sustainable tourism and to stimulate rural growth. These refer to: developing a touristic infrastructure, promoting local traditions and customs, involving the local community in decision-making, attracting urban developers or potential chalet owners etc.

Regional Development Based on Thematic Cross Border Tourist Products

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This article deals with tourism development in the Bihor and Hajdu Bihar Counties, based on integrated thematic tourist products.



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The huge tourist potential of the both sides of the border could be turned into successful thematic tourist products, as it is important for people and communities from both sides of the border to benefit economically from the existence of rich tourist potential and from the tourism income. Tourism could represent an important way for addressing the regional economic decline, providing important incomes to both the population and states' budgets, green jobs and a safe and clean environment.

The Rural Tourism in Braşov County

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ROMANIA

Located in the South Eastern Transylvania the Brasov county is characterized by a diverse landscape (many types of mountains, plateaus, depressions) and a multicultural population that led to a variety of rural tourism types.

1. The agritourism was the first to appear in Romania in this region during the '70 when were declared the first touristic villages. The leader, still today, is the Bran – Moieciu – Sirnea – Fundata area. Other locations are: The Fagaras Depression (Sambata, Lisa, Dragus), Poiana Marului and the most recent, Vama Buzaului.

2. The rural cultural tourism is related to:

- orthodox monasteries such as C. Brancoveanu (Sambata), Bucium, Dejani, Voivodeni or the ancient ruins from Sinca Veche.
- fortified Saxon churches, out of which two are included in the World Cultural Heritage of UNESCO (Prejmer and Viscri), Harman, Cristian, Homorod, Cata, Drauseni, Cincu and Cincsor.

3. The ecotourism is linked to the Piatra Craiului National Park, the north of the Bucegi Natural Park (northern slope) and to the future Persani Geopark. Other interesting locations are: the volcano and the basalt columns from Racos, the muddy volcanoes from former Homorod Spa, the aeolian relief in the Ciucas Mountaines.

4. The adventure tourism is connected with the speotourism (Piatra Craiului, Persani, Bucegi and the Barsa Mountaines), climbing, mountain biking.

The Role of Rural Settlements in the Tourism Development From the Upper Hydrographical Basin of Bega River

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Bega river, one of the main rivers of Banat, springs from Poiana Ruscă Mountains, under Padeș Peak, from the altitude of approximately 1150 m, and drains the waters from a surface of 2241 km², coming from



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Poiana Ruscă Mountains, Lipovei Piedmont, the piedmountainous and divagation field of Banat, flowing on a length of 168.6 km, until its discharge in Tisa, on the current territory of Serbia. The upper hydrographical basin of Bega river represents the main complex tourist region from Timiș county, consisting of a series of tourist resources.

The human factor, represented by the human settlements, may be considered the starting point for tourist activities unfolding.

Although these are not the most spectacular of all, the natural resources of Poiana Ruscă Mountains (Bega river basin) annually attract a considerable number of tourists through their uniqueness within desert areas (e.g. Românești cave, Surduc lake, Bega river).

The anthropogenic resources consist of: the wooden churches - historical monuments (Bătești, Jupânești, Poieni and Românești), the monasteries from the area (Izvorul lui Miron, Românești and Luncani), the rural settlements through the architecture of the area, the cultural events, etc.

These are poorly revaluated in the tourist activity. The importance of these resources must be emphasised through the creation of advertising and informational billboards within the tourist packages, as well as through the elaboration of complex tourist development microstrategies.

The analysis of the natural and anthropogenic tourist resources, of the demographic potential and of the settlement structure, represents the basis for the tourist fitting and development activity. The political - decisional factor, as well as the dynamic and the vitality of the human settlements have an extremely important role in the revaluation of the tourist potential.

Investigations Referring to Some Induced Risks to the Tourism Infrastructure Within the Resorts of Harghita County

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In this paper I considered to investigate two important aspects regarding some risks that are affecting the tourism infrastructure of the resorts of Harghita County. The investigations are based on direct field observation and comparison in time of the registered changes by the human activities.

The carrying out of these activities which tend to become risks that disturb, modify or have a negative impact on the experiences of the visitors in these tourism resorts in Harghita County.

Regarding the human activities, in this paper I will focus mainly on two aspects; one of them is based on the generated risks by the modernization activities on the local infrastructure within the resorts and the effects that these works generate as they are carried out.

The other aspect that I observed is about another human activity, or in better terms human neglecting, which results in the degradation, partial or total destruction or even total loss of some parts or components of the tourism infrastructure.

This paper is meant to highlight the carelessness in a certain aspect of the local authorities, who by the modernizing works; they do not pursue or plan the correct time and the way the activities are carried out within the resorts. As a result of these maintenance or development works of the drinking water supply, of the sewage water system, extending or maintenance of the supplies with electricity or special cable transports



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like cable television, telephone and internet, or by modernizing the transport infrastructure (roads), they disturb the tourism flow and circulation, they mess up the general view and aspect of the landscape and produce discomfort to the visitors by making accessibility difficult.

The second aspect is referring to the rate in which some components of the tourism infrastructure are lost, like cabins, villas, chalets, tourist trails, springs, caves, lakes or ski runs due to neglecting and human carelessness.

The rate that this happens in the mountain resorts of Harghita County is incomparably faster than in urban areas due to human and natural factors.

Reality and Perspective for the Development of Rural Mountain Tourism in Malaia-Voineasa Area, Vâlcea County

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Tourism is a phenomenon of the modern society which answers humanity's needs to escape everyday tumultuous life. The global economic process has developed and suffered various shifts and local communities have to adapt to present challenges in order to maintain and grow their economic and social competitiveness. Rural areas must use in their own advantage people's need to spend their holidays from the crowded urban.

This paper was elaborated as an analysis of Malaia-Voineasa rural space located on Lotru river valley and its touristic potential.

This potential primary emerged from the advantage of being located in a mountain area favorable to winter sports and summer trips. Lately, it has been acknowledged the potential of rural tourism based on nature, traditions and habits preserved by the rural communities, quietness and unaltered environment.

The rural space places its physical-geographical components to individual's disposal and on return the individual has molded it according to his needs, filling it up with his anthropical creations. In exchange, the human being has the responsibility to protect both natural support and his creation in order to be maintained a long-term sustainable relation.

The revival of rural tourism occurred due to the demand for a new form of holidays spent in a more qualitative and pure environment and new touristic destinations, the weekend trips have become as important as the annual ones, the European Union has acknowledged its importance and encouraged its development and it is considered to be the key-point for triggering the rural economy.

The touristic potential of Malaia-Voineasa rural area arises from the congregation of all the criteria namely: the value and variety of the touristic resources, the presence of the agro pastoral and etnofolkloric traditions, the advantageous position near a touristic route, closeness to attractive mountains areas, the population's psychosocial profile which externalizes in a high degree of hospitality, honor and morality.

These valuable advantages must be exploited and sustained for increasing area competitiveness. In this respect action has to be taken for developing the infrastructure (water supply, heating, waste water management, mending and modernization of the access roads) in order to enhance the tourists' comfort



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according to required standards and to ease the accessibility in and within the area, the development and diversification of the technical, commercial and sportive facilities (touristic pats, ski slopes, sports fields, etc).

Among all of these marketing actions for promoting the area on a national and European level as an organic, unitary touristic product have to be taken, considering that the foreign tourism tends to focus on nature and on unspoiled values of the rural communities.

Individual initiatives drew the local and national authority's attention towards the rural potential as the engine for local economic development. Sustained efforts are needed for increasing area attractiveness which is to be gained through specific projects, actions and activities encouraged not only by private individual investors but by large-scale European projects too.

Under these circumstances, this paper tries to be an evaluation of the region's attractiveness potential and an analysis of criteria which should be reached in order to enhance full potential of the discussed area.

The Role and Place of Tourist Animation From the Land of Maramureş Case Study: Iza Chalet-Bârsana

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Animated tourism initially appeared as a weapon against boredom and isolation while on trips, built on activities without a certain object.

As tourism and the needs of the tourist developed so did the itineraries develop more clearly and with well known purposes - to give life, motion a certain dynamic and passion to the tour, to paint a more lively and warm image of our natural and anthropogenic patrimonies. All these have the role of touching the senses of the tourist and to create a state of happiness.

Taking into consideration that we are in an age where mass tourism is growing in the county of Maramures, an age when the tourist is just a cog in a grand scheme, an age where the attention is centered on grand constructions that don't fit in the traditional rural architecture, looking for alternatives that would help put a personal touch on tourism, that would describe the Romanian countryside, is imperatively necessary. The rural area has a lot of potential, but at the same time is a fragile one, and the solution to an unaggressive capitalization of some of the natural and anthropogenic resources as well as of the peasant who most of the time is hiding precious resources, is personalized tourism. And one of the main components of these actions, actions that need a special attention coming from the "players" in tourism, is animated tourism.

Starting from the potential of the territory and of the analyzed community, we have discovered resources that are poorly if not at all being capitalized, that could become the building blocks of a new sector of services for local and regional tourism. Seeing through the analytical eye of the tourist that we have come in contact with, during this research and even more, we discovered that he feels the need to fill his stay with activities that would show him in a more pleasant and diversified way, the traditions of the places he visited. We believe that the best way to capitalize these resources is through services of animated tourism, that are an extremely essential component of the services provided by tourist resorts. They give the trip it's flavor and can become reasons for the tourist to pick those routes.



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New Reasons for Visiting Rural Space

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Motto: *“Fleety traveller in a world without meaning stop for a while” Constantin Noica*

Contemporary tourism development has revealed the growing requirement for tourism in rural areas, the reorientation of aspirations, likings, needs for folklore, tradition and a rural lifestyle, the purity of nature etc. In these circumstances, we can also speak of a specific tourist behaviour which, in turn, implies a set of appropriate motivations.

The World Tourism Organisation considered only in 2012 that there is a real market potential for rural tourism. With an expected growth rate of rural tourism of about 6%, even faster than the overall growth rate for international tourism arrivals and given its special importance for the European region, three seminars were held in Belgrade (Serbia), Kielce (Poland) and Yaremche (Ukraine), which focused on three major issues to contribute to a better understanding of rural tourism and to provide additional tools for planning and performing initiatives in this area and to enhance rural tourism importance on the agendas of governments and international organisations, in order to generate political and financial support for rural tourism development.

From urban environment characteristics adjacent to specific social obligations, a range of needs can be detected, motivations that city folk, the citizen engaged in the urban environment, produces constantly and tends to turn into action, moving all more towards rural tourism, thus benefiting from its various, traditional, and novel offerings.

