



BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF GEOGRAPHY

***CENTRE FOR REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY***



IN COLLABORATION WITH

**MINISTRY OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
AND TOURISM**



**The 5<sup>th</sup> International Conference**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES:**  
**TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

20<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> October 2012

Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA



THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: *TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT***

**20<sup>th</sup>- 21<sup>st</sup> October 2012**  
**CLUJ-NAPOCA, ROMANIA**

**Organizing Committee / Comitetul de organizare:**

Professor **Pompei COCEAN**, PhD, *Director of Centre for Regional Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca*

Arch. **Anca GINAVAR**, *General Director, General Directorate for Territorial Development, Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism, Bucharest*

**Teofil GHERCĂ**, *Head of Unit, General Directorate for Territorial Development, Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism, Bucharest*

Professor **Dănuț PETREA**, PhD, *Dean of the Faculty of Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca*

Associate Professor **Wilfried SCHREIBER**, PhD, *Faculty of Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca*

Assistant Professor **Sorin FILIP**, PhD, *Faculty of Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca*

Assistant Professor **Cristian Nicolae BOȚAN**, PhD, *Faculty of Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca*

Assistant Professor **Raularian RUSU**, PhD, *Faculty of Geography, Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca*

**Conference Secretariat / Secretariatul conferinței:**

Teaching Assistant **Lelia PAPP**, PhD Student, *Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography, Cluj-Napoca*

Scientific Researcher **Ana-Maria POP**, PhD, *Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography, Centre for Regional Geography, Cluj-Napoca*

## Conference Programme / Programul conferinței

**Saturday, 20<sup>th</sup> October 2012 / Sâmbătă, 20 octombrie 2012**

**8<sup>00</sup> - 9<sup>00</sup> Registration of participants / Înregistrarea participanților**

*Lobby of the “George Vâlsan” Geography Auditorium (1<sup>st</sup> floor) / Holul Amfiteatrului de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)*

**9<sup>00</sup> – 9<sup>20</sup> Official opening of the conference / Deschiderea oficială a conferinței**

*Room 43/ Sala 43: Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan”*

Professor **Pompei COCEAN**, PhD, *Director of the Centre for Regional Geography, Cluj-Napoca*

Academician Professor **Ioan Aurel POP**, PhD, *Rector of Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca*

Professor **Dănuț PETREA**, PhD, *Dean of the Faculty of Geography, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca*

**Teofil GHERCĂ**, *Head of Unit, General Directorate for Territorial Development, Ministry of Regional Development and Tourism, Bucharest*

**Liviu Gabriel MUȘAT**, *Director of South Muntenia Regional Development Agency, Călărași*

**9<sup>30</sup> - 10<sup>30</sup> Plenary session / Comunicări în plen**

*Room 43/ Sala 43: Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan”*

**Jean-Marie MIOSSEC** (Montpellier, France)

*Disparités régionales, aménagement du territoire et révolution en Tunisie [Disparități regionale, amenajare teritorială și revoluție în Tunisia]*

**Andrei MARGA** (Bucharest, Romania)

*What is Governance? [Ce este guvernanta?]*

**József BENEDEK, Gergely TÖRÖK** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

*The Role of Spatial Data and Information in the Planning Process in Romania [Rolul datelor și informațiilor spațiale în procesul de planificare din România]*

**10<sup>30</sup> - 11<sup>00</sup> Coffee break / Pauză de cafea**

*Room 10 and Room GEONET / Sala 10 și Sala GEONET (basement / subsol)*

**10<sup>30</sup> - 11<sup>00</sup> Book sale and exhibition / Expoziție de carte cu vânzare**

*1<sup>st</sup> floor / Etajul I*

**THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: *TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT***

**11<sup>00</sup> - 14<sup>00</sup> Workshop sessions / Lucrări pe secțiuni**

*Room 43/ Sala 43: Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)*

*Room 46/ Sala 46: “Emmanuel de Martonne” (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)*

*Room 52/ Sala 52: Laboratorul de Aerofotointerpretare (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)*

**14<sup>00</sup> - 16<sup>00</sup> Lunch / Prânz**

*Room 10 and Room GEONET / Sala 10 și Sala GEONET (basement / subsol)*

**16<sup>00</sup> - 18<sup>45</sup> Workshop sessions / Lucrări pe secțiuni**

*Room 43/ Sala 43: Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)*

*Room 52/ Sala 52: Laboratorul de Aerofotointerpretare (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)*

**18<sup>45</sup> - 19<sup>15</sup> Conclusions / Concluzii**

*Room 43/ Sala 43: Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)*

**20<sup>00</sup> - Gala Dinner / Cina festivă**

*Casa Universitarilor – Restaurant Piramida*

***Sunday, 21<sup>st</sup> October 2012 / Duminică, 21 octombrie 2012***

**8<sup>00</sup> - 19<sup>00</sup> Field trip on the Arieș Valley: / Aplicație de teren pe Valea Arieșului:**

Cluj-Napoca - Rimetea - Baia de Arieș - Bistra - Câmpeni - Avram Iancu - Cluj-Napoca

## Section I / Secțiunea I

### National and Regional Disparities / Disparități naționale și regionale

**Room 43:** “George Vâlsan” Geography Auditorium (1<sup>st</sup> floor) /  
**Sala 43:** Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

**Moderators: / Moderatori:**  
**Professor Maria VINCZE, PhD**  
**Assistant Professor Sorin FILIP, PhD**

**11<sup>00</sup> - 14<sup>00</sup>**

**Oana-Ramona ILOVAN** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)  
Qualitative Geography and Regional Geography Research [*Geografie calitativă și cercetare geografică regională*]

**Zsuzsanna MÁRKUSNÉ ZSIBÓK** (Pécs, Hungary)  
Inside the Black Box – A Methodology Mix to Measure the Impacts of Territorial Cohesion Policies [*În interiorul „cutiei negre” – un complex metodologic de măsurare a impactului politicilor de coeziune teritorială*]

**Dóra SZENDI** (Miskolc, Hungary)  
The Convergence Process and Economic Crisis in Central-Eastern Europe [*Procesul de convergență și criza economică în Europa Central-Estică*]

**Vasile CUCU** (Bucharest, Romania)  
Carpathian and Sub-Carpathian Villages, Model for Preserving the Romanian Authenticity [*Satele de tip carpatic și subcarpatic, model de conservare a autenticității românești*]

**Maria VINCZE, Elemér MEZEL, Györgyi MARTON** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)  
Study of the Correlation between the Regional Conditions and the Capacity of Absorption of Common Agricultural Policy Funds in Romania, for Period 2007-2011 [*Studiu asupra corelației între caracteristicile regionale și capacitatea de absorbție a fondului de Politică Agricolă Comună în România, pe perioada 2007-2011*]

**Gabor MARKUS** (Pécs, Hungary)  
The Change of the Competitiveness of the Central European Region's Countries: Micro-Level Based Regional Analysis of the Pre- and In-Crisis Period [*Modificări ale competitivității în țările central europene: analiza microrregională din perioada anterioară crizei și din timpul acesteia*]

**Eva GAJZAGO** (Donaujvaros, Hungary)  
Regional and Local Impact of Innovation Intermediary Organizations [*Impactul regional și local al organismelor intermediare pentru inovare*]

**Radu BARNA** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)  
Which Role for the Bicycle in Regional Attractiveness? [*Ce rol are bicicleta în atractivitatea regională?*]

THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

**Péter TÓTH** (Győr, Hungary)

Social Network Sites as Resources of Information on Spatial Differences Related to ICT's [*Siturile de rețele sociale ca resurse de informații privind disparitățile spațiale legate de tehnologia informației și comunicării*]

**Victor PLATON, Andreea CONSTANTINESCU** (Bucharest, Romania)

Regional Disparities in Romania. Impact of Regional Operational Programmes (ROPs) on Health Infrastructure [*Disparități regionale în România. Influența Programelor Operaționale Regionale (POR) în infrastructura de sănătate*]

**Ștefan BILAȘCO, Sorin FILIP** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Identifying Deficient Areas in the North-Western Region in Terms of Hospital Infrastructure Using GIS Spatial Analysis Functions [*Identificarea arealelor deficitare din punct de vedere al accesibilității la infrastructura sanitară spitalicească în Regiunea de Nord - Vest utilizând funcțiile de analiză spațială GIS*]

**Ágnes HEGYI-KÉRI** (Miskolc, Hungary)

The Metamorphosis of the Industrial Policy from the Aspects of Regional Industrial Inequities and Industrial Concentration [*Transformarea politicii industriale de la inegalitățile industriale regionale și concentrarea industrială*]

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**Intraregional Disparities (II) / Disparități intraregionale (II)**

**Room 43:** "George Vâlsan" Geography Auditorium (1<sup>st</sup> floor) /  
**Sala 43:** Amfiteatrul de Geografie „George Vâlsan” (etajul I)

**Moderators: / Moderatori:**

**Associate Professor Gabriela ILIEȘ, PhD**

**Assistant Professor Nicoleta DAVID, PhD**

**16<sup>00</sup> - 18<sup>45</sup>**

**Abdesslam BOUTAYEB, Wiam BOUTAYEB, Mohamled E.N. LAMLILI** (Oujda, Morocco)

Geographic Disparities and Social Inequalities in Morocco [*Disparități geografice și inegalități sociale în Maroc*]

**Mihai IELENICZ<sup>1</sup>, Smaranda SIMONI<sup>2</sup>** (<sup>1</sup>Bucharest, Romania, <sup>2</sup>Pitești, Romania)

Tourism in Rural Environment [*Turismul în mediul rural*]