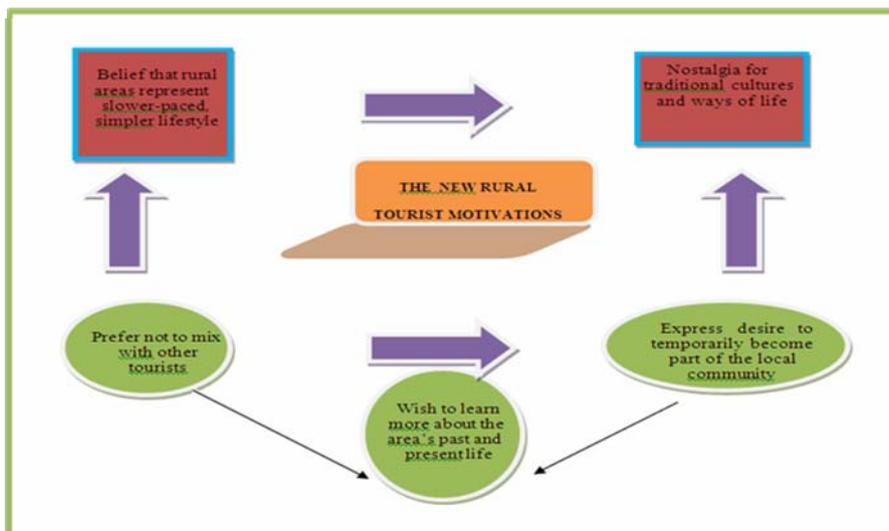


Fig. 1. New motivations in rural tourism.

The right to spend earned money where one thinks he/she feels best and where he/she enjoys quality service and traditional offerings is indisputable. But gradually, lured by the promise of trips abroad, we forgot the treasure we have right here in Romania and on which we must definitely turn our attention.

We can spend marvellous holidays or weekends in our region (proof were the Easter holidays and May 1, 2012, which registered a “satisfactory” crescendo in the number of Romanian tourists who gave up shawarmas!) choosing a rural boarding house, in a clean and authentic environment, benefitting from the traditional cuisine specific to each region. In the May 1 mini-holiday (April 27 to May 2) over 25,000 tourists will go to the seaside, which is about the same number as in the same period last year. The most popular resorts this year will be those on the Prahova Valley, followed by the seaside (Mamaia, Eforie Nord, Neptun and Vama Veche). The



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average stay for the 2012 Easter holidays was three nights, but some tourists stayed even 5 nights. The average price for the north seaside resorts was 60-70 lei per night, at a three-star hotel with breakfast included, but the more nights were bought, the more the price per night reduced, although in the south seaside resorts prices also reached 50 lei per night. Regarding the number of foreign tourists who came to the Romanian seaside in this period, it was a insignificant, because May 1 holiday is not promoted abroad; however, there were more tourists who bought holidays on May 1 compared to Easter. And most importantly, this time we will not compete with the Bulgarians, because they do not organise anything for May 1 at the seaside. Our luck!

Or, due to bad weather, the number of tourists who bought Easter holiday in Romanian resorts decreased by 10% compared to last year, even though initially more tourists were announced compared to last year. Some of them gave up their holiday a few days before, while others returned home a day or two earlier, because the rain spoiled their holiday mood. The article highlights new forms of tourism practiced in rural areas (flashpacking¹⁶ și CouchSurfing¹⁷ etc.) or new ways to access rural offers, new mutations in rural tourism, which highlight their novelty, their constant metamorphosis, along with a case study: Clisura Dunării (Danube Valley).

The Approach of the Host Community to the Expansion of Tourism in the Rural Areas Case Study: Kandovan village, Oskoo City, Iran

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Mohammad Akbar POUR SARASKANROUD

Islamic Azad University, Tehran, IRAN

The planning and the expansion of tourism as an important factor in the process of economization of social and cultural matters and an instrumental, functional, productive, natural and cultural approach will make different visions towards tourism necessary.

Usually tourism is used as a tool to stimulate the critical economies and reinforce the developmental activities through the creation of jobs and income. The approach and the support of the residents is one of the key ingredients in the approach of the permanent expansion of tourism. If rural tourism is managed and focused on well, there is this possibility that it will become a new source of income and employment and at the meantime it will play a wide-open role in breaking the social isolation and encourage the rural communities to become populated.

¹⁶ Flashpacking can be considered the newest concept of travel of the 21st century; while maintaining the desire to be free and the explorer's free spirit, flashpackers wish to do so with more style and technology compared to "traditional backpackers". Just because we travel, it does not mean we have to give up comfort and technology. Flashpaker (def): a flashpaker is a person who loves adventure/journeys, travels the world in a period between 2 to 5 years, learning about other countries' cultures, interacts with locals just like a backpacker, the difference between the two being given by the use of technology. A flashpaker will bring along his/her laptop, camera and iPod to keep in touch with loved ones and/or to write about his/her adventures, experiences. Being a flashpaker does not mean to save every penny and to travel the world like a pauper, but means to constantly experience local culture, to talk to locals, to stay at a hostel and to socialize with other people like yourself, to find a new partner for the road or just to find a person to spend time in that city. Backpacking is opening minds to new things and exploring the world differently.

¹⁷ CouchSurfing is a free Internet-based international hospitality service. Since July 2008, it has more than 600,000 members in 231 countries and territories. According to various indicators, it can be estimated that there are many active members using this site, 49% offering their couches to host travellers (another 23% saying "maybe" and others who are currently travelling). The website's motto, created by founder Casey Fenton, is "Participate in creating a better world, one couch at a time". The term CouchSurfing could translate by surfing on a couch, but the English term CouchSurfing is preferable to use, as currently Romanian users of this site have not reached a conclusion in translating this word. The website presents extensive profiles, uses optional credit card verification, a personal guarantee system, a personal reference system to increase safety and trust in the journey.



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The goal of this research is to analyze the effective factors on the amount of support of tourism expansion by the residents in the historical village of Kandevan among the villages in the city of Oskoo. This research is done by a walking method based on using questionnaires.

The statistical pool has been divided in 3 groups of ordinary residents, actives in the service division and the authority in the public division and the relative class sampling with the sample volume of 100 people. In order to analyze the variables in this study, SPSS software and statistical correlation methods, Regression and non-parametric statistical tests were utilized. Also, by using SWOT model, we attained the situation of this village in the social, economic, service and cultural fields as such that in this research, the expansion of tourism as an independent variable and its positive and negative effects in economic, social and environmental dimensions and the amount of support by the community as a dependent variable of the research was explained.

The findings of the research show that, in general, the rural residents of the village of Kandovan with an agreement rate of 82.7% have a positive attitude toward the expansion of tourism in the mentioned area. Also, based on the results of the research the nature of the residents' attitude in the area under study compared to tourism has a significant difference and the amount of the support by the residents is effected by the level of the expansion in tourism as such that as the amount of negative effects are increased compared to the profits or advantages, gradually, the amount of support by the host diminishes.

Tourist Organisation of the Rural Mountain. Case study – Săpânța

Ion IUGA

Children's Pallace
Sighetu Marmăției
ROMANIA

Located at the western extremity of the basin at the foot of Maramureșului, drained by the river of the same name, is one of the localities Săpânța representative for tourism development.

Săpânța is the main starting point of tourist routes to the northern slopes of the Gutâi Mountains, forest roads and trails can get up in the pastoral area in Baia Mare.

Along with the tourist potential, the development of tourism cultural tourism and the potential contribution of the commune.

Village of Săpânța is known by a unique landmark in its own way, the Merry Cemetery, a truly original folk art museum, whose bases were released in 1935 Stan Ioan Pătraș by craftsman. Crosses carved and brightly coloured play caricatural redeeming and especially in the life of those defects, missing a cemetery of the local community.

Săpânța is a traditional village structure, within which were kept some examples of wooden architecture in the country (carved houses and gates). Are noted for its rich ethnographic background, represent a veritable village outdoor exhibition, craft industry products (fabrics, woollen rugs and cergi) being exposed on hedges households.

Distribution of the main sights of the paths of communication, but also a touristic, influences how to organize space tourist: Organization and planning area with specific transit tourism; Organization and planning area with specific cultural tourism; The area of organization and planning of tourism recreational and spa; The area of organization and planning specific religious tourism.



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Rural Animator – A New Occupation in the Rural Areas

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In a three years EU project 8 universities started a new program, to develop a new master program in Europe, the occupation of rural animator. The aim of this program was to develop rural settlements with young people who can have some contribution to this development.

The master program has 8 modules:

1. Sustainable agriculture
2. Social and human capital, welfare
3. Environmental planning and management
4. Cultural development
5. Sustainable rural tourism
6. Innovation and developmental policies
7. Education and LLL for rural development
8. Diversification of rural economics

The role of rural animator:

- initiates and sustain community activities related to the local economy,
- stimulates everyday economic and social activity using a bottom-top approach,
- holds a role that is closely linked to the concept of social capacity traditionally associated with rural communities and utilises the power of mutual help, social capital,
- trusted person who can protect and develop the interests of the community
- agent of change, makes the re-definition of rural development and its agents an important issue.

Tourism Area Life Cycle and its Influence on Residents Perceptions of Tourism in Some Mountainous Rural Communities in the Western Part of Cluj County

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Based on Butler's TALC and invoking established consideration about resident perceptions and attitudes toward tourism this article aims to present and analyse resident support for actual and succeeding tourism development in some rural communities from the Apuseni Mountains.

The mountainous region in Cluj County is exposed due to prolific natural resources to a faster touristic increment than the rest of the county. Therefore reflection and action towards unorganised, unsustainable and overwhelming exploitation of mountain tourism is needed.

Resident perception and attitudes confirm early stages of exploration and involvement in most of the rural communities investigated, as well as a possible development stage in higher evolved touristic area. The



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degree of satisfaction residents express is inversely proportional to the touristic growth of an area. Consequently, the regarded population acts like a barometer, anticipating far before the critical threshold of touristy in their region.

For this reason it gets more and more important to be able to keep up with the changes in residents sensing and their behaviour.

**Opportunities to Revitalize the Tourism
of Tarna Mare Village in Satu Mare County**

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Tarna Mare village, situated in the north-west of Romania, in the north of Satu Mare county dispose a lot of touristic resources – both natural (mineral water springs, beautiful landscapes) and anthropical (folkloric traditions, folk costumes) specific to Țara Oașului.

The beginnings of touristic activities are strongly associated with the presence of mineral water springs at the bottom of Oașului Mountains and also by the beautiful landscapes of the superiour course of Tarna river, elements that determined the arise of Tarna-Băi balneary resort since the early 19th century.

The actual european context – result of Romania’s integration in the European Union – offers new opportunities to revitalize the touristic activities in this village, activities that should plot back Tarna Mare on the touristic map of Satu Mare county.

The opportunities to revive the tourism in this village is connected at the moment with accessing the funds allocated for our country by the European Union.

The frequent changes in the legislation regarding accessing European funds in conjunction with the shortage of specialists in writing and implementing projects both in public administration institutions and among economic agents lead to a slow evolution of tourism revival in this village.

**The Project “*Maramures-Transcarpathia Info Tour*”
- Tourism Cross Border Cooperation
within HU-SK-RO-UA ENPI CBC 2007-2013 Programme**

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The project has been awarded with a grant of 185 224 EUR by the Joint Managing Authority of the Hungary-Slovakia-Romania-Ukraine ENPI 2007-2013 CBC Programme and is implemented at present in Romania and Ukraine.



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The total national co-financing for the grant is 20 604 EUR. The territorial administrative units in which the activities are being implemented are Maramureș County (Romania) and Transcarpathia Region (Ukraine). The territorial extension of the project is identical with that of the Historical Region of Maramures.

The Historical Region of Maramures overlies nowadays on the north-east part of the Maramureș County in Romania and the districts Rahiv, Tiaciv, Hust and Mijghiria from Ukraine.

The tourism development poles in which most of the project activities will be implemented are: Săpânța village, Botiza village and the town of Sighetu Marmatiei from the Maramureș County, (Romania) respectively Solotvino locality from the Tiaciv district, Transcarpathia Region (Ukraine).

The project holds as general objective *the strengthening and consolidation of the tourism infrastructure, and the increase in the quality of tourism services within the regional development poles of Săpânța, Botiza, Sighetu Marmatiei (RO) and Solotvino (UA), from the cross border region of Maramureș – Transcarpathia*. The general objective of the project will be achieved through 4 specific objectives:

1. Arranging 4 tourist information centers, tourism prospective research of the project region and the marking of 8 tourist tracks in Săpânța, Botiza, Sighetu Marmatiei (RO) and Solotvino (UA).
2. Improving the quality of human resources in the rural tourism from Săpânța, Botiza (RO) and Solotvino (UA) localities.
3. Awareness of the cultural patrimony and consolidating the ethnographical identity in Săpânța, Botiza (RO) and Solotvino (UA) localities.
4. Promoting the Săpânța, Botiza, Sighetu Marmatiei (RO) and Solotvino (UA) localities and the cross border region of Maramureș – Transcarpathia on the tourism market.

The project Beneficiary is the Săpânța Town Hall and it will implement the project with the following Ukrainian partners: The Solotvino Town Hall and "Nadia" Association. The Romanian partners are The Botiza Town Hall together with 3 NGO-s from Sighetu Marmatiei: The Maramureș Project Link Association, The Center for Ecology and Tourism Maramureș and The Association of Applied Geography Sighetu Marmatiei.

The target groups of the project are the families of the people involved (employed) in the rural and curative spa tourism: Sapanta 200 people, Botiza 400 people, Solotvino 600 people – a total of approximately 1200 people.

The final beneficiaries of the project are the population of the 4 localities plus the tourists visiting the localities: approximately 272 080 people (*source of data: County Direction for statistics Maramures, Solotvino Town Hall, <http://www.ukrstat.gov.ua/>*). The main results of the project are:

- 4 crossborder tourist information centers at Săpânța, Botiza, Sighetu Marmatiei (RO) and Solotvino (UA) localities;
- tourism resources and infrastructure data base for the project region localities;
- 8 marked tourist tracks, charted and described in the tourist guidebook and in the web page;
- 70 rural guesthouse administrators and potential rural tourism investors from Săpânța, Botiza (RO) and Solotvino (UA) localities coursed;
- social cohesion of the rural guesthouse administrators and craftsmen;
- tourist guidebook Săpânța - Botiza – Solotvino: 1000 pcs., tourist map Săpânța: 1000 pcs., tourist map Botiza: 1000 pcs., tourist map Sighetu Marmatiei - Solotvino: 1000 pcs., cross border tourist map Maramureș – Transcarpathia : 2000 pcs., tourist leaflets in Romanian, Ukrainian, French, Spanish and English for the project localities : 4000 pcs.;
- tourist web portal;



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- scientific symposium with university professors attending; (9) Project implemented with maximum cross border impact.

**Tourism - the Basis for Local Development of Rural Space in Maleshevia
(Malesevo Mountains)**

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REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Rural environment is such a part of space, packed with special peculiarities when it comes to its local development.

Local development is even more specific and has greater specificity if it is a mountainous rural area. Such a mountainous rural area is the space Maleshevo mountains, particular area of Berovo (Malashevka) valley, the little town Berovo as a central settlement and several rural settlements, administratively belonging to the municipality Berovo.

This mountainous rural area with its natural and anthropogenic features, and their demographic features, offers excellent opportunities for tourism development especially for development of rural tourism as a specific form of tourist movement. Especially this kind of tourism-Rural Tourism has great economic and social impact on rural space in which to flourish.

This impact of rural tourism can be directly (through the exercise of direct tourist spending) and indirectly (by encouraging and supporting the development of other economic activities, local infrastructure, etc.). In this way discussed the development of rural tourism in Maleshevia, is a serious basis for local development in all its segments, in particular rural area.

**Identification of Ecotourism Potential and Inventory
of Local Products in Groşii Țibleşului**

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Groşii Țibleşului is a commune with 2200 inhabitants in the county of Maramureş with an exceptional beautiful landscape: hills with hayfields, rivers and mountains covered with natural and pristine forests. It is the closest community to the Țibleş Mountains. Forests are owned by the state and partly by the local community (Groşii Țibleşului Composesorat Association).

They are managed by the Forest District of Groşii Țibleşului. There is still a significant area of old growth forest (about 4000 ha) and natural forests, being a valuable habitat for the brown bear, wolf, red deer, wild boar, lynx, marten, rare species of birds and plants. The old growth forest area is the last one in the Maramureş County.



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The commune is surrounded by traditionally managed meadows and the local people are proudly maintaining their customs and culture that are belonging to the ethnographic area of Lăpuş.

Activities proposed in this project will contribute in the biodiversity conservation and in the sustainable management of the natural resources by involving local community.

A part of the process consists in *supporting the community in the change of the resource use from timber harvesting to ecotourism development.*

The project will support the sustainable use of natural resources and development of new income, generating activities for the people by inventorying the biodiversity and mapping the last pristine forests from Maramureş county, developing a study to identify natural/traditional products potential, estimate the possibility to reinvigorate the traditional activities/handcrafts, identifying and presenting to local producers, legal requirements for traditional products (especially food) and possibilities to sell them and also training the local producers on EU/legal requirements for local products.

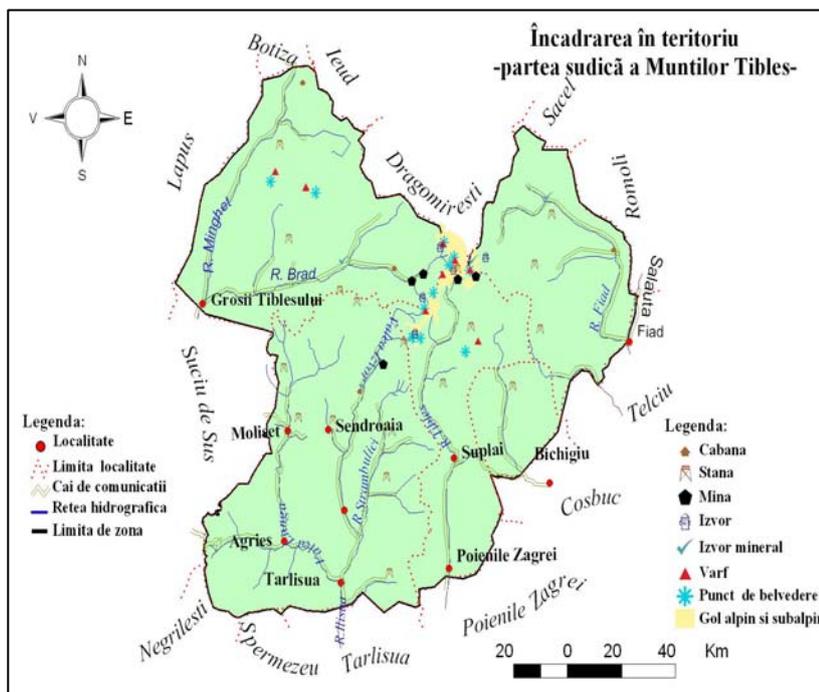


Fig. 1. Territorial location.

Another important objective is to develop the local community capacity to initiate income generation activities.

They will establish an association to manage the natural resource sustainability, a Community Centre will be developed and the locals will be trained. The Community Centre will consist in a Tourist Information Office, a Local Traditions Museum, a Community Support Office and a store for local products. Trainings will help the community to develop and improve their tourism services and to build their capacity to coordinate the Community Centre.

The ecotourism will be sustained by new infrastructure key elements: a bear observatory will be constructed, tourism trails for tracking and cycling will be set up and ecotourism program for the region will be developed, having as a central attraction the brown bear.

The awareness raising and promoting activities will consist in: printing tourism brochures and maps, developing an educational kit regarding brown bears and running educational activities, creating a web site and promoting the Tibles ecotourism destination at national and international level.

In this paper I have tried to indentify the ecotourism potential and inventory local products in foreign policy. We tried to go through all the steps to bring to you as future tourists the specific products and originality to the local investors.



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Adventure Tourism - A New Direction in the Valorization of Morphological Landmarks of Mountain Areas. Study Case: Vladeasa Mountains

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Adventure tourism represents the part of tourism with outdoor support and most of the times special equipment, all together with a free spirit, because adventure is a way of living. From technical point of view, adventure tourism is represented by activities such as: climbing, wild skying, scuba diving, mountain expeditions and it is in a continuous development.

During the past few years, adventure tourism has become a true part of this green industry, with examples all over the world. In the country with the most diverse morphological elements all over Europe, Romania, adventure tourism started in 2010 its story with the first national adventure festival, held in the Cernei Mountains.

Cristian Lascu is the only one who emphasised the importance of this kind of activities that embrace the adventure tourism in a world too crowded, structured in a Romanian guide, the only one made for our country so far.

Regarding the area of Vladeasa Mountains, part of Apuseni Mountains, well known for their beautiful diversity with landmarks in almost every type of outdoor activities one can imagine, adventure tourism has been the best direction in developing the touristic part, at least from theoretical point of view. In the close future we hope to see more facts.



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PANEL SESSION 6

Traditional versus modern in rural mountain areas

The Traditional Architecture in the Function of Planning and Development of Rural Mountain Areas in Serbia as a Tourist Destinations

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National architecture has a special tourist value because it shows individual building, which is authentic, original and rare. Traditional houses, economic facilities and wooden churches are very important in the tourism of rural mountain areas in Serbia.

This paper analyzes the problems of harmonizing the protection and restoration of monuments of folk architecture with their arrangements. Folk architecture aspects as a tourist values are presented through examples from the other countries. It is suggested ways of connecting the various legal, planning and tourism regulations relating to the national building. It is pointed to the factors which are considered in the activation of folk architecture in Serbia rural mountain areas. It is analyzed the relationship between national building, protection, development and tourism functions.

Due to the historical and ethnographic research in Serbia, activities of the national architecture restoration it has been undertaken. It is necessary to continue the process of studying these types of monuments, the relocation of threatened structures, the reconstruction outside of the original placement or conservation "in situ". The values of the national heritage and their cultural roles are displayed in the forming of the museum under the open sky. Tourism contributes to increased interest in the monuments of folk architecture, which is manifested in the tendency to expand the network of museums in the open (open-air museum). Above statement has been used in the most modern attempts to preserve the local characteristics of mountain villages.

Natural or Cultural Landscapes? An Alternative Approach to Rural Landscapes

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The history of spatial management during recent decades in the North of the Iberian Peninsula in peripheral and depopulated mountain areas, has been marked by the mystification of the natural values over the cultural. Thus, with the support of E.U. funding, policies have headed towards the creation of different



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kinds of protected areas. These policies tend to support a socioeconomic change in these areas, whose traditional dedication has been agriculture and farming, towards rural tourism.

This economic shift has relied on the exploitation of natural resources as touristic attractions and on a new grid of infrastructures that deeply change the outlook of the territory.

The keyword for this change in policies has been “natural landscape” instead of “cultural landscape”, thus ignoring the complex evolution of these areas, where the human action has been present since the prehistoric times.