**Cătălina TODOR** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Regional Demographic Disparities and Their Impact on the National Evolution. Case Study Romania [*Disparități demografice regionale și impactul lor la nivel național. Studiu de caz: România*]



**THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

**Radu-Daniel PINTILII, Daniel PEPTENATU, Cristian DRĂGHICI** (Bucharest, Romania)  
Spatial Profile of Poverty in the North-East Development Region [*Profilul spațial al sărăciei în Regiunea de Dezvoltare Nord-Est*]

**Robert Cristian STOICULESCU, Alina Tincuța CHICOȘ, Alina Elena HUZUI** (Bucharest, Romania)  
Polarisation of Social Inequalities in Sensible Neighbourhoods of Bucharest Metropolis [*Polarizarea disparităților sociale din imediata vecinătate a metropolei București*]

**Timea Melinda DARLACZI** (Matei, Bistrița-Năsăud, Romania)  
Dysfunctions of Human Resources and Settlements in the District („Ținut”) of Bârgău [*Disfuncții ale componentei umane și așezărilor din Ținutul Bârgăului*]

**Mariana PRAȘCA, Rodica PETREA** (Oradea, Romania)  
Demographic Aspects of the Former Mono-Industrial Small Towns of Nucet and Vașcău [*Aspecte demografice ale orașelor mici, foste monoindustriale - Nucet și Vașcău*]

**Ionel-Călin MICLE** (Oradea, Romania)  
Aromanians (Vlachs) in the Balkan States – Geodemographic Aspects and Regional Disparities [*Aromânii (Vlahii) din statele balcanice – aspecte geodemografice și disparități regionale*]

**Gabriela ILIEȘ** (Sighetu Marmăției, Romania)  
Discourses of Tourist Regions in Romania - Variations on a Theme by Jarkko Saarinen [*Discursul regiunilor turistice în România - variațiuni pe o temă de Jarkko Saarinen*]

**Simona Alina SIMION, Mihai HOTEA** (Sighetu Marmăției, Romania)  
Intraregional Disparities in the Development of Rural Tourism in Maramureș. General Factors and Socio-Economic Impacts on the Development of the "Lands" of Maramureș [*Disparități intraregionale ale dezvoltării turismului rural în Maramureș. Factorii generatori și impactul socio-economic asupra dezvoltării "țărilor" maramureșene*]

**Lujza Tünde COZMA** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)  
Regional Tourism Disparities in Romania and Northern Transylvania [*Disparități turistice regionale în România și Transilvania Nordică*]

**Diana-Mihaela MOJOLIC** (Oradea, Romania)  
Analysis of the Natural Environment Disparities in the Chioar-Lăpuș Territorial System on Tourism Activity [*Analiza disparităților cadrului natural în sistemul teritorial Chioar-Lăpuș cu privire la activitatea turistică*]

**Elena TOMA** (Bucharest, Romania)  
Tourism – An Alternative to the Development of Settlements in Less-Favoured Areas [*Turismul – alternativă a dezvoltării așezărilor umane din zonele defavorizate*]

**Nicoleta DAVID** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)  
Meanings of the Concept of Territorial Cohesion in Regional Development [*Semnificații ale conceptului de coeziune teritorială în dezvoltarea regională*]

**Maria-Magdalena LUPCHIAN** (Suceava, Romania)  
Spatial Disparities in the Educational System – Case Study Suceava County [*Disparități privind sistemul educațional – studiu de caz Județul Suceava*]

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## Section II / Secțiunea II

### Intraregional Disparities (I) / Disparități intraregionale (I)

*Room 52/ Sala 52: Laboratorul de Aerofotointerpretare (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)*

#### **Moderators: / Moderatori:**

**Associate Professor Marin ILIEȘ, PhD**  
**Assistant Professor Iuliu VESCAN, PhD**

**11<sup>00</sup> - 14<sup>00</sup>**

**Pompei COCEAN** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Development Axes vs. Growth Poles – Similarities and Differences [*Axele de dezvoltare vs. poli de creștere – similitudini și diferențieri*]

**Boróka-Júlia BÍRÓ, Bíborka-Eszter BÍRÓ** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Snapshot Views of the Romanian Economy on Regional Level Using Input-Output Methodology [*O privire de ansamblu asupra economiei românești la nivel regional prin utilizarea metodologiei de intrări-ieșiri*]

**Alina-Mirela MARCU** (Iași, Romania)

Regional and Local Distribution of the Funds Allocated by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development in Romania [*Distribuția regională și locală a fondurilor alocate de FEADR în România*]

**Marin ILIEȘ** (Sighetu Marmației, Romania)

Is There a Limit between Authentic and Non-Authentic Rural Tourism in Romania? [*Există o limită între turismul rural autentic și non-autentic, în România?*]

**Loredana Ioana PUI (PISUC)** (Oradea, Romania)

The Importance of Mountain Tourism in Regional Development. Case Study: North-West Region of Romania [*Importanța turismului montan în dezvoltarea regională. Studiu de caz: Regiunea Nord – Vest, România*]

**Oana-Ramona ILOVAN** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Integrating the “Lands” of Romania in the Experience Economy and Diminishing Social and Economic Disparities [*Integrarea “țărilor” românești în practica economică și diminuarea disparităților socio-economice*]

**Nicolae BOAR** (Sighetu Marmației, Romania)

Changes in the Maramureș Cross Border Interrelations [*Mutații în interrelațiile transfrontaliere maramureșene*]

**Daniel IRIMIA, Ioana IRIMIA** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Premises of Tourism Development in the Buzău Sub-Carpathians [*Premisele dezvoltării turismului în Subcarpații Buzăului*]

THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

**Izabela Amalia MIHALCA** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The Influence of Decision Makers in the Evolution of the Built Heritage in the Land of Dorna  
*[Influența factorilor decizionali în evoluția patrimoniului construit din Țara Dornelor]*

**Gabriela-Alina MUREȘAN, Mărioara-Palagica CONSTANTIN** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Views on the Anisotropic Nature of Ilva Valley *[Considerații privind caracterul de anizotropie al regiunii Valea Ilvelor]*

**Andrei SCHVAB, Daniela STOIAN, Cristina MERCIU** (Bucharest, Romania)

Economic Disparities within Functional Areas. Case Study: Baia Mare Influence Area *[Disparitățile regionale din interiorul zonelor funcționale. Studiu de caz: zona de influență Baia Mare]*

**George-Bogdan TOFAN** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Geodemographic and Economic Disparities in the Drăgoiasa - Tulgheș Depression Alignment  
*[Disparități geodemografice și economice în ulucul depresionar Drăgoiasa-Tulgheș]*

**Emanuela Iulia HENT** (Oradea, Romania)

Impact of the Human Activities on Petea Brook *[Impactul activităților umane în Rezervația Naturală Pârâul Pețea]*

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**Intraregional Disparities (III) / Disparități intraregionale (III)**

*Room 52/ Sala 52: Laboratorul de Aerofotointerpretare (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)*

**Moderators: / Moderatori:**

**Assistant Professor Cristian N. BOȚAN, PhD**

**Assistant Professor Viorel GLIGOR, PhD**

**16<sup>00</sup> - 18<sup>45</sup>**

**Cristian Nicolae BOȚAN, Horațiu PAVEL** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Reconversion of Mining Areas. Case of Study: Hida (Sălaj County) *[Reconversia arealelor miniere. Studiu de caz: comuna Hida (județul Sălaj)]*

**Florin-Constantin MIHAL, Liviu APOSTOL** (Iași, Romania)

Local Dumpsites - Spatial Analysis and Rural Disparities in Neamț County *[Gropile de gunoi locale – analiza spațială și disparitățile rurale din județul Neamț]*

**Iuliu VESCAN, Ștefan BILAȘCO, Dănuț PETREA** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Optimization of the Household Waste Integrated Management Design System Using Spatial Analysis Techniques *[Optimizarea proiectării sistemelor de management integrat ale deșeurilor menajere utilizând tehnici de analiză spațială]*

**THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

**Irina LAZĂR** (Bucharest, Romania)

On High-Altitude Villages in the Carpathians and Regional Development Requirements  
*[Considerațiuni privind satele de altitudine din Carpați și cerințele dezvoltării regionale]*

**Ioana CÂMPEAN<sup>1</sup>, Mariana RUSU<sup>2</sup>, Doina POPA<sup>2</sup>** (<sup>1</sup>Sibiu, Romania, <sup>2</sup>Cristian, Romania)

The Functional Dynamics of Settlements in the Mountain Area of Sibiu County  
*[Dinamica funcțională a așezărilor din zona montană a județului Sibiu]*

**Viorel GLIGOR, Silviu-Florin FONOGEA** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Assessment of the Landscape Potential in the North-Eastern Region of the Metalliferous Mountains  
*[Evaluarea potențialului peisagistic al regiunii de nord-est a Munților Metaliferi]*

**Rădița ALEXE, Andra COSTACHE** (Târgoviște, Romania)

The ecological impact of the tourist activities in the Ialomița Subcarpathians (Romania)  
*[Impactul ecologic al activităților turistice în Subcarpații Ialomiței]*

**Mariana RUSU<sup>2</sup>, Ioana CÂMPEAN<sup>2</sup>, Doina POPA<sup>1</sup>** (<sup>1</sup>Cristian, Romania, <sup>2</sup>Sibiu, Romania)

Sustainable Valorisation of Pastures in the Cindrel Massif by Applying Environmentally Friendly Technologies  
*[Valorificarea durabilă a pajiștilor din masivul Cindrel prin aplicarea tehnologiilor prietenoase cu mediul]*