Only recently research has started to study the history of these landscapes, underscoring their temporal depth and their complexity, the fundamental role of humans in their shaping, and the necessity to develop methodologies for their study through agricultural archaeology.

The information obtained by these kinds of studies enables us to widen the range of information that we can communicate about the territory to potential visitors. Also, they enable us to create links between discourses about the territory and the people who inhabit them, who normally don't feel connected to rural development discourses.

This has been the case of research carried out in two villages in the Asturias' mountains (Vigaña and Santo Adriano) with the aim of understanding the history of landscape formation in terraced and farming areas and their attached buildings, and the evolution of forests and their exploitation. The diachronic knowledge acquired should constitute the basis to underpin policies of protection and enhancement of heritage.

Along with this scientific experience we will show a range of initiatives arisen in parallel which have contributed to “teach” the local people to value and understand the landscape they have contributed to shape during time, as well as to enable the visitors to understand the complex relation between man and space during History, the relevance of human agency in the shaping of the territory, and the relativization of the concept of natural landscape and its substitution for cultural landscape, more in tune with the underlying reality of the territory.

German Ethnic Groups from Romania's Upland
Case Study: The Zipsers from Vişeu de Sus Town, Maramureş County

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The human community is living now the consequences of a communist system, an after-communist one, but mostly a modern one. Even if the population is an elastic platform, in some places caved, especially upland and in other important sectors like: mining, wood exploitation, breeding and agriculture.

This situation is very dangerous for the ethnic groups based on some traditional jobs, like in the case of the Germans from Maramures, Vişeu de Sus.

The reorganization of the forest exploitation, the main occupation of the Zipsers had determined, in a certain manner, a gradual and irreversible decline of this regional ethno-cultural potential.

For this group with old German origins, the ethnic identity is sustained by the number of individuals, the identity of the space and it represents one of stronger remaining values.



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The technological evolution, the social pressures, the assimilation and the cultural transfer have determined the limitation of the ethnic community, with very low chances of surviving, especially because the local habitat is a vulnerable one from the social, economic and ecological points of view.

Adapting Traditions to Modernity in the Bran Area

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When increasing profits from tourism comes into discussion, most of the business owners in the field of tourism seek to adapt to the demand. And when the demand requests a boost in comfort and service within the housing units, changing the menus of restaurants or the means of recreation and even the modification of traditions, these take place without hesitation, determining a reorientation in line with the current tastes and demands, practically a modernization.

Most of the manifestations in the field of touristic animation rather reproduce traditional holidays and former time atmosphere, however, mainly they are only adaptations to the modern and they only conserve the main idea, in fact, that being the tourists' very demand, as nowadays they are too hasty to fully perceive what once tradition meant.

The territory chosen for study is the Bran area located in Brasov County.

The study approaches two essential directions in developing long-term viable tourism. On the one hand, it targets the excessive modernization of the area, that has no connection to the local rural traditional dimension which was in place before the wide touristic development that leads to the extinction of traditions.

On the other hand, the research focuses on finding solutions to adapt to current modern requirements, while conserving traditions in their own various forms.

The solutions range from renovating or building new housing and food units, to the selling of local traditional products, as far as forms of manifestation within the so-called traditional holidays.

The study targets a qualitative evaluation obtained by analyzing the architecture of the ranked and the unregistered housing units, evaluating the services and products offered to tourists as well as by analyzing the traditional manifestations that are carried out regularly.

This evaluation is based on identifying the types of tourists who visit the Bran area. It is carried out in order to establish the premises that lead to the excessive modernization and foremost to understand which could be the ways to follow in order to respect the clients' needs and wishes and at the same time to respect the traditions that are constructive, production oriented and related to behaviour and manifestation of the local population.

The goals of this research were achieved through the completion of a qualitative questionnaire by the tourists encountered in our study area, as well as by the local community, through interviews taken to the tourism business owners and local investors, through the participation to various traditional manifestations or less rigorous in what concerns respecting the traditions, through the direct observation, bibliographical and photographic documentation and through the analysis of the local tourism providers' websites.

The importance of the study lies in identifying the border line between the modernization adapted to the profile of transitory clients and the modernization that is adapted to the client and is also integrated into the individuality of the area.



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Some Aspects Regarding Shepherding and its Role in the Local Development of the Drăgoiasa-Tulgheș Microregion

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Alongside crop growing, shepherding has always been one of the more important occupations of the local population, agriculture and shepherding being, in fact, inseparable occupations.

The pastoral economy of the Drăgoiasa-Tulgheș depression string fits in the mountainous type landscape, with a massive domination of hayfields, natural pastures and grazable forests, which encompass the slopes as well as the higher areas.

The period for grazing lasts between 130-150 days for cattle and 150-180 days for sheep. The pastures are used from May to October, while the hayfields, after the collection of hay.

For the animals that are not „taken up” the mountain in summer, people use the hayfields and pastures found in communal areas, a phenomenon encountered only in Corbu and Tulgheș.

We also mention the fact that some localities such as Gălăuțaș, Sărmaș, Subcetate, Rușii Munți, Monor, Șieuș do not have enough pastures, renting pastures from Toplița, Bilbor and Borsec. Lower, within forest areas, there are clearings, mostly artificial, called „smizi” (smidă), where grazing is forbidden as they contain plantations of tree saplings.

However, when milk output is lower due to colder days or lack of grass, the sheperds go down with their herds to these plantations, or on recently deforested lands, where grass is plentiful, but they do it secretly and quietly due to the fines enforced for destroying these plantations, or due to the bears that can be found in these areas.

A significant part of the rural population is in an intense seasonal movement from the permanent hearths towards temporary ones and the other way around, which emphasizes the existence of two types of shepherding: local shepherding, frequent in almost all the localities of the depression string, taking place from spring until autumn in stationary, or mobile sheep dens, or with no den whatsoever, within the limit of the village, and an agricultural shepherding, with sheep dens in the mountains, beyond the limit of the village, that takes place during warm months on the slopes of Căliman, Giurgeu, Hășmaș and Bistricioarei Mountains.

In general, the best pastures are those found on southern, south-western and south-eastern slopes, and especially on gradual ridges with a lot of sunlight and heat.

The quality of pastures also depends on the manner in which they are used.

For example, the introduction of cattle and horses, which graze on the old grass that sheep refuse, allows the development of young grass, thus improving the food quality and quantity of shepherding products.

Some of the most important grazing sites are: Stegea, Șuvăriște, Dobreanu Mic, Dobreanu Mare, Aluniș, Iuteș, Fața Bilborului, Șestina, Muncelu, Secu, Șesul Comarnicului, Runc, Bâta, Șăstina Barasău, Bălajul, Fețele Putnei.



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Risks and Ethnographic Changes in Bârgău Mountains Area

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By their altitude (900-1600 m) and the configuration of the landforms (flat surfaces and magmatic massifs) Bargau Mountains is an patriarchal area by excellence. Extensive forests have favored the development of woodworking, the andesitic rocks have generated the stoneworking (Poiana Ilvei Măgura Ilvei), areas under pasture and meadow have allowed the practice of making hay and herding, the appearance of sheepfolds and the temporary housings. In recent years, due to the population access to the technical means, is observed the intrusion of modernity and the alteration of some traditional occupations. Can be listed as follows: introduction of mechanical mower, transport of agricultural products by vehicles, the traction of agricultural carts by vehicles, using atv's by locals in household activities, etc. It also shows the degradation of traditional households and raising of modern construction, which contrasts with the landscape.

This Poster illustrate these risks and changes wich affecting the ethnographic pattern of this area with consequences of the cultural and touristic level.

Atypical Human Habitat and Living in the Wooded Carpathians Volohii (Ukraine) - Case Study Poroşcovo

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The Voloh in the Woody Carpathians – a ruin of Romanian spirit, a priority of Romanian historiography.

The paradigm of national-state unification in Central Europe and South-East areas is one different from the equation of European occidental state establishment. Extending this assertion we will observe that the mechanism of the ethnic-state turmoil within the Woody Carpathians or even a wider zone, that is the Middle and Superior Basins of the Tisa River, is worth being subjected to a very detailed and complex analysis.

Throughout these territories, the mysterious goddess Clio played a destiny game which led the crucible of history to give birth to a very heterogeneous ethnic and cultural picture. Left "without fate", the Voloh people in the Woody Carpathians - a historically abandoned Romanian-speaking population, remained to vibrate in Romanian, to oscillate between appellation of "white gypsy" and "voloh" or Romanians without a lot.

¹⁸ Bursier în cadrul proiectului Societatea bazată pe cunoaştere – cercetări, dezbateri, perspective POSDRU/89/1.5/S/56815, Academia Română – Filiala Iaşi



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The epic of such Romanian remains, a function of historical convulsions characteristic to an area ethnically energized up to “final victories”, depicts a painting with lights and shadows which are too poorly defined.

The arch described by the evolution of this Romanian-speaking ethnic group frames the features of a ruin-monument of Romanian spirit but also certain characteristics of an identity paradox, the embodiment of the dispute between the fragile statue of a not well-presumed identity and the hostile moment of a highly perceived existential change.

**Village Festival, as a Factor for Preserving or Altering Peasant Traditions.
 „The Long Road to the Merry Cemetery” Festival**

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Village festivals have become a fashion in recent years, accompanying the so-called, meeting with the „village’s favourite son, (or daughter)”: trying to recall the habits of rural communities throughout the year, being occasionally filmed by TV channels or accompanied by various political party actions with a declared or hidden electoral agenda. The audience often having to listen to pitiful songs, such as 'We all are badly off ... We all have hard times ...' or „If I die, they will put me in a grave...”. Then, at the end they proceed to the so-called, „honouring event” with beer and „mici”¹⁹ or other food that has nothing to do with the tradition of the place. A fake music incorreced termed „Banat region music” for example, and later the well known „manele”²⁰ or „pseudo-manele” with an oriental flavour ends the show and all go home, both organizers and public, happy and overfed, looking forward to the next village party or „festival”. The village youth either enter this strange „game” or they organize a parallel pseudo disco party.

In stark contrast with such „popular events” there was organized in Sapanta village and in other localities a festival called „The Long Road to the Merry Cemetery”, this year in its third edition, which tried, but was not always able, to eliminate the kitsch. In partnership with village town halls and the festival producer and some recently declared “cities”, were established, through signed agreements, the development conditions.

Mostly, since not everyone in the local authorities could understand the festival organizers message, the implementation of the basic ideas was carried out with the help of volunteers who felt and understood the essence and spirit of the action or who were convinced of the importance of delineating the tradition from the kitsch. Musicians, singers, songs and the Horas²¹, folk craftsmen, food and peasant costumes, scenery, most

¹⁹ A traditional Romanian dish of grilled ground meat rolls made from a mixture of beef, lamb and pork and spices.

²⁰ Gypsy music originating in ethnic communities of Roma in Romania with a relatively short history having a remarkable ability to incorporate genre elements from virtually all other genres of music, rap, or hip-hop, dance music, techno or jazz, etc.

²¹ Romanian round dance, reel



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of the times, natural, everything was especially selected, after very clear principles, arising from scientific studies and field research.

The impetus came from Ireland. In 2010, the highly regarded Irish composer Shaun Davey, fascinated by Sapanta, composed a musical suite that combines traditional Irish and Romanian elements with elements of classical music. The texts of these songs are the very epitaphs on the crosses of Sapanta's graves, lyrics that tell briefly about the life of the person buried there.

The wish that this creation can be sung in the place that inspired it resulted in an extraordinary concert at the Merry Cemetery. The concert was later broadcast on TVR Cultural. Gregore Leşeu, a fervent advocate of preserving authenticity in Romanian tradition, accepted the role of Festival Co-artistic Director (along with Mr. Davey), inviting on the stage in the meadow over 40 authentic musicians, considered the last living Romanian bards. The festival enjoyed a special appreciation in the national media, appreciation that echoed across Europe to Ireland. The concert at the Church of Stoiceni, the church where Grigore Leşeu was baptized and his visits to the homes of people from Tara Lapusului villages grew the festival in 2011. This time too echoes around the globe have been good, and now they are working to prepare for 2012.



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PANEL SESSION 7

Environmental reconstruction and preservation

Mediterranean Mountain Areas and Protected Spaces in Spain: Opportunities and Threats for Its Local Development

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The prevailing location of natural parks on Mediterranean mountains in Spain is arisen from the evolution of the functions that these areas have played in the territorial systems of industrial capitalism and post-industrial capitalism. As a consequence of this evolution, though this fact implies major visibility and therefore major competitiveness into the supply of outdoor recreation spaces with high environmental values demanded by postindustrial urban societies, several factors hinder that this opportunity becomes in a real tool to overcoming their problems. These factors are:

1. Their demographic basis. Ageing supposes: depopulation; a weak and no dynamic entrepreneurial structure incapable of identifying the new economic activities linked to the natural park working.
2. The competitiveness of the productive system agrarian basis. This implies the lost of the land uses that are the basis of the agro environmental system that has justified the recognizing as protected areas.
3. Related with 2, the management and laws that rule on natural parks implies the rupture between *ager* and *saltus*. The interaction between *ager* and *saltus* under the same commune were the basis of the precapitalist environmental system.
4. This kind of management reflects that UICN principles are unsuitable for the territorial and social structures of European Mediterranean mountains. So, these principles involve the evanescence of the local inhabitants as stakeholders in the park management and, in the other hand, the strengthening of visitors related to the aims of biodiversity preservation and environmental education. In other words, this function of Mediterranean mountain areas as natural parks powers biodiversity preservation and supply of outdoor recreation spaces for urban inhabitants in harm of the improvement of the integration of mountain inhabitants in the European framework.

As a consequence of these factors, Mediterranean mountain areas with natural parks have experienced two kinds of evolution:

1. In one hand, the evolution of the communities placed in those parks that have a high number of visitors, become touristic destination. Here, socioeconomic change consists on demographic and economic growing, but not related with agro environmental system, because young people don't want work in them and their incomes are low. So, these system go on losing in spite of this growing. This evolution is the minor one.
2. On the other hand, the evolution of the communities placed in those parks that have a low number of visitors, whose socio economic structures feature the same stagnation index they had before their statement as natural park. This evolution is the major one.

In the poster, we expose the new opportunities of improve this *status quo* ought to:

1. Europe 2020. Their ideas for economic growth furnish, at least in theory:



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a) Sustainable growth. As this is common to all activities and territories, this principle must imply the substitution of the preservation function, as “islands”, by an insertion more active from the economic point of view. This insertion is favoured by the fact that more of these spaces are not wild but anthropised under precapitalistic agro environmental system.

b) Smart growth. Innovation may be applied since two related ways, both related to sustainable growth: their application to productive procedures and the improvement of human resources. The use of TIGs, the link between academic-technician knowledge and informal local knowledge are the basis to hit both profitable and sustainable growth. So, knowing natural cycles at local level let do proposals of quality products compatibles with environmental stability and landscape diversity.

c) Economic governance. A new and strengthened role must be given to local stakeholders must in the management of the park, standing out the link between visitors and opportunities of selling their products, as a key of the articulation between touristic uses and agro environmental systems.

These three principles give the basis two the accomplishment of the fourth: Inclusive growth, so they will improve the integration of Mediterranean spaces in the socioeconomic European space.

2. The consequence of this relation between Mediterranean mountain and protected spaces is growing ought to:

a) The localisation of the increasing protected area under LIC is largely placed in Mediterranean mountain.

b) The special function that mountain areas (Mediterranean or not) received in the Spanish Law 42/2007 (December 13th) about Natural Heritage and Biodiversity.

Both fact implies, in the medium and long term, the weakness of the boundaries among the different preservation tools and their respective management systems, and so that, the searching of new management systems that may follow the Europe 2020 principles exposed before.

Human - Elephant Conflict (HEC) and Forest Management in India - A Case of Mysore, Karnataka -

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It is generally believed that Human - Elephant Conflict (HEC) problems occurs between human begin and elephants. However, it remains to be elucidated who are the responsible “human” for mitigating the conflict. To better understand the line of the solvation for conflicts, we studied the forest management as regional governance in Mysore district, Karnataka, India. Here we found that a feasibility of policy depends on the understanding the regional context of local “people”.

HEC problems have shown around forest, but this periphery area was also the front line of land acquisition. For the last decade, the area around Nagarahole National Park has been rapidly developed for agriculture, housing, tourism and re-settlement hamlet for tribal people put out of the forest.

Dozens of incidents of HEC problems are reported dairy in this area and people claim for the damages. But, it becomes difficult to solve the problems, not only because of stiff policy of state government, but also the diversity of the local “people”.



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Especially, the land demanding for the tribal people by the government occur to another conflict between Human and Human, namely tribal people who have the private rights guaranteed by the government but have not knowledge the living outside forest, and the poor people rushed out to this area.

These observations indicate that, to mitigate the risk of forest, in addition to the objective factors, i.e. economic and biological, we should consider the regional context.

These results provide new insight into our understanding into the considerable resources for discussion about HEC problems as well as the structural analysis for natural resources management (NRM).

The Application of Some Elementary Indicators for Landscape Quality Assessment in Almăj Rural Regional System from Mountainous Banat (Romania), during the 1990-2010 period

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Almăj Land is one of the “land” type territorial entities in Romania, and the only one in Banat region. All its components which interrelate (the natural component, the geo-demographic and habitat component and economic component) defined Almăj Land as a *pure rural semi-closed regional system*, completely overlapped on Bozovici (Almăj) Depression from Mountainous Banat.

Thus, according to the natural factors, it is part of *the mountainous rural landscape*. Extended on the territory of the seven communes from Caraș-Severin County and comprising a total number of 31 villages, the Almăj Land was established like an ancient popular core where the inhabitants have transformed the natural environment for creating favorable living conditions, especially by deforestation in order to extend the agricultural land. In this way, it was *defined the pastoral and agro-industrial economic functionality* of the region, specific for a relatively isolated rural mountain area.

Because the growth of the anthropogenic impact on the rural landscape from Almăj Land was realized more intense after 1990, resulting changes in landscape structure and fragmentation, in this study, we aimed to highlight the landscape anthropization degree and the changing of landscape quality using some elementary indicators such as: the naturalness indicator (IN) that point out the forest presence in the studied area; the human pressure indicators (population density – D, human pressure by agricultural land – Pa, human pressure by non-agricultural land – Pna, human pressure through the forest - Pf) and the environmental transformation indicator (Itr) which generally reflects the relation between natural areas and anthropic ones.

We analyzed these indicators using the Corine Land Cover 1990 and 2006 database and many statistical data obtained from INSSE for the seven communes from Almăj Land (during the 1990 – 2006 period). Initial data have been reprojected in the Stereo 70 projection system, using ArcGIS 9.3

The results made evident: the human pressure increasing on natural environment, the expansion of territories on the edge of ecological equilibrium and the commendation of some rural landscapes defined as specific to the primary sector (*the closed cultivated fields landscape, the agro-pastoral mountain and hill landscape, the mixed agricultural landscape*), as well as the ones specific to the secondary sector (*rural landscape with industrial exploitation and wood processing profile*).



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Moscow Region Rural Areas Transformation During Last 20 Years

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Moscow agglomeration with more than 20 mil inhabitants is the largest urban agglomeration in Russia²². The rural territories within Moscow agglomeration include about 1300 thousand inhabitants and characterized by intensive immigration processes in opposite to all surrounding territories. During last 20 years transformation of the investigated rural territories has intensified. The reason is a growth of new to classical rural territories functions, caused by suburbanization and vast industrial and logistic development nearby Moscow.

Functional approach is used to analyze changes in rural territories within Moscow agglomeration. Functions of the place are determined as processes, taking place within regarded area and determining its position among territorial elements around it. Within a framework of the work the accent is made on classical rural functions – agriculture, recreation and nature reserve. Housing as a partly typical rural function is also examined. Rural function spatial changes were analyzed by indexes changes from 1990 to 2009 years. Driving factors were revealed based on several Moscow region municipality case studies.

The main trends of rural functions spatial transformations are strongly connected to Moscow agglomeration territorial structure. The latter is formed by belts (closest to the core, semi peripheral, peripheral; each further belt is characterized by sharply decreasing intensity of usage) and sectors (4 sectors according to 4 main cardinal directions; the main difference lay between green and rarely populated west and industrial and densely populated east).

Examined functions are characterized by multidirectional transformations during 1990-2009 years. All classical rural functions have significantly decreased, in opposite to new ones, especially housing and non organized recreation. *Agriculture producing function* all in all has declined more than twice; the main decrease took place in 1992-1998 years. Supply chains disintegration, land ownership changes, a need for self-sufficiency was the main reasons for it. A lot of lands (the precise number is unknown) within agriculture enterprises were sold out or leased, especially within the first belt of the agglomeration. As a result agricultural function is almost absent nearby Moscow, also it has declined in the peripheral areas (due to center-periphery principle). Territorial structure of the *nature reserve function* hasn't almost changed since 1990. Till now only 5% of Moscow region is occupied by nature reserve zones. These areas density falls from the periphery to the center. As a result the most complicated from ecological point of view first belt of Moscow agglomeration has the lowest share of reserved lands.

Recreation function includes two main aspects: organized and non organized recreation. The first one has lessened sharply (10 times loss), the main reason is the decline of businesses, owing and managing recreational enterprises (the specific system used in the USSR, that was ruined). Nevertheless organized recreation territorial structure has remained – with maximum in the first belt and minimum on the periphery. Non organized recreation, mainly formed by “dachas” and seasonal houses in rural settlements, has on the contrary increased several times and estimated today by 4 mil people. It covers almost all Moscow region rural territories; lowest density of seasonal population is observed close to Moscow and within the eastern sector. *Housing* is regarded as an external to rural territories function (as houses are built not only

²² Research was supported by Russian Foundation for Basic Research grant #1 10-06-00278-a



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for rural residents, but mainly for urban dwellers). It had the biggest growing rates during 1990-2009 and now densely occupies the closest to Moscow belt.

Resume. Moscow agglomeration rural areas have changed significantly during 1990-2009 years. A classical rural functions displacement with the new functions mostly intensively takes place within the first belt. As a result the latter remains city more than rural areas. The new functions development already involves semi periphery. On the other hand, semi periphery is the main area of the remained agricultural and recreational activity. Consequently the zone of land use conflicts expands. Another problem occurs on the periphery – periphery belt doesn't receive much of the growing functions, concurrently with it classical functions are declining. All these result in the periphery belt degradation and the polarization growth within Moscow region rural areas.