**Romulus COSTACHE, Remus PRĂVĂLIE** (Bucharest, Romania)

Vulnerability of Human Settlements in the Hydrographical Basin of the Bâsca Chiojdului River to Hydrological Risk Phenomena (Flash Floods and Floods)  
*[Vulnerabilitatea așezărilor umane din bazinul hidrografic al râului Bâsca Chiojdului la fenomenele hidrologice de risc (viituri și inundații)]*

**Gheorghe HOGNOGI, Kinga IVAN** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The Effects of Relief on the Dynamics of the Țibleş Mountains Regional System  
*[Impactul reliefului asupra dinamicii sistemului regional Munții Țibleş]*

**Maria-Luminița NEAGU** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Territorial Dysfunctions Induced by Natural Risks in the Gurghiu River Basin  
*[Disfuncționalități teritoriale induse de riscurile naturale în Bazinul Gurghiu]*

**Marinela RĂDUȚĂ** (Bouțari, Caraș Severin, Romania)

Spatial Planning Elements in the Upper Bistra River Basin  
*[Elemente de amenajare teritorială în bazinul superior al Văii Bistra]*

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## Section III / Secțiunea III

### Urban and within the Cities Disparities / Disparități urbane și intraurbane

Room 46/ Sala 46: “Emmanuel de Martonne” (1<sup>st</sup> floor / etajul I)

#### Moderators: / Moderatori:

Associate Professor Octavian MÂNDRUȚ, PhD

Assistant Professor Raularian RUSU, PhD

11<sup>00</sup> - 14<sup>00</sup>

**Ibolya KURKO** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Metropolization or Polarization: Some Aspects of Metropolitan Region-Building [*Metropolizare sau polarizare: câteva aspecte asupra conceptului de regiune metropolitană*]

**Rozalia BENEDEK** (Zalău, Romania)

Methotologies for Identifying Disparities with Territorial Application in Bihor County, Part of the North-West Development Region [*Metodologii de identificare a aspectelor de disparitate cu aplicație teritorială la nivelul județului Bihor, componentă a Regiunii de dezvoltare Nord-Vest*]

**Nicoleta-Monica MUSTĂȚEA** (Iași, Romania)

Growth Poles - an Alternative to Reducing Regional Disparities. Case Study - Iași Growth Pole [*Polii de creștere - o alternativă a reducerii disparităților regionale. Studiu de caz - Polul de creștere Iași*]

**Octavian MÂNDRUȚ** (Arad, Romania)

Countrysides (“Ținuturi”): Elements of Historical and Geographical Identity and Legitimacy [*Ținuturile: elemente de identitate și legitimitate istorico-geografică*]

**Bogdan-Nicolae PĂCURAR** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Aspects Regarding Sprawl in Cluj-Napoca [*Aspecte privind expansiunea urbană din Cluj-Napoca*]

**Călin Cornel POP** (Zalău, Romania)

Historical and Current Territorial Structures - “Intelligent Instruments” in the Future Administrative Organization of Romania [*Structurile teritoriale istorice și actuale – instrumente inteligente - în organizarea administrativă a României*]

**Florin-Constantin MIHAI** (Iași, Romania)

Urban Disparities in Providing Waste Collection Services in the North-East Region [*Disparitățile urbane privind serviciile de colectare a deșeurilor din Regiunea de Nord-Est*]

**Andrei ȘTEFAN** (Bucharest, Romania)

GIS Applications in the Management of Air Quality. Case Study: District 3 of Bucharest [*Aplicații GIS în managementul calității aerului. studiu de caz sectorul 3 al municipiului București*]

**THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: *TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT***

**Raularian RUSU, Titus MAN, Ciprian MOLDOVAN** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The Connectivity Index Applied to the Settlements of Banat Using GIS [*Analiza indicelui de conectivitate al așezărilor din Banat prin utilizarea tehnologiei GIS*]

**Iulia-Floriana CIANGĂ** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Functional Changes in the Representative Urban Heritage. Case Study: the City of Cluj-Napoca [*Schimbări funcționale în patrimoniul urban reprezentativ. Studiu de caz: municipiul Cluj-Napoca*]

**Elvira ȘEPTLEAN** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Cluj-Napoca Polarizing Educational Function in Shaping the City's Central Profile within the Region [*Funcția de polarizare educațională a municipiului Cluj-Napoca în conturarea profilului de bază a municipiului în cadrul regiunii*]

**Teodora Mădălina CIUBOTĂRIȚA** (Iași, Romania)

The Brand Image Radiography of the Cluj-Napoca City [*Radiografia imaginii de marcă a orașului Cluj-Napoca*]

**Ana-Maria POP, Lelia PAPP** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

Urban Regeneration of Cities: Purpose or Effect of the “European Capital of Culture” Programme [*Regenerarea urbană a orașelor: obiectiv sau efect al programului “Capitală Culturală Europeană”*]

**Marinela ISTRATE, Alexandru BĂNICĂ** (Iași, Romania)

Female Labour Force in the Romanian Urban Environment: Structures, Relations, Segregation Indexes [*Forța de muncă feminină din România urbană: structuri, relații, indici de segregare*]

**Bogdan-Nicolae PĂCURAR** (Cluj-Napoca, Romania)

The Aerotropolis. A Brilliant Idea or a Perilous Endeavour for Cluj-Napoca? [*Aerotropolis-ul. O idee excelentă sau un efort periculos pentru Cluj-Napoca?*]

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## Section IV / Secțiunea IV

### Posters / Postere

**Andra COSTACHE, Rădița ALEXE** (Târgoviște, Romania)

Human-Induced Changes in Ecosystem Services in the Petroșani Depression (Southern Carpathians, Romania) [*Modificări induse antropice în serviciile ecosistemelor din Depresiunea Petroșani*]

**Zsuzsanna DABASI HALÁSZ, Kinga FEKSZI** (Miskolc, Hungary)

The Obstacle of the Circular Migration Due to the Lack of Revitalisation  
[*Obstacole ale migrației circulare datorată absenței revitalizării*]

**Cristiana VÎLCEA** (Craiova, Romania)

Socio-Economic Differences in the Rural Space of the South West Oltenia Development Region  
[*Diferențieri socio-economice în spațiul rural din Regiunea de Dezvoltare SV Oltenia*]

**Vasile BENEDEK** (Oradea, Romania)

The Territorial Shaping of the Political and Administrative Configurations in Transylvania, Prior to the Establishment of Counties [*Modelarea teritorială a formațiunilor politico-administrative din Ardealul premergător înființării județelor*]

## *Abstracts / Rezumate*

**Rădița ALEXE, Andra COSTACHE**  
*“Valahia” University, Faculty of Human Sciences  
Târgoviște, Romania*

### **THE ECOLOGICAL IMPACT OF THE TOURIST ACTIVITIES IN THE IALOMIȚA SUBCARPATHIANS (ROMANIA) / *IMPACTUL ECOLOGIC AL ACTIVITĂȚILOR TURISTICE ÎN SUBCARPAȚII IALOMIȚEI***

The analyzed region is situated in between the mountains and the plain and represents an area that is perfectly integrated in the natural and human landscape of the Romanian Subcarpathians.

Relying on surveys out in the field and on questionnaires, our study has examined the ecological impact of the tourist activities in the tourist resorts from the Ialomița Subcarpathians. We have analyzed, as indicators, the production of domestic waste and the water consumption in the tourist activity, comparatively to the quantities produced on a local level.

It can be noticed that the impact of the tourist activities on the environment is low, both in the case of the production of domestic waste and as far as the water consumption is concerned. It has been noticed that some tourist pensions with their own water supply and sewerage systems have a major effect on the environment when the environmental protection norms are not respected. The questionnaires filled in both by the local authorities and by the host communities show that they consider the tourists to be less responsible for the environmental condition than the local population.

**Radu BARNA**  
*Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of European Studies  
Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

### **WHICH ROLE FOR THE BICYCLE IN REGIONAL ATTRACTIVENESS? / *CE ROL ARE BICICLETA ÎN ATRACTIVITATEA REGIONALĂ?***

Nowadays attractiveness of regions and cities is more and more related to the quality of life. The negative effects of agglomerations on environment, health and mobility often surpass its positive economic effects. We all know the benefits that bicycle bring to health, environment and mobility but regional investments on cycling facilities are low because of the lack of studies on the matter; one cannot put citizen's money in something one cannot prove is worth. So, with this study, we would like to show the effects those facilities have on regional attractiveness for investments, tourists and qualified workforce, in order to be able to show to local authorities why investing in cycling facilities could be very interesting for the region.



**József BENEDEK<sup>1</sup>, Gergely TÖRÖK<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography  
Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

*<sup>2</sup>North-West Regional Development Agency  
Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

**THE ROLE OF SPATIAL DATA AND INFORMATION IN THE PLANNING PROCESS IN  
ROMANIA / ROLUL DATELOR ŞI INFORMAŢIILOR SPAŢIALE ÎN PROCESUL DE  
PLANIFICARE DIN ROMÂNIA**

The EU accession has brought about significant changes in the Romanian spatial planning process as well as policy making, slowly adapting and integrating it into the European wide system, heavily relying on data which is sometimes obsolete or do not correspond to the quality criteria. This process is hampered even more by the large number of institutions involved in the data collection process, the lack of methodologies for collecting spatial planning data, the lack of access to some of the existing data as well as duplicate data sources. To solve these issues and to ensure that the spatial data infrastructures of the Member States are compatible and usable in a Community and trans-boundary context, in 2007 the EU has launched the Inspire Directive, requiring that common Implementing Rules are adopted in a number of specific areas (Metadata, Data Specifications, Network Services, Data and Service Sharing and Monitoring and Reporting). Going further, there have also been many initiatives launched at EU level, ESPON being just one of the best known examples in trying to implement an evidence-based spatial planning practice and policy making process. No question, the adaptation to the new requirements is taking much more time than it was first expected, not only in Romania but in Western-European countries as well, giving food for thought on whether this helpfulness of the EU is really helpful and is leading towards an evidence-based policy making process or it is only adding to the already immense bureaucratic burden on the administration systems of the EU Member States.

From a social-constructivist point of view, the objectives of this paper are related to the analysis and evaluation of the different spatial data collection systems in Romania (ANCPI, INS, Environment Agencies, APIA), as well as the relationship between the planning system and the data and information used within the planning process. A special attention will be given to the role of projects targeting the implementation of the INSPIRE Directive and ESPON Programme in improving the data collection and processing mechanisms in Romania. Finally we will try to propose concrete measures for developing an evidence-based planning and policy making system adapted for Romania.

**Rozalia BENEDEK**

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**METHODOLOGIES FOR IDENTIFYING DISPARITIES WITH TERRITORIAL  
APPLICATION IN BIHOR COUNTY, PART OF THE NORTH-WEST DEVELOPMENT  
REGION / METODOLOGII DE IDENTIFICARE A ASPECTELOR DE DISPARITATE CU  
APLICAŢIE TERITORIALĂ LA NIVELUL JUDEŢULUI BIHOR, COMPONENTĂ A REGIUNII  
DE DEZVOLTARE NORD-VEST**

The study presents some new methods of methodological innovation in approaching economic-geographic disparities, through the presentation of disparity aspects in Bihor County. These methods distinguish trends and disparity values, under miscellaneous forms of presentation, rehearsing interregional characteristics of the analyzed area.

**Vasile BENEDEK**

*University of Oradea, Faculty of History  
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**THE TERRITORIAL SHAPING OF THE POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE CONFIGURATIONS IN TRANSYLVANIA, PRIOR TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COUNTIES / MODELAREA TERITORIALĂ A FORMAȚIUNILOR POLITICO-ADMINISTRATIVE DIN ARDEALUL PREMERGĂTOR ÎNFIINȚĂRII JUDEȚELOR**

The study focuses on identifying and representing the types of administrative and political organization that existed, in the broad sense of the word, on the Transylvanian territory, being different from the current organization. The presentation focuses on some instances of the administrative proceedings, according to the fashion of the time, in Middle Szolnok County.

**Ștefan BILAȘCO<sup>1</sup>, Sorin FILIP<sup>2</sup>**

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**IDENTIFYING DEFICIENT AREAS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN REGION IN TERMS OF HOSPITAL INFRASTRUCTURE USING GIS SPATIAL ANALYSIS FUNCTION / IDENTIFICAREA AREALELOR DEFICITARE DIN PUNCT DE VEDERE AL ACCESIBILITĂȚII LA INFRASTRUCTURA SANITARĂ SPITALICEASCĂ ÎN REGIUNEA DE NORD - VEST UTILIZÂND FUNCȚIILE DE ANALIZĂ SPAȚIALĂ GIS**

The easy access of the population to the hospital infrastructure is of major concern for the local and national authorities that aim to increase the medical services distribution degree. The analysis of spatial distribution of different hospital categories: municipal, clinical, emergency, university hospitals- highlights some areas that are deficient in terms of coverage with different types of specialized medical care. Deficient areas in terms of easy access to hospital infrastructure can be identified by designing a GIS spatial analysis model (such as Cost Surface Modelling). It counts the times of access from any location in the study field to the nearest hospital, considering the vector databases (roads, hospitals etc.), the attribute tables (speed, hospital type) and raster databases (time of access).

**Boróka-Júlia BÍRÓ, Bíborka-Eszter BÍRÓ**

*Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration  
Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

**SNAPSHOT VIEWS OF THE ROMANIAN ECONOMY ON REGIONAL LEVEL USING INPUT-OUTPUT METHODOLOGY / O PRIVIRE DE ANSAMBLU ASUPRA ECONOMIEI ROMÂNEȘTI LA NIVEL REGIONAL PRIN UTILIZAREA METODOLOGIEI DE INTRĂRI-IEȘIRI**

Present paper proposes to give snapshot views on the status-quo of the Romanian economy on development region's level. From a methodological perspective the study is based on the construction of aggregated national Input-Output table from the more detailed one of the National Institute of Statistics, followed by the derivation of regional tables using the non-survey GRIT technique. Quantitative sectoral interrelationships are going to be analysed based on multipliers, backward and forward linkages in the view of identifying key sectors in within regional economies. This could serve

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**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

as a baseline for assessing the impact of several policies of the European Union on the Romanian economy, such as the Cohesion Policy and the Common Agricultural Policy. The lower territorial approach - i.e. the construction of regional Input-Output models - used within present study is in accordance with the European Union's NUTS2 level policy design and planning philosophy on the one hand.

On the other hand, this analytic direction makes possible the usage of the results as a base for regional economic development strategy design, highlighting structural specificities and discrepancies among regions of the same country.

**Nicolae BOAR**  
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*Sighetu Marmăriei, Romania*

**CHANGES IN THE MARAMUREŞ CROSS BORDER INTERRELATIONS /**  
**MUTAȚII ÎN INTERRELAȚIILE TRANSFRONTALIERE MARAMUREȘENE**

The political changes implemented both in Romania and in Ukraine, at the beginning of the '90, allowed the resumption of the Maramureş cross border interrelations, after 5 decades of almost total isolation. The resumption of the connections meant firstly rebuilding the infrastructure elements that allowed the crossing of river Tisa, in its border sector.

At first crossing the frontier was possible only for pedestrians, using the only remaining functional bridge, the railway bridge of Cimpulung la Tisa (RO)-Teresva (UA), but over which no train was crossing at the time. From 6.11.1996 takes place the resumption of the railway cross border relations through two daily trains, two way between Sighetu Marmăriei (RO) - Teresva (UA) and a twice a week train between Sighetu Marmăriei (RO) – Rahiv (UA), the border crossing being done at Valea Visului (RO). The third stage begins with the opening of the Historic Bridge Sighetu Marmăriei (RO) - Solotvino (UA), in 15.01.2007 which gave the possibility of pedestrian border crossings and vehicles, up to 3,5 tons of weight.

A moment of great importance in the implementation of Maramureş cross-border interrelations represents the date of 22.06.2004, the date from which the visas are introduced for the Romanian-Ukrainian border crossings. Up until then a simplified border crossing was done, based on a document (Prokust) released by the local authorities and available only for the population with permanent residence in the border area. The introduction of visas affected especially the population from the Ukrainian sector of Maramureş, the one from the Romanian sector taking advantage of the right of free crossing, granted by the status of EU citizenship. In parallel with changing the border crossing conditions mutations also happened within the structure of the cross border relations, from the cultural ones of the groups on the other side of the frontier, to the prevailing of the economic ones, in different ways. An analysis of this dynamic will allow the issue of possible variants of evolution in the Maramureş cross border interrelations.

**Cristian Nicolae BOȚAN, Horațiu PAVEL**  
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**RECONVERSION OF MINING AREAS. CASE OF STUDY: HIDA (SĂLAJ COUNTY)/**  
**RECONVERSIA AREALELOR MINIERE. STUDIU DE CAZ: COMUNA HIDA (JUDEȚUL**  
**SĂLAJ)**

Mining has always represented one of the core activities in the equation of territorial development, which is perceived especially in the areas and regions possessing valuable underground resources. For a long time, Romania was known in this area, both for the intensity of exploitation, the economic value of the exploited resources and for the technologies developed for this purpose.

**THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

Currently, the impact of the Romanian mining activities is low and unfortunately negative because of the lack of efficiency and the induced social problems. Thus, a readjustment and refunctioning of the existent mining areas are necessary for them to become sustainable or possibly receive another economic dimension. Therefore, we propose a possible model of a mining area reconversion in Hida Commune (Sălaj County), namely Zăghid mine.

**Abdesslam BOUTAYEB, Wiam BOUTAYEB, Mohamled E.N. LAMLILI**  
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*Oujda, Morocco*

**GEOGRAPHIC DISPARITIES AND SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN MOROCCO /  
DISPARITĂȚI GEOGRAFICE ȘI INEGALITĂȚI SOCIALE ÎN MAROC**

By the end of the second millennium, Morocco had noticeably improved the average economic, social and health conditions of its population. Human development in general, life expectancy, literacy and per capita income in particular increased substantially. Improvement was, however, uneven and not equally shared by groups from different milieu, regions and/or level of wealth. Indeed, social inequalities and health inequities have persisted or even worsened as indicated by a large urban-rural disparity, discrepancy between developed and less developed regions, and unacceptable gaps between rich and poor. The consumption ratio between the richest 10% and the poorest 10% has increased from 11 in 1991 to 12.5 in 2011. The richest 10% living in urban areas consume 19 times more than the poorest 10% living in rural areas. More generally, the magnitude of inequality in consumption through the whole country can be traced by Gini Index, showing an increasing trend from 0.393 in 1991 to 0.407 in 2011.

Rural populations are twice as likely to be illiterate (53.6%) as their urban counterparts (25.4%). Women (48.4%) are more affected by illiteracy than men (26%). For the age category 15-24 years, 38% of rural females are illiterate compared to 4% of urban males, indicating a ratio of 9.27. During more than fifty years of independence, Morocco could not get rid of the dualism between developed and less developed regions. Unbelievable gaps exist between the 16 regions at nearly all levels (GNP, health structures, education institutions, vulnerability, poverty). For instance, 40% of GNP per capita and 50% of all physicians practicing in Morocco are found in two regions (Grand Casablanca and Rabat-Salé-Zemmour-Zaer). The rate of poverty (respectively vulnerability) varies from 3.2% in the most advantaged region to 15.6% in the least advantaged region (respectively from 10.1% to 26.7%).