Visitor Attitudes Towards Environmental Preservation: Empirical Evidence from Kopaonik National Park

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Tourism is important factor of sustainable development in a positive and negative way. Mountain areas are extremely appropriate for establishing tourism based on natural resources. In 1981 Kopaonik Mountain was declared as a national park. Kopaonik National Park covers an area of 11.819 ha. Activities and Development of the National Park are based on protection of the biological, geological and landscape diversity and monumental heritage relying on all necessary measures due to recovery and reconstruction of sensitive ecosystems.

According to the current spatial plan, the National Park Kopaonik is strictly protected area. There are three zones therefore, three levels of protection. The first level of protection zone includes all values that are evaluated as exceptional ecosystem representatives, or representatives of biodiversity. This zone covers the area of 698.34 ha. The second level of protection zone involves the protection of rare and endangered species, both flora and fauna, special landscapes, immovable cultural property, degraded areas and areas interesting to be researched, areas used for educational and sports activities. This zone covers the area of 3610 ha.

The rest of the National Park area makes the third degree of protection zone and covers 7501.06 ha. Tourism on the mountain in recent years evolved rapidly, and these days it is the mountain with the highest turnover of tourists in Serbia. The reason for this are numerous ski slopes, 220 sunny days a year, reconstructed and renovated accommodation facilities and well organized traffic and infrastructure.

The main objective of this study is to investigate the attitudes of National Park visitors on environmental protection. The survey was conducted between 15th of July and 15th of August 2011, on the



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sample of 100 respondents. The questionnaire consists of two parts: the first part includes questions on environmental protection in the NP Kopaonik and the impact of tourism on the environment, while the second part of the questionnaire contained questions on socio-demographic characteristics of respondents.

Although many respondents knew that Kopaonik is area under the protection, a small number of respondents believe that tourism in Kopaonik is in accordance with the principles of sustainable development and environmental protection. The majority has the opinion that our best-known tourism resort is not operated in accordance with the principles of environmental protection.

Finally, the positive and negative effects of tourism on the environment are analyzed and actions for improving are proposed, as well as education of employees and visitors about the importance of environment.

Cheile Turzii Nature Reserve, Between Conservation and Tourism

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When it comes to natural protected areas, there has always been an antithesis between conservation and tourism, even though the latter bears the name of eco-tourism. This opposition is frequently expressed by many stakeholders in “Cheile Turzii” Nature Reserve, which come up with proposals that involve even the complete interdiction of tourists in the area. This paper does not intend to fully argue in favor of tourism in natural protected areas, phenomenon that has significant negative impacts on the protected elements within them, but actually intends to emphasize some aspects regarding the positive influence of tourism on the conservative management of natural areas and the improvement opportunities for such management practices through tourist involvement.

It is well known that any kind of management, including that of natural protected areas, depends on financial resources. The basis of many natural protected areas was and still is public financing. Regrettably, many administrators lack sufficient funds to answer the demands of habitat and species conservation, a phenomenon found even in developed countries with a long tradition in biodiversity protection. Administrators must therefore be creative and there is no income source as promising as tourism. This tourism based on protected areas generates crucial income for the biodiversity conservation and protection, ecosystem integrity and cultural heritage work. K. Lindberg and J. Enriquez presented, in 1994, the main financing sources for protected areas, placing entry fees for tourists on the second spot of the list, with an average of 43% of the total funds in developed countries and 54% in developing countries. In the case of „Cheile Turzii” Nature Reserve, the revenues from such fees represent 90% of the total funds. According to Romanian legislation, all these revenues must and are reinvested in the conservation of both “Cheile Turzii” and „Cheilor Turenilor” Nature Reserves, the latter being a reserve where there are no entry fees for tourists.

The financial part aside, tourists in natural protected areas have always been a good audience for ecological communication-education programmes, especially when participative processes that include deliberation, debates and monitoring are involved (for example, the visitors of Itala Reserve, South Africa, receive observation cards to help track the movement of protected wild animals), and especially when tourists have a higher education. Most studies reveal that the visitors of natural areas have a high education level. R.C. Lucas (1990) states that 60-85% of the tourists that visit the American wilderness have a tertiary education. The numbers are similar in the case of “Cheile Turzii” Reserve, 65% having a bachelor degree.



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Moreover, the tourist, as an “awareness agent”, disseminates ecological information, bringing it with him at home or at work, aspect which is proven by the fact that 67% of the tourists in “Cheile Turzii” stated that they had known about its status as a natural protected area from other tourists that previously visited the site.

Although education cannot solve long term problems, and specific issues require direct, immediate actions, ecological communication-education still has its values and can contribute to impact management, as it supports other more direct actions than restricting access, as it can be used in any reserve no matter how primitive its organization is, as it can enable administrators and wardens to be proactive and not reactive, while tourists have the opportunity of an informed choice.

In conclusion, I consider necessary changing the preconception of “the tourist as a damaging factor” for natural protected areas and the encouragement of the idea of transforming he/she, step by step, in a multi-purpose tool for conservation.

The Features of Avifauna in Israel, with Focus on the Hermon Alpine Region

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This synthesis which could be considered as a frame work for other detailed studies in the future, come to redefine, conclude and describe the habitats and micro-habitats for birds in Israel. the Avifauna in Israel and in the former Palestine amazingly richer in any scale and with any other small country, because of its uniqueness of its special location (between three continent, corridor to their wintering quarters), diverse landscapes and habitat and comfort abiotic conditions for the birds, whether they are migratory, nesting or wintering here.

In the literature I could find references to main and familiar habitats for birds, but at this work I tried to redefine not just the seasonal and permanent habitats, but also the special micro-habitat in arid and temperate regions with their structure, resources and development in time-scale in which influenced also from the unique zoogeographical point of view.

Other heterogeneity factors, such as resource abundance, resource distribution, and microclimatic conditions created by habitat architecture are crucial also for birds of selecting and use relevant habitats in randomly or in more extent.

From my learning and study, most of the birds in Israel prefer the mosaic habitats which offers them to choose and exploited great variety of food, shelter and curiosity, and usually because of the special conditions in this small country we can find these habitats that include orchards, shrub and thorns, grasslands, different natural of different formations of vegetation or artificial ones.

Birds jumped and usually restless from one habitat to another with short distances, especially at very early mornings, starving from the long nights (speedy metabolism) and also in less extent as I realized, before the sunset.

It seems that migrating birds rely on the timing abundant and changed resources they know in previous visiting but with excellent flexibility to relocate new ones by their unique senses and passion. Many of the migrating birds prefer to find immediate energetic food and water, i.e. variable orchards and special plantation which offers fruits and insects at the same time in order to gain speedy their fat and protein again for their long journey on or back. Not all the birds restless in their spatial movement i.e. passerines, there are



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others i.e. waders, raptors and water birds who prefer to be active at most of the daylight and use patiently at the usual strategic they know at almost the same habitats they prefer from their origin countries.

Some species expand into other habitat types when others have strong preference to for habitats with specific features such as conifers, gardens, broadleaf forest and so on (Lack and venables, 1939).

Breeding habitats must ensure the appropriate for foraging food, shelter from predation and suitable properties for nest.

On open space and unbuilt lands exist natural ecosystems that most important for the sustainable of the habitats including of food-chains on it.

The ratio of avian species richness relative to area in Israel is one of the greatest in the world. Over an area of approximately 22,000 km², 540 different bird species have been recorded during the various seasons of the year, and not less than 205 species of birds nesting in Israel (Shirihai 1996).

The primary goal of this study was to redefine the diversity of the main habitats and microhabitats for birds along the geographical regions in Israel and emphasis their preferences. Special focus was on special habitats that almost not discussed in the literature, i.e. airfield, garbage, kibbutzim and also for emphasized of the structural patterns of wintering bird and raptors communities by trying to identify their underlying mechanisms.

From my observations, samples and long term surveys I diagnosed that bird richness exist toward the north of the country and also towards ridge spine of the country from west and east sides.

For breeding species I discovered great diversity in wetland and rocky habitats and kibbutzim, more than others.

Each family of bird has diagnostic features and demands from their habitats, but there are in most cases division between its intra-representatives from habitat preferences, timing, different strategy and different geographical locations they active and breed.

There is some differences in habitat selection between nesting birds and others, not just because of relatively hard conditions at hot summer time in Israel and needs of appropriate nesting places, but also because of less completion between inter and intra species then in migration and winter time which comes millions of birds from hundred species as well.

Habitat destruction is accelerated because of demographic rate, demands to contractions for buildings and high developed industrial and commercial will damaged greatly on many important habitats i.e. wetlands, grasslands, forests and also because of changing land use for monoculture vast agricultural with regardless of important biotopes.

Bird abundance and species diversity in different habitats are related also to the vegetative characteristics of the habitat, and especially to the amount of attractive resources i.e. insects and limited tasty fruits, Moreover, species assemblies across the landscape are hierarchically organized in a nested subsets structure that is also related to the structural characteristics of the habitat and specifically to its vegetative components., while species composition is probably determined by mechanisms at two spatial scales. First, at the landscape scale, species segregate according to species-specific differences in habitat selection.

Alpine Mt. Hermon habitats:

Mount Hermon (peak at 2,224 m, 5,000 acre) also a mixture of various zoogeographical elements.

Mt. Hermon above The Rift Valley considered as the southern distribution area limit for many species.

Hermon, considered the only real alpine and taiga landscapes that include snow in all winter and spring time. Many species whose southern limit is on Mt. Hermon nest on its higher altitudes (1300- 2200 m above sea level). Although the area has been declared a nature reserve, large-scale development activities are carried out that affect this unique and sensitive habitats.



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Mount Hermon consists of special habitats in each high level which consist unique composition of species, Irano-Turanian mixed with Mediterranean and Siberian species.

Taiga landscapes in highest altitude, above the height of 1700 m (a.s.l) - near the peaks, with no trees at all plants pillow-thorns plants and bitter cold winds respectively, while below 1700 m, there is 83 Nesting species in this unique ridge of high mountains (40.6% of all breeders in Israel), some of the breeders nest only in that mountains (see below).

Snow covers much of the area of Mt. Hermon above 1900 m for at least 3 month a year. The flora consists from spiny and rounded shrubs belong to tragacantha section (such as astragalus spp.) that resist to snow coverage, low temp and strong winds.

The wind facing slopes are covered by a Cashion-plants community dominated by *astagalus cruentiflorus* and *onobrychis cornuta* accompanied by *acantholomon libanoticum* and *astragalus echinus*. These main plants are crucial for the frugivorous bird species who lives in that mountains.

When the snow melts in spring, there is a narrow belt of blooming plants that follow the wet soil in the snow margin consist of plants i.e. *romulea nivalis* and *ranunculus demmisus*.

The valleys among the ridges consist of dolinas habitat with fine-grained leached soil that covered by many dwarf plants i.e. *polygonum cedrurum*.

For birds the Hermon is the only real alpine habitat, that's why is unique and no wander 17 (20% from breeders in the Hermon, and 8% from total breeders in Israel) species of birds nesting only there and some few observed in other seasons just there also.