**Ioana CÂMPEAN<sup>1</sup>, Mariana RUSU<sup>2</sup>, Doina POPA<sup>2</sup>**  
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**THE FUNCTIONAL DYNAMICS OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE MOUNTAIN AREA OF  
SIBIU COUNTY / DINAMICA FUNCȚIONALĂ A AȘEZĂRILOR DIN ZONA MONTANĂ A  
JUDEȚULUI SIBIU**

In the last decade, the contemporary human settlements have registered a raised economic level and civilization, with its own dynamic, imposed by the social characteristics and necessities and also by the local and global political – economic context. Covering a wide area, the mountain area of Sibiu County, overlapped on two mountain massifs with their own characteristics, Cindrel and Făgăraș, follow the general trend, passing from an agricultural-pastoral economy to a tourist one, the latter being actually an alternative of the development of mountain rural settlements. The paper presents the dynamic of the phenomenon of passing from the main activities to services, by using a comparative study between the settlements of the two above-mentioned massifs.

**Iulia-Floriana CIANGĂ**  
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**FUNCTIONAL CHANGES IN THE REPRESENTATIVE URBAN HERITAGE. CASE  
STUDY: THE CITY OF CLUJ-NAPOCA / SCHIMBĂRI FUNCȚIONALE ÎN PATRIMONIUL  
URBAN REPREZENTATIV. STUDIU DE CAZ: MUNICIPIUL CLUJ-NAPOCA**

In the general context of the existence of a built heritage in Transylvania, resulted in the course of several centuries, its components have undergone, during modern age and present period, functional changes as compared to their previous destination, meaning modifications and adaptations of their interior organization, but also of their outside visibility.

So, for the past six decades, in specific social-historical conditions, connected to the law of 11<sup>th</sup> of June, 1948, as well as legislative changes affecting the ownership of some built objectives after the '90 s, there can be noticed changes in the functional destinations of some of the important objectives of Cluj-Napoca Municipality, a significantly urban example for the region of Transylvania. Thus, one of the reasons of these changes has been a cultural one, having as results the museums; another category is the one with administrative destinations (even objectives of some institutions with political or administrative character), etc. After the '90s, under the terms of "retrocession", or, due to the purchase of some of the representative objectives of the historic centre of Cluj-Napoca, it's notable a dynamic of the functionality, with tendencies similar with the previous destinations, (cultural-religious objectives that become educational-confessional objectives), or with the change of function and structure in order to respond to the current social commands (objectives of reference to Cluj-Napoca, that become tourist and recreational facilities or banking-financial institutions).

**Teodora Mădălina CIUBOTĂRIȚA**  
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Iași, Romania*

**THE BRAND IMAGE RADIOGRAPHY OF THE CLUJ-NAPOCA CITY /  
RADIOGRAFIA IMAGINII DE MARCĂ A ORAȘULUI CLUJ-NAPOCA**

Image is the power source. Image represents, "ace in the sleeve", one of the most important attus that cities involved in the game of globalization rely on. A correctly built and promoted image ensures differentiation from other competitors. Generally, old cities image is based on culture and education, while new cities image is based on technology, transport, finances. Cluj-Napoca is part of the cities whose image is found paying attention to the culture. There are a variety of elements that contribute to the formation of the urban image, except from culture and education, the real and perceived availability of ground, the abundance of natural and built heritage, business environment, the degree in economical development, the citizen's character, the attitude of the authorities towards the city, all of them have a particular importance. According to a study made between October 2011-February 2012, May 2012, on a sample of 182 individuals, the image of Cluj is based on the quality of an university and educational centre (a large amount of universities), plus the quality of a cultural centre( the activity of cultural institutions, festivals of national and/or international importance), elements of the natural heritage (Botanical Garden A. Fatu) and built heritage (various secular and religious architectural monuments), events from the local history, multiculturalism, people's quality, general appearance of the city(clean, open), quality of medical centre.

This study aims to highlight and analyze the main issues in the current image of the Cluj-Napoca city, in terms of their inhabitants.



**Pompei COCEAN**

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

**DEVELOPMENT AXES VS. GROWTH POLES – SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES /  
AXELE DE DEZVOLTARE VS. POLI DE CREȘTERE – SIMILITUDINI ȘI DIFERENȚIERI**

Scientific concerns, as well as the current programme ones, have a bias toward growth poles, those spatial entities capable to produce innovation and spread it over a wide area. They have become the main focus of attention and interest for the political, economic and social actors in the European Union and not only. Their increasing visibility has dimmed the major role played by development axes in the same context, whose action is more complex and more extended spatially than that of growth poles. The study aims to highlight the similarities and the differences between the two paradigms induced to development strategies by growth poles and regional gravity axes. If in the case of similarities we can mention subjective elements such as the same purpose, the same trends, etc., in the case of differences aspects of real interest appear such as unipolar gravity versus multipolar gravity, radial diffusion versus multispectral diffusion, the increase in the degree of interrelation complexity within axes, different brands (sectoral in the case of growth poles and umbrella-type brand in the case of development axes), etc.

**Andra COSTACHE, Rădița ALEXE**

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**HUMAN-INDUCED CHANGES IN ECOSYSTEM SERVICES IN THE PETROȘANI  
DEPRESSION (SOUTHERN CARPATHIANS, ROMANIA) / MODIFICĂRI INDUSE  
ANTROPIC ÎN SERVICIILE ECOSISTEMELOR DIN DEPRESIUNEA PETROȘANI**

The paper focuses on the changes in ecosystem services in the most important coal field from the Southern Carpathians (Romania). The time horizon considered is the interval 1950-2010, characterized by two major processes: intensive development of the mining industry (1950-1989) and subsequent restructuring of mining, with significant consequences since 1996. Socio-economic phenomena associated with these two stages in the evolution of the region have generated major changes in ecosystem services, leading to increased human vulnerability, both to extreme events (natural hazards) and pressure from economic factors.

**Romulus COSTACHE, Remus PRĂVĂLIE**

*University of Bucharest, Faculty of Geography  
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**VULNERABILITY OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN THE HYDROGRAPHICAL BASIN OF  
THE BÂSCA CHIOJDULUI RIVER TO HYDROLOGICAL RISK PHENOMENA (FLASH  
FLOODS AND FLOODS) / VULNERABILITATEA AȘEZĂRIILOR UMANE DIN BAZINUL  
HIDROGRAFIC AL RÂULUI BÂSCA CHIOJDULUI LA FENOMENELE HIDROLOGICE DE  
RISC (VIITURI ȘI INUNDAȚII)**

The analyzed area, the basin of the Basca Chijdului River, is located in one of the most vulnerable regions of the country (the bend area) to the hydrological phenomena of risk such as flash-floods and inundations. Since the two phenomena which are in a close correlation can represent significant risks to anthropogenic elements (villages, transport infrastructure), in the first phase, there has been obtained a space division of the susceptibility degree to these risk fluid phenomena which are

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**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

equivalent to the FFSI index (Flash Floods Susceptibility Risk). The analysis of the vulnerability of the main villages to the current risk phenomena highlighted important regional differences in terms of vulnerability, therefore being possible a delimitation of the areas with a high risk of torrential phenomena. Taking into consideration that the most exposed localities situated in the Drajna depression are Batrani, Starchiojd and Chiojdu, this situation being due to the poor anthropic management of water resources, urgent measures have been proposed in order to control the hydrologic phenomena of risk.

**Lujza Tünde COZMA**  
*Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography*  
*Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

**REGIONAL TOURISM DISPARITIES IN ROMANIA AND NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA /  
DISPARITĂȚI TURISTICE REGIONALE ÎN ROMÂNIA ȘI TRANSILVANIA NORDICĂ**

Tourism plays an increasing role in regional development worldwide. Due to its certified socio-economic effects it is considered as a leading sector even in the disadvantaged regions. However tourism – nor as an industry, nor as spatial phenomenon – and nor its spatial, economic and social effects are not evenly distributed in space, significant disparities occur nationally, regionally and locally. This study aims to analyze the regional tourism disparities in Romania, with special regard to the North-West Development Region. Firstly tourism's spatial image is presented by looking at tourist accommodation types and capacities, their territorial concentration, service quality characteristics, tourist flow, and spatial distribution of hospitality units and tourist agencies.

Then using a complex indicator, the TPI index (Tourism Penetration Index), which is exceedingly appropriate for the measurement of regional disparities within a country, tourism's territorial effects are analyzed. The analysis of inequalities and disparities also includes the exploration of similarities, therefore to raise awareness of uniqueness and special character is also important. The study brings novel results for tourism planning, the whole tourism industry and marketers as well.

**Vasile CUCU**  
*Universitatea Hyperion*  
*Bucharest, Romania*

**CARPATHIAN AND SUB-CARPATHIAN VILLAGES, MODEL FOR PRESERVING THE  
ROMANIAN AUTHENTICITY / SATELE DE TIP CARPATIC ȘI SUBCARPATIC, MODEL DE  
CONSERVARE A AUTENTICITĂȚII SPAȚIULUI RURAL ROMÂNESC**

In the Romanian geographical literature and especially in school textbooks the village typology initiated in the works of Professor Vintilă Mihăilescu is still preserved, namely scattered, dispersed and gathered villages. The recent geographical scientific research on the Romanian village certifies physical and functional characteristics which justify the need for adequate typologies.

The Carpathian type of villages is easily distinguished due to the still active frequency of some ancestral features regarding the variety of the manner in which the village precincts are "localized", of distinct functions and corresponding morphostructures that exclude the attempt to generalize the dispersed type, which is considered specific to the Carpathian Mountains area.

Such features certify not only the physiognomic aspects of villages, but they also give meaning to the ancestral values that have characterized the inhabitants' lifestyle in the Carpathians, their covenant with the earth and the organization of the productive space, more or less extended.

Through such features, the villages in the Carpathian and Sub-Carpathian area preserve a variety of lifestyle forms, turned into traditional elements and of Carpathian civilization, respectively. All these features give originality to the Carpathian rural space and to each village separately.



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**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

These elements allow us to substantiate a new concept of village typology distinguishing the Carpathian, the Sub-Carpathian, the hills and plains villages, the Danube Corridor, the delta and the maritime corridor type of villages. Each of these types exhibit a certain type of scattered, dispersed or gathered morphostructure.

**Zsuzsanna DABASI HALÁSZ, Kinga FEKSZI**  
*University of Miskolc*  
*Miskolc, Hungary*

**THE OBSTACLE OF THE CIRCULAR MIGRATION DUE TO THE LACK OF  
REVITALISATION / OBSTACOLE ALE MIGRAȚIEI CIRCULARE DATORATĂ ABSENȚEI  
REVITALIZĂRII**

Spatial differences have become an obstacle of the Hungarian competitiveness; in addition, the utilization or under-utilization of brownfields is even more deepened the regional inequalities. In our opinion, the lack of the brownfields revitalisation and the lack of opportunities forced the population to migrate. Circular migration would be a solution to decrease regional inequalities. However, the non-revitalisation of rust areas prevents implementation of the process. Circular migration means that labour migrate from the region, but it come back later and then they use their competent, acquired knowledge (which they get somewhere else) successfully to their investments. This process is not fulfilled, as the non-revitalised brownfields are not attractive neither the population nor the investors. Our research based on 263 questionnaires. The major question groups of the questionnaires are: expectations regarding the labour market, assessment of home environment and related expectations, the history and structure of labour relations, employment-related information, potential employees, interpersonal social capital, income use plans, value system structures. All in all, the rust fields revitalisation is essential to keep the workforce and population. Our research aims to contribute to a complex revitalization strategy, which should have a significant role in the retention of labour, and its repatrialization.

**Timea Melinda DARLACZI**  
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*Matei, Bistrița-Năsăud, Romania*

**DYSFUNCTIONS OF HUMAN RESOURCES AND SETTLEMENTS IN THE DISTRICT  
(„ȚINUT”) OF BÂRGĂU / DISFUNCȚII ALE COMPONENTEI UMANE ȘI AȘEZĂRIILOR DIN  
ȚINUTUL BÂRGĂULUI**

The purpose of this paper consists of identifying the potential of the territory as well as the dysfunctions of the human resources and of the settlements from the territorial system of the „ținut” of Bârgău. For identifying the actual situation were used several principles and methods all specific to the Regional Geography. The encountered dysfunctions were classified into four groups: the migration of the population, the population aging, the decrease of the population and the change of the physiognomy of the traditional village. To remedy the identified dysfunctions we proposed a set of measures.

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**MEANINGS OF THE CONCEPT OF TERRITORIAL COHESION IN REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT / SEMNIFICAȚII ALE CONCEPTULUI DE COEZIUNE TERITORIALĂ ÎN  
DEZVOLTAREA REGIONALĂ**

Starting from the matrix of the cohesion phenomenon represented by the 3C (concentration, connection, cooperation), the study aims to highlight the place and manner in which cohesion processes are involved into the sustainable development of the territory. It is thus a synthesis of the spatial interrelations from different hierarchical levels, being eventually synonymous with the functional optimization of the territorial system.

**Eva GAJZAGO**

*College of Donaujvaros  
Donaujvaros, Hungary*

**REGIONAL AND LOCAL IMPACT OF INNOVATION INTERMEDIARY  
ORGANIZATIONS / IMPACTUL REGIONAL ȘI LOCAL AL ORGANISMELOR  
INTERMEDIARE PENTRU INOVARE**

This paper focuses on the *local and regional impact of innovation intermediary organizations* and their connections with regional and local actors emphasizing the human side of innovation. In the beginning I define the organizations and the innovation process as a special market, specify their tasks and then analyze their regional and local impact through a specific example of the current situation and innovation potential of a Hungarian middle sized industrial city, the city of Dunaújváros.

Dunaújváros, a town of County Rank, is located in the middle of Hungary, near river Danube, 60 km south from Budapest. In the last decade the city had to face other challenges and had many other possibilities for development like

- enormous infrastructural investment in the subregion (Danube-bridge on Danube near Dunaújváros and M6 highway from Budapest to Dunaújváros)
- Hungary joining the EU
- subregional institutional changes (change of subregional borders and transformation of subregional institutions)
- development of the local higher educational institute
- settling of two international (global) companies – Hankook Tire Ltd., Hamburger Hungária Ltd.

According to the above mentioned facts, Dunaújváros has special possibilities to develop its innovation potential like the followings:

- dominant and international steel company existing since the 1960's – developed industrial culture, creative class
- extent and modern infrastructure
- developing and successful local middle-sized companies in the sector of heavy, building and electronic industries
- existence of innovation intermediary organizations
- well trained and experienced human resources in the field of innovation and innovation management
- developing higher educational institute

Unfortunately the city can hardly capitalize its outbreak points and has a chance to lose the above mentioned possibilities. Innovation intermediary organizations may help to resolve this problem.

**Viorel GLIGOR, Silviu-Florin FONOGEA**  
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**ASSESSMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE POTENTIAL IN THE NORTH-EASTERN REGION  
OF THE METALLIFEROUS MOUNTAINS / EVALUAREA POTENȚIALULUI PEISAGISTIC  
AL REGIUNII DE NORD-EST A MUNTILOR METALIFERI**

The assessment of the landscape potential allows us to express qualitative appreciations over the degree of space diversity and to identify the forms of inefficient valuation of other areas. The dual human reference to landscape (admiringly, but also consumingly/ transformingly of the environmental space) led to different new concepts and *practices in the land management policies*, with special reference to *the rational implementation of the natural potential of the landscape and the sustainable space management*.

The geographical landscape of the North-Eastern Metalliferous Mountains is integrated in the lower mountain areas (maximum altitude of 1437m – Poienița peak) with a high degree of morphological fragmentation (*intermountain passages, selective modelling basins, gates, large valleys*), with human settlements scattered on the side slopes. The structural side of the analysed mountain landscape, as a result of the geo-componential interactions, puts into direct relation entities of a large physiognomic and functional diversity which integrate *landscape centres of stable evolution* (the landscape of the flat peaks, the landscape of the volcanic necks, the landscape of the suspended hollow basins, the landscape of the glaciated slopes, the landscape of the intermountain gates), as well as *territories at the limit of a relative equilibrium of the natural components of the landscape or those with a high degree of systemic disorganisation* (the landscape of the abandoned mining sites, the landscape of the degraded soils, the landscape of forest exploitation, the gravel pit landscape, etc).

**Ágnes HEGYI-KÉRI**  
*University of Miskolc*  
*Miskolc, Hungary*

**THE METAMORPHOSIS OF THE INDUSTRIAL POLICY FROM THE ASPECTS OF  
REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL INEQUITIES AND INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION /  
TRANSFORMAREA POLITICII INDUSTRIALE DE LA INEGALITĂȚILE INDUSTRIALE  
REGIONALE ȘI CONCENTRAREA INDUSTRIALĂ**

The monostructure economic structure needed to be changed in the Visegrad countries because of the transformation recession. This progress is not closed. It transformed by the formation of regional economic structure, the concentration of each sector of the delocalization of the central and regional industry - also shape and spatial planning. In our article, we are searching the right answer about, what kind of regional sectoral specialization and concentration processes played the reindustrialization and deindustrialization in relation to the EU accession. As a result of the macrostructure spatial concentration and the regions specifications related (de)polarization regional spatial structure determined the ability to adapt to the economic crisis as well. We compare the regional specialization and concentration processes of the Visegrad countries with different kind of indicators (localization index, absolute and relative concentration, specialization coefficients, Lilien index). Our research question is: where and to what extent regional sectoral, industry concentration has been established after the political system change in those countries. What could be the role of industrial policy in the development of regional inequalities? What is the extent of regional disparities have emerged between the Visegrad Four countries at the regional level? In this context, a clear regional specialization and concentration difference between the industrial concepts.

**Emanuela Iulia HENT**

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Oradea, Romania*

**IMPACT OF THE HUMAN ACTIVITIES ON PETEA BROOK / IMPACTUL  
ACTIVITĂȚILOR UMANE ÎN REZERVAȚIA NATURALĂ PÂRÂUL PETEA**

The Nature Reserve called Pețea Brook is under human pressure of varied types. There were many attempts to protect the Reserve, but the human aggression was destructive. Serious topics are the exotic invasive plants and the structural problem caused by the reduction of the thermal water debit as a consequence of extracting it for spa. It can be easily seen that the supervision of the thermal water exploitation in Sânmartin area dropped totally out of control, being made about 100 illegal drillings to deserve at some villas and hotels with pools in Băile 1 Mai and Băile Felix. This illegal drillings influence not only the underground mining, then also the great functioning of the thermal ecosystem from the protected area. Ignoring legislation will lead to the proliferation of the thermal water stealing by appearing new illegal drillings, and that will produce, in a short time, the disappearance of the only thermal aquatic habitat in Romania, caused by the natural factors: droughting and clogging.

The extinct of the only thermal aquatic ecosystem from Romania, included in the national and European patrimony, depends on the way of administrating the geothermal deposits from Băile Felix - 1 Mai, and more exactly, by the overall total control and rationalization of the geothermal water exploitation from the perimeters outlined as reservations.