In summer time the mountain ridge full of birds activities, especially of passeriformes representatives (the frugivorous usually come to drink in few water sources on that region).

Species with Limited distribution area as breeders in the Hermon are: *Hippolais languida* (confined to the low areas there), *Rhodopechys sanguinea*, *Serinus syriacus*, *Carpospiza brachydactyla*, *Oenanthe finschii* (wintering), *Irania gutturalis* (few pairs).

More species which are confined almost obligatory to the hermon are:

Eremophila alpestris, *Hirundo rupestris*, *Phoenicurus ochrurus semirufa*, *Oenanthe Oenanthe*, *Monticola saxatilis*, *Parus lugubris*, *Sitta neumayer* and *Emberiza cia*.

Most of the Hermon are military zone and the rest is natural reserve, therefore it is not easy to reach most of its picks, while in ski location is highly disturbed for nesting birds in spring time.

The few critical water resources in summer could be in acute danger if damaged in the future.

Aspects Concerning a Better Valorisation of the Rural Mountain Areas from Apuseni Natural Park (Romania)

**Dorina Camelia ILIES, A. ILIEŞ, O. GACEU, Ioana JOSAN,
C. MORAR, M. GOZNER**

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The promotion and protection of the natural and cultural heritage from the rural mountain areas from the Apuseni Natural Park will lead to the rural community's development, which are suffering now of a very intensive depopulation. We must consider the promotion of high quality products and services, the available financing programs and the ways for implementing sustainable development projects (including



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cross border cooperation projects based on complementarity), some possible alternatives are also in the sector of mining, energy production associated with tourism (e.g. rural tourism etc). Sharing experiences, developing national and international connections and partnerships between stakeholders involved in the mountain rural areas development; creating viable professional structures that can support and promote the mountain producers` causes and interests, providing the right information to the public about the real problems existing in the study areas, all these are issues to be addressed in this paper.

Iara-Hășdate Basin, “Buffer area” between Transylvanian Basin and Apuseni Mountains

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This article is enhancing Iara-Hășdate’s role of “buffer area” between the two geographic entities, the Transylvanian Basin and the Apuseni Mountains and tries, at the same time, to explain this relatively new notion which became more and more debated in the last decade. Buffer areas are thus openly and scientifically recognized as areas situated in-between two adjoining regions trying to emphasize a clear distinction between the two but at the same time create cohesion and a smooth transition from one to another.

In order to mitigate the differences in land use, development, culture or even ethnicity, Iara-Hășdate Basin was created merely as a consequence of environment’s evolution than as an administrative and political measure and its role of “buffer area” is a natural evolution of the territory linking at the same time not only two different altitude regions but also a mainly rural area, Apuseni Mountains, and one with multiple regional urban poles of attraction (Cluj Napoca, Turda), Transylvanian Basin.

The final debate stands between whether Iara-Hășdate keeps its literally meaning of “buffer area” or goes beyond that and creates a gap between the two areas, starting with the simple landscape aspect of the two territories and continuing with the likely future development projects and strategies.



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PANEL SESSION 8

Resource management of rural mountain areas

The Contribution of Forest Resources to the Historical Territorial Development of the Mountainous Areas in Northern Morocco²³

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The peculiar geographic configuration of territory allocated to Spain in Northern Morocco between 1912 and 1956 gave an special importance to the forest resources, not in vain, the land that could be exploited extended by almost the fourth part of 20000 km² that should have be administer by the legal institution of Protectorate. In the first years of the Spanish presence the cork oak, species that extended over 110000 hectares, was the objective of the agents took charged of the forests, since they thought that its exploitation would be the driving force of the forest economy in this area. So, the first exploitation of cork was realized in 1916 around the city of Larache. In the early 30th decade, when the armed conflicts were got over in the Rif, 300000 kilograms of cork were put out to tender, consolidating to this product like the main origin of rents in production and day’s wages. In these beginnings we have analyzed an incipient development of exploitation of esparto grass and palmetto, as well the sale of fire wood and charcoal.

Although, in the middle of 40’s decade, the Franco regime decided to impel definitely Northern Morocco under the ideological principle called “to increase the value of Morocco”, that it was realized, in our opinion, in three main sections. Firstly, the “Policy of Forest Revaluation” in the decade between 1946 and 1955, which have got a global investment of more than 19 millions of pesetas addressed to reforestation, regeneration of forests and building of forest houses. Otherwise the exploitation of the main timber species, specially the cedar from Rif and less local oak and fir, directed to urban growth, and the building of tracks to extract the forest products aimed to articulate the road communications in Northern Morocco. In third part, the consolidation of industrial development to manufacture esparto grass, palmetto and tizra, which contributed to increase local inhabitants’ per capita incomes in the area North African allocated to Spain. For example, there were 26 factories where vegetal fiber directed to rigging.

Regional Disparities in Wheat Crop Under Unfavorable Climatic Conditions

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The research focused upon comparative studies in the eight development regions in our country, regarding the profitability level of the wheat crop, affected to a greater or a lesser extent by

²³ The research that we are realizing is enshrined in the “Project Alborán: territorial development in Northern Morocco”, financed by AECID (A1-036023/11).



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unfavorable climatic conditions, namely by drought. The study is based upon data collected in 270 farms interviewed during research projects of the Institute of Agricultural Economics, Bucharest.

The classical methods and procedures for calculating the income and expenditures budget have been used. The Gross Added Value at basic price (GAVbp) has been calculated as well, as a difference between the value of the crop production, expressed in current prices for year N and the intermediate consumptions used for the analyzed crop.

The regional weighted average of GAVbp has been compared to STANDARD OUTPUT SO 2007 for Romania, calculated by the national FADN, according to the Regulation CE 1242/2008. Regardless of the physical and economic size of the farms, the structure and size of the intermediate consumptions (input expenses) for the wheat crop show a positive feature: compliance and use of approximately the same technological consumptions, while during the same year, the prices for seeds, fertilizers and phytosanitary products varied, as average, only slightly among the regions.

Another analysis criterion has been the profit or loss registered for wheat, as a difference between the prices on different markets and the production costs.

The result is that in the northern and central regions the profitability of the farms cultivating cereals has been much higher than of those located in the consecrated favorability areas, but frequently affected by annual prolonged droughts. Both the large and small farms affected by drought showed heavy losses, given that almost all applied modern technologies and had production expenditures like every year, but got harvests 5-10 times lower.

Table 1. Research results.

	Yield (kg/ha)	GVApb/ha	SO EUR/ha	Difference +/- GAV- SO		Yield (kg/ha)	GVApb/ha	SO EUR/ha	Difference +/- GAV- SO
TOTAL PB*	2180	145	371	-226	TOTAL JB**	1785	187	371	-184
West	3391	357	371	-14	West	3040	493	371	122
Center	3229	410	371	39	Center	2567	365	371	-6
North- West	2327	53	371	-318	North- West	2303	266	371	-105
North- East	1976	165	371	-206	North- East	1984	327	371	-44
South- East	1873	56	371	-315	South- East	1656	130	371	-241
South- West	1630	192	371	-179	South- West	1531	98	371	-273
Buch- Ilfov	1000	58	371	-313	Buch- Ilfov	1391	131	371	-240
South	873	-54	371	-425	South	667	-40	371	-411

Notes: * PB=personal bodies
 ** JB=juridical bodies

The analysis of the wheat cultivating farms, grouped by the juridical form showed that both the family farms and the commercial ones in the Central region benefited from favorable climatic factors, which, together with the economic ones, resulted in a VAGpb per hectare equal or larger than the standard product (SO) equalling 371 EUR/ha of wheat. The farms located in the Western region, the commercial farms in the northern side of Moldova and irrigated commercial farms in Southern Oltenia came close to this level as well.



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Relief Support for Rural Communities Development in the Upper and Middle Sectors of Strei Valley

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The study area is over 1,500sq.km and comprises the south-western extension of the Sureanu Mts. in the Hategului Depression, the north part of the Godeanu-Retezat Mts. and the south-east of the Poiana Rusca Mountains. In politico-administrative terms, it is a predominantly rural area.

The only small town, Hateg, polarizes the 10 communes (G-ral Berthelot, Rachitova, Densus, Sarmisegetuza, Rau de Mori, Totesti, Santamaria-Orlea, Salasu de Sus, Pui and Baru), which are fully incorporated within its boundaries.

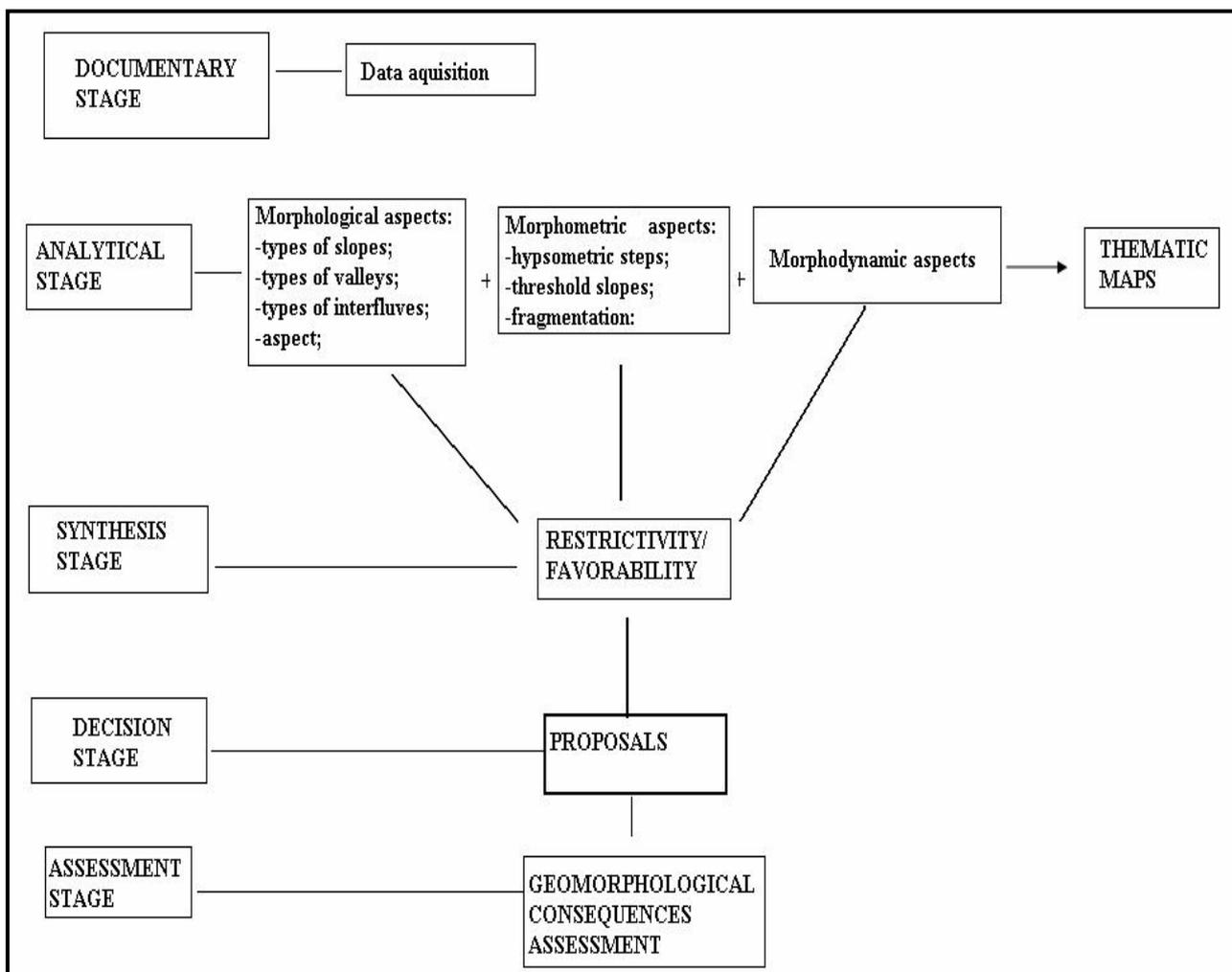


Fig. 1. Development strategy methodology having relief as support.