**Gheorghe HOGNOGI, Kinga IVAN**

*Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography  
Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

**THE EFFECTS OF RELIEF ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE ȚIBLEȘ MOUNTAINS  
REGIONAL SYSTEM / IMPACTUL RELIEFULUI ASUPRA DINAMICII SISTEMULUI  
REGIONAL MUNTII ȚIBLEȘ**

By the nature of its component elements, the natural setting represents a favourable or inhibitor factor for the dynamics and functionality of the territorial system. At the level of the mountainous units, the relief distinguishes itself to be a very significant element by its qualitative and quantitative peculiarities and by its effects on the sizing of the other natural components. The Țibleș Mountains confirm the rule that, due to morphology, the mountainous units are regions of an intensively divergent nature, both from the dynamic and from the functional point of view. The analyzed mountainous unit represents a mental border (Țara Năsăudului, Țara Maramureșului and Țara Lăpușului) and it displays territorial differences in terms of human resources and settlements generated mainly by the above-mentioned natural setting element: the relief.

**Gabriela ILIEȘ**

*Babeș-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography  
Sighetu Marmației, Romania*

**DISCOURSES OF TOURIST REGIONS IN ROMANIA- VARIATIONS ON A THEME  
BY JARKKO SAARINEN / DISCURSUL REGIUNILOR TURISTICE ÎN ROMÂNIA-  
VARIAȚIUNI PE O TEMĂ DE JARKKO SAARINEN**

The presentation analyses several discourses of the tourist regions in Romania. Main question of the study is if one can clearly define discourses in tourist regions of Romania, based on scientific research. Theoretical background is set by Jarkko Saarinen (in a 2004 article) with its two sided study

on *discourse of a region* and *discourse of development*, leading to the identity of a tourist region. In this work we tested the reproducibility of the methods used in the above mentioned study, applied the model to Romania's tourist regions. Also we tried to "map, construct and distinct the meaningful world" of Romanian tourism. This involves two types of data: information on the indexing process on the natural and cultural characteristics of a region, and data on economic and institutional practices of tourism in a given region. Research results will stress out the differentiation or homogenization processes, and hopefully will be able to predict to a certain extent the evolution paths of Romania's tourist regions based on the concepts of "discourse".

Reference: Jarkko Saarinen (2004) *'Destinations in change': The transformation process of tourist destinations*, in *Tourist Studies*, 2004, 4(2), p.161-179.

**Marin ILIEȘ**

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**IS THERE A LIMITE BETWEEN AUTHENTIC AND NON-AUTHENTIC RURAL  
TOURISM IN ROMANIA? / EXISTĂ O LIMITĂ ÎNTRE TURISMUL RURAL AUTENTIC ȘI  
NON-AUTENTIC, ÎN ROMÂNIA?**

Rural tourism practices and studies utilize a large range of terms, more or less present in the actual activity. In the mean time, rural tourism in Romania has developed forms induced by the specificity of the autochthonous villages. Over the last two decades, society has changed, also in Romanian rural area. This had as effect an obvious reorientation of tourism as economic activity. Therefore, this presentation we would like to draw an overlook on the essential milestones, drive to the essence and redefine the concept of rural tourism in 2012's Romania.

**Oana-Ramona ILOVAN**

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**INTEGRATING THE "LANDS" OF ROMANIA IN THE EXPERIENCE ECONOMY  
AND DIMINISHING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DISPARITIES / INTEGRAREA "ȚĂRILOR"  
ROMÂNEȘTI ÎN PRACTICA ECONOMICĂ ȘI DIMINUAREA DISPARITĂȚILOR  
SOCIO-ECONOMICE**

We proposed an analysis of the social and economic disparities induced by the "lands" of transition Romania, that is 18 cases of regional identity dissolution and revival necessity. Our research focuses on the *evolution/involution of these "lands" after 1989 and the social and economic spatial inequalities they induced within the larger regions they were part of* (Romania's regional development regions and counties). Moreover, in order to balance inequality between these traditional rural spaces and the rest of Romania's territory, (a) we researched inequality (social and economic), taking into account *causes, indicators and features of socio-economic and of urban/rural disparities* in Romania, (b) we identified the *features of the development of these "lands"* as mainly rural regions and we discussed how their identity fragmented and might be rebuilt, and (c) we proposed *tourism* (especially rural and cultural tourism) and *space-related identity as the two interlinked driving forces for regional development*.

In addition, we proposed a model for analysing the Romanian "lands" that facilitated their integrating in the experience economy (together with similar Romanian and European communities defined mainly by cultural traits). Therefore, starting from the offer of the experience economy – *the experience* –, we took into account *the hypothesis* that these "lands" hosted enough goods, products, and services that one might use in order to create experiences and tourism based on commercialising experiences. We concluded that, first of all, the experience economy offers the means for creating a

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**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

touristic phenomenon characterised by environmental, social (including cultural), and economic sustainability.

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

**QUALITATIVE GEOGRAPHY AND REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH /  
GEOGRAFIE CALITATIVĂ ŞI CERCETARE GEOGRAFICĂ REGIONALĂ**

Generating, working with, representing, and interpreting geographical data while choosing methods for qualitative research became more frequent in the last twenty years in regional geographical studies in Romania. Therefore, in the context of the key methods in Geography, we explored Qualitative Geography and Regional Geography Research, in order to describe how regional geographers generate and work with data in Regional Geography (diverse strategies of inquiry that regional geographers use, and the tools and techniques necessary in the research process focused on regions) and how they represent and interpret geographical information so that it is relevant for planning regional development. We presented the relevance of qualitative research in Regional Geography in the twenty-first century (how to conceive, carry out, and communicate or present this type of research) and in academic, political, and social currents in the world.

**Daniel IRIMIA<sup>1</sup>, Ioana IRIMIA<sup>2</sup>**  
<sup>1</sup>*"Gheorghe Şincai" High School*  
*Cluj-Napoca, Romania*  
<sup>2</sup>*"Tiberiu Popoviciu" High School of Informatics*  
*Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

**PREMISES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT IN THE BUZAU SUB-CARPATHIANS /  
PREMISELE DEZVOLTĂRII TURISMULUI ÎN SUBCARPAȚII BUZĂULUI**

With a surface of over 2700 km<sup>2</sup>, having a very complex landscape and geological structure, Buzau Sub-Carpathians is a region of special features regarding the development of tourism.

Tourism in this area is influenced by a number of factors, including some disparities of this territory. In this context may be mentioned:

- the presence of several natural and anthropogenic geological sites that can be valued together thus increasing the touristic value of the area, but these are unevenly distributed across the area;
- from the point of view of the touristic activity, Buzau Sub-Carpathians can be divided into two areas - one located west of Buzau river with very little touristic activity and the other east of it presenting major touristic attractions;
- traffic and tourist flows are related to the traffic axis that goes along Buzau river;
- the presence of "Ciucas – Key" in the western region of the touristic area, that is well known and developed to attract tourist flows;
- unequal development of the infrastructure within the region;
- the existence of various geological sites some of unique character.

Given these factors, tourism found in an early stage is likely to become an engine of social and economic development for this region.



**Marinela ISTRATE<sup>1</sup>, Alexandru BĂNICĂ<sup>2</sup>**

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**FEMALE LABOUR FORCE IN THE ROMANIAN URBAN ENVIRONMENT:  
STRUCTURES, RELATIONS, SEGREGATION INDEXES / FORȚA DE MUNCĂ FEMININĂ  
DIN ROMÂNIA URBANĂ: STRUCTURI, RELAȚII, INDICI DE SEGREGARE**

The dynamic of women's participation in the labour market had an essential role within the radical socio-demographic transformations that took place in Romania during the last two decades. Our study proposes a multi-scale analysis of the spatial differentiations, generated by women employment reflecting obvious dissimilarities in gender structure of the urban labour force. Based on the indicators of feminine activity rate and adapted gender segregation indexes, the analysis tries to demonstrate that we are facing a modernization process of the urban social structures, in spite of traditional regional disparities' perpetuation. It is important for our purpose to evaluate how the actual behaviour of the Romanian participating workers population is linked, by one hand, to the feminisation of the emigration, the reducing female fertility or the increasing divorce rate (causes of the present traditional family crisis) and, by the other hand, by the aging of feminine population correlated to the early retirement and the consequent increasing dependence on the active population. The results demonstrate that Romania entered a new demographic paradigm in which the „development engine” role is played by the cities, while the issue of effective utilisation of labour force remains one of the main challenges of the future.

**Ibolya KURKO**

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**METROPOLIZATION OR POLARIZATION: SOME ASPECTS OF METROPOLITAN  
REGION-BUILDING / METROPOLIZARE SAU POLARIZARE: CÂTEVA ASPECTE ASUPRA  
CONCEPTULUI DE REGIUNE METROPOLITANĂ**

Over the past twenty years, both in Romania and in Europe generally cities and regions have become the main focus for renewed efforts to promote development, entering large both in academic discussion and in the practice of spatial planning and development. The important role of metropolitan region was further strengthened by the process of globalisation, Europeanization and metropolisation which led to a significant increase in spatial disparities (including polarisation processes between west-east, a low level of economic growth quite visible mainly in CEE country and also in Romania). In order to deal with these processes new concepts and tools for territorial development have been elaborated and as a result a reorientation of spatial development policies and establishment of new institutional support structures has become indispensable. If in the western countries metropolitan regions has seen as a powerful strategic vision for spatial development within the context of efforts to increase Europe's competitiveness, in many eastern countries supporting metropolitan regions has further contributed to an increasing socio-spatial polarization.

The aim of the paper is to contribute to broadening the European and national scientific knowledge and research of the concept of metropolitan region, following and opposing this strategy within the context of comprehensive spatial planning and development.