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From the very beginning, it should be pointed out that we are dealing with a humanized area since ancient times. Here, the archaeological excavations have revealed habitation traces both in the mountainous area (the Sureanu Mts.) (from the Dacian period and the Roman conquest), and in the depression one (from the Daco-Roman period).

The relief has been both *an attraction and rejection* factor, and the landforms, *convergence and divergence points* for the habitats and socio-economic activities.

The floodplains, terraces and interfluves were chosen for housing, transport infrastructure and engineering services. They offer accessibility and allow population mobility and the development of a variety of activities. The areas with high gradients and fragmentation, as well as the unstable ones, geomorphologically speaking, have been avoided.

All these point out the fact that the population has properly assessed each site, using it according to the historical, cultural, economic, social and technological context.

In this study, we start from the premise that *the relief is support for the rural communities' development in the upper and middle basin of the Strei valley*. The topography analysis urges the communities' development, both in space and socio-economic plan, to be performed under a specific methodology, as we deal with one environment component (Fig. 1). After data acquisition (demographic, socio-economic, land use, etc.), we have to perform a morphological, morphometric and morphodynamic analysis, designed to highlight the relief restrictivity or favorability aspects. After this analysis, we will make suggestions on certain types of activities for which the landforms are suitable and aimed at rural communities further development.

Finally, the suggestions consequences and the appropriate actions must be assessed from the geomorphological point of view.

In relation with the relief, the population is in a double aspect: relief user and development strategy beneficiary. Therefore, the demographic phenomena, such as: aging, feminization and migration etc., must also be considered to know if there is enough human resource to implement the strategy and to benefit from its results.

**World's And Romania's Food Safety Insurance: What Could The Romania's
Agriculture Do, From The Plain To The Mountain, In Order To Feed Its
Population And The World Population In 2050**

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The world population is now of 7 billions and in 2050 it will be of 9.3 billions. All these people are claiming food and water, health, education and culture. Human evolution goes, however, from the metabolism, which is the food. In January 2012 lively debates were held in Münster and Berlin (DLG + International Forum for Agriculture). It was concluded that the industrialized world will not be able to feed

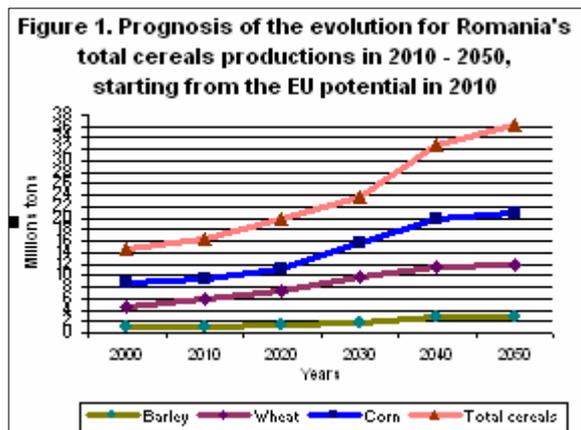


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all the population in logarithmic growth, especially in the developing world. So it will be necessary for the food to be produced where people multiplies and where is starved (about 1 billion in 2009).

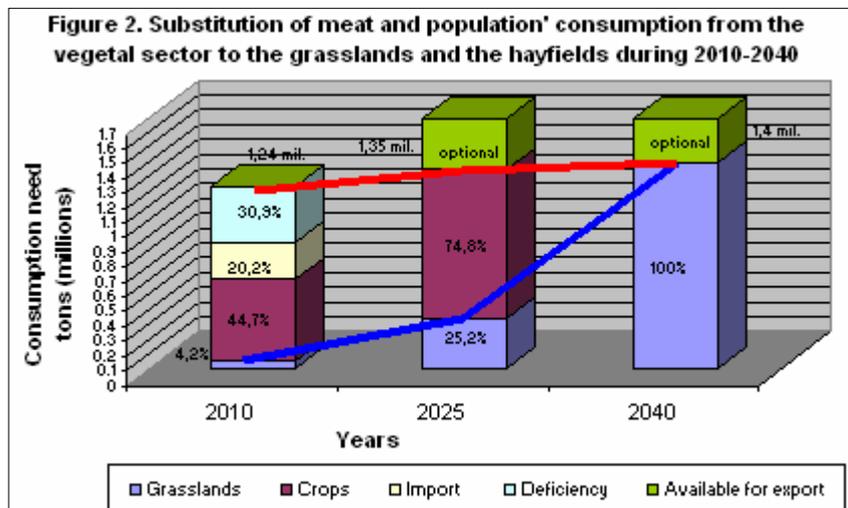
In Western Europe there can no longer be produced too much food. Romania has a great potential to increase agricultural production, in spite of the damaged natural resources. The authors conducted an analysis of agricultural achievements in the 1st decade of the 21st century for the main crops, that contribute at the obtaining of basic food, after which they made a prognosis of cereals till the year 2050 (figure 1).



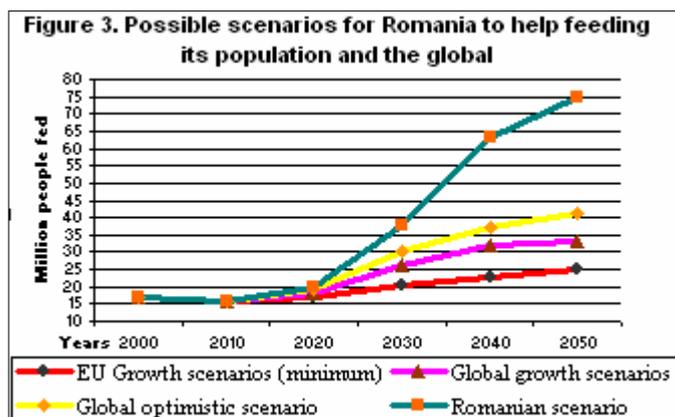
Based on the average yields of EU, Romania could obtain 36.2 millions tons corn + sorghum, wheat + rye, barley + two-row barley.

Through the progressive implementation, until 2040, of two scenarios of ecological and biological activation for grasslands, their production could increase from 0.05 tons meat equivalent in 2010 to 1.4 millions meat equivalent in 2040, covering the whole Romanian need for these products, a Romanian enormous contribution to the agrarian economy of the country and to the human nutrition (figure 2).

Romania's contribution to the feeding of population from the country and from worldwide can be done after 5 scenarios (figure 3).



If Romania would produce at the level of EU, it will be able to feed 75 millions consumers. On the optimistic scenario for the development of the world, Romania could feed 40 millions consumers, on the medium scenario 32.5 millions and on the EU scenario only 25 millions. The 0 scenario involves lack of growth for agricultural development and it is necessary to take account of it.



The investments required for such a program exceeds 700 billions EURO. In this paper are also presented the terms for the implementation of such a project:

- the political willingness;
- the adjustment of hydric regime;
- cadastral and ecological reconstruction of the territory;
- infrastructure and efficient management;
- innovation and patriotism.



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Readjusting Romania's Forestry Policy With a View to the Year 2050

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At the end of the year 2010, forest and other forest vegetation land in Romania totalled 6,757.6 million ha, making up a share of 28.3% of the total land area of the country, ranking at 17th spot in the EU-27, 8.0% below the EU average.

Considering that around 200-250 years ago, 40% of the present-day area of Romania was covered by forests and that, during the early Middle Ages, that proportion was approx. 70%, we realise that the deforestation process has been constant and continuous, being driven by the need to capitalise on significant sources of income, both for development and for consumption, but especially for enrichment purposes, due to the excessive exploitative policies of empires that exerted influence over Romania (the Ottoman, Tsarist and Habsburg), major war powers (Germany and the Soviet Union) or irresponsible regimes (the communist and post-1989 ones).

The ongoing process of deforestation and expansion of low forest cover, triggered as early as the late 19th century, urgently demands the adoption of an energetic national strategy to stop the irrational exploitation of forests, to eradicate illegal logging and to identify agricultural and non-agricultural land areas suitable for afforestation, aiming to restore the balance of biodiversity among agriculture, forestry and wetlands, at national level.

Setting as a planning horizon the year 2050, we estimate that about 2.3 million hectares of degraded and low-productivity agricultural land and unused wetland may be afforested by that point; as a result, the national forest and other forest lands of Romania would exceed 9 million hectares, a share of 37.9% of the total land area, marking a rise in the EU hierarchy to the 9th spot, 1.6% above the current EU forest cover average. According to this baseline assumption, the average annual pace of forest land growth would be brisk, at a 0.25% rate, with an average afforestation rate of ca. 60,000 ha, which is achievable provided maximum commitment of financial and organisational resources, with the National Programme of Afforestation of Degraded and Low-productivity Agricultural Land becoming a Strategic National Priority.

Ukrainian Physic-Geographical Regions: Territorial Productivity of Nature-Resource Potential

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“Yuriy Fedkovych” National University of Chernivtsi
 Chernivtsi
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Territorial productivity of nature-resource potential (NRP) that includes mineral, water, land, forest, fauna and natural recreational resources, is estimated as a proportion of the value of such potential (measured in USD) per unit of territory (hectares).



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Analyzing the Ukrainian NRP productivity (effectiveness) we can not in the first turn but bring to notice the regions where the physic-geographical zoning underwent changes in 2003, and, in the second turn, shall accentuate upon the indices shown by those physic-geographical oblasts that were the least characterized by the geographical science.

The indices of the Ukrainian integral NRP territorial productivity are the evidence that the Crimean Mountains is the most productive physic-geographical country, followed by the Ukrainian Carpathians and the East-European Plain. The Steppe Zone is the most productive one in the range of natural zones, this followed by the Broad-Leaved Forest, Forest-Steppe and Mixed Forest zones. The Donetsk Heights, West Donetsk Slope Heights, Crimean South Coast, Crimean Mountainous, Central Crimean Heights, Prut-Dniester Heights, Orel-Samara Heights, Starobilsk Slope Heights, Pre-Crimean Mountains and Zakarpattia make the top ten highly productive physic-geographical oblasts, their leadership being specified by the combined effect of primarily mineral, land and natural recreational resources.

The Lower Dnieper Terrace-Delta Plain, Kyiv Polissia, Zhytomyr Polissia, South Podillia Slope Heights and Volyn Polissia are the oblasts that show the opposite indices (56 -39 points correspondingly), such low indices being in the first place connected with the low productivity of the potential.



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V. LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



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