**Irina LAZĂR**  
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**ON HIGH-ALTITUDE VILLAGES IN THE CARPATHIANS AND REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS / CONSIDERAȚIUNI PRIVIND SATELE DE  
ALTITUDINE DIN CARPAȚI ȘI CERINȚELE DEZVOLTĂRII REGIONALE**

About 2,800 settlements are located in the Romanian Carpathians (66,408 km<sup>2</sup>). Of these, about 200 villages are situated at an altitude of 1000 m. Many villages in the Gilău - Muntele Mare Mountains, the Bihor Mountains (Apuseni Mountains area), Obcinele Bucovinei, Rucăr - Bran Corridor are included into the category of high altitude villages, marking a particularly extensive habitat energy, an almost perfect habitation up to the upper limit of permanent settlements (approximately 1602 m)

In this Carpathian area (1000-1600 m), there are villages marked by age and by the capacity to preserve the ancestral values peculiar to the Romanian village. These villages are characterized by original elements as regards the organization of households in the "body of land estate", the preparation of land for cultivation by deforestation, land clearing, agricultural burning, cutting etc. The ancient folk rituals, traditional architectural creations, clothing and customs are also still preserved.

The demographic evolutions, the morphostructural mutations of village precincts, their stability in the territory abundantly certify the social-economic and political impact of historical periods and organization, proving the resilience of the Carpathian civilization. Rhythms of nature and "human pressure" constantly imprint effects that influence in a negative manner the lifestyle of the inhabitants living in these villages. The sensitivity of these villages is increasing gradually leading to the loss of the least resistant.

Unfortunately, not even today does such a village benefit by a real local development programme, although each of the villages located in this area has elements of incomparable originality. A priority approach in the concepts of regional development is therefore imperative, in order to make such villages stand out of the crowd and give them the right to a modern manifestation and, at the same time, to the preservation of the traditions specific to the Romanian village.

**Maria-Magdalena LUPCHIAN**  
*"Ștefan cel Mare" University  
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**SPATIAL DISPARITIES IN THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM – CASE STUDY SUCEAVA  
COUNTY / DISPARITĂȚI PRIVIND SISTEMUL EDUCAȚIONAL – STUDIU DE CAZ  
JUDEȚUL SUCEAVA**

The educational system represents the foundation of the sustainable development of any territory and any disruption in its level may have long-term adverse consequences. As a result of the economic difficulties, but also of the legislative changes and the declining school population, a number of negative aspects is emerging, at present in the school system infrastructure and in the human resources as well. By analyzing the indicators that take into account the number of students, teachers, the school network distribution, and the polarization ability of schools, a lot of territorial disparities related to the educational system in Suceava County can be highlighted. There are disparities between rural and urban areas, but there are discrepancies between the mountains of the county, with lower population densities, with reduced accessibility on the one hand and the eastern plateau, on the other hand. Rural students' access to prestigious secondary institutions is also different from that of the urban ones. The situation is similar in terms of access to higher education, represented by the University "Steven the Great".

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**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: *TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT***

**Alina-Mirela MARCU**

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**REGIONAL AND LOCAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUNDS ALLOCATED BY THE  
EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA /  
*DISTRIBUȚIA REGIONALĂ ȘI LOCALĂ A FONDURILOR ALOCATE DE FEADR ÎN  
ROMÂNIA***

The objective of this study is to present and analyze the regional and local distribution of the funds allocated by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), European fund which finances rural development in Romania in post-accession period. This financing instrument was created by the European Union with the order to continue the main directions of investment of Special Pre-Accession Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (SAPARD). As a member state of the European Union, Romania follows the principles of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) while the development of Romanian rural area for the programming period 2007-2013 is supported by the European Community through the National Rural Development Programme (RDP).

In this approach will given special attention to domains to improve the quality of life in rural areas and diversification of the rural economy because local communities in Romania have experienced some changes in this period while accessing EAFRD funds contributed to increased regional disparities between developed and poor areas.

**Gabor MARKUS**

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**THE CHANGE OF THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN REGION'S  
COUNTRIES: MICRO-LEVEL BASED REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE PRE- AND IN-  
CRISIS PERIOD / *MODIFICĂRI ALE COMPETITIVITĂȚII ÎN ȚĂRILE CENTRAL  
EUROPENE: ANALIZA MICROREGIONALĂ DIN PERIOADA ANTERIOARĂ CRIZEI ȘI DIN  
TIMPUL ACESTEIA***

The investigation of the micro- (company) and macro- (country) level competitiveness became a widely researched topic in the past two decades. Despite the sustained interest, the measurement of competitiveness is a much less developed area, especially in the specific field of the macro level (GCI and IMD indexes).

In my paper, I would like to present a model called Makro-Level Competitiveness Index Model (MakroVI) designed to measure macro-level competitiveness of each countries (regions) based on micro-level entrepreneurial data, combined with local institutional variables. This research uses the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) database's Adult Population Survey about local established enterprises. Its core uniqueness lies in the bottom-up orientated index building technique compared to the existing top-down indexes. In my presentation I would like to investigate, in a comparative perspective, the competitiveness trajectory of the Eastern European Countries and the underlying factors behind them in the period between 2005 and 2010. Because of the bottom-up index building, it is possible to better understand the various drivers' (namely the unique entrepreneurial and the local institutional factors) contribution to spatial disparities.

**Zsuzsanna MÁRKUSNÉ ZSIBÓK**

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**INSIDE THE BLACK BOX – A METHODOLOGY MIX TO MEASURE THE  
IMPACTS OF TERRITORIAL COHESION POLICIES / ÎN INTERIORUL „CUTIEI  
NEGRE” – UN COMPLEX METODOLOGIC DE MĂSURARE A IMPACTULUI POLITICILOR  
DE COEZIUNE TERITORIALĂ**

Central and Eastern European countries are characterised by a significantly larger degree of regional disparities than the older EU member states. Despite the efforts made under the framework of the EU Cohesion Policy, regional inequalities have not been successfully reduced in these countries after the EU accession. For this reason, the Cohesion Policy is moving toward a more result-oriented approach which is to appear in the evaluation process, as well. The aim of our research is to present the most recent methodological approaches in the literature regarding Cohesion Policy impact assessment. Emphasising the philosophies of “theory-based impact assessment” and “counterfactual impact assessment”, a reasonable evaluation methodology mix will be proposed and illustrated with the help of case studies. An optimal evaluation system includes both qualitative and quantitative techniques in order to reveal what is in the black box, that is, how Cohesion Policy measures are able to result in regional convergence. We will point out the specific roles that macro- and regional economic modelling, econometric analyses, territorial impact assessment techniques and (qualitative and quantitative) programme and project level evaluation methods have in policy impact evaluation. Many of these methods are recently in the development phase. We argue that even the most recent evaluation approaches only partially let us understand the transmission process of Cohesion Policy interventions, and a fully optimal methodology mix still waits for being developed.

**Octavian MÂNDRUȚ**

*“Vasile Goldiș” Western University of Arad  
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**COUNTRYSIDES (“ȚINUTURI”): ELEMENTS OF HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL  
IDENTITY AND LEGITIMACY / ȚINUTURILE: ELEMENTE DE IDENTITATE ȘI  
LEGITIMITATE ISTORICO-GEOGRAFICĂ**

The paper presents over 20 geographical regional entities (named “ținuturi”, *countrysides*), based on common criteria. These criteria can define the process of their identification.

These territorial entities, the *countrysides*, are similar with the “lands” („țările”), but they have a smaller interior consistency, comparing with these.

Recent papers focused on the study of the “lands” (coordinated by Professor Pompei Cocean) identified common elements, helping to compare the internal characteristics of these regional entities. The same elements can be applied also to other geographical spaces (similar with the *countrysides* – ținuturile).

In this paper, there are presented elements defining different regions (Tutova, Fălcu, Pădureni region, Câmpulung Moldovenesc, Muscel, Bârgău, Mehedinți, Covurlui, Sălaj, Codru, Neamț, the „plain” of Transylvania). These regions are very well defined and identified, with unambiguous characteristics. Other regions can be also analysed based on the same criteria.

One possible short term geographical project (for two – three years), on smaller scale comparing with “the lands” (with similar coordination) can be very useful for the study of diversity in internal organisation of the Romanian geographical space.

**Ionel-Călin MICLE**  
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*Oradea, Romania*

**AROMANIANS (VLACHS) IN THE BALKAN STATES – GEODEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS  
AND REGIONAL DISPARITIES / AROMÂNII (VLACHII) DIN STATELE BALCANICE –  
ASPECTE GEODEMOGRAFICE ȘI DISPARITĂȚI REGIONALE**

Aromanians or Vlachs from south of the Danube are the Eastern branch of the Balkan Romanity, separated from the Roman North-Danube (Daco-Romans) by the migratory waves that followed the downfall of the Roman Empire.

Aromanians have always been a nation of semi-nomadic shepherds, deeply connected with the mountain area, from the Balkans to Pindus Mountains, enjoying its natural protection against the invaders and a great autonomy during Ottomans, when Aromanians were under the protection Sultan's mother.

Byzantine chroniclers speak about them as hardworking and very brave people that no king could conquer.

Between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, they enjoyed a great autonomy and greater freedom of movement within the European Turkey, so they have become prosperous and getting to dominate the trade in this part of Europe, besides animal products provided, they become specialized in certain crafts like masonry, woodworking, metalworking, carting, which have provided them a good income.

Their period of prosperity ended with the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after the Balkan wars, when they suddenly saw themselves divided between four newly formed states (Greece, Bulgaria, Albania and Serbia), their wealth dispossessed and persecuted by the nationalism of the new owners, so many have emigrated to other European countries or even to America.

Currently, Aromanians live mostly in the northern and north-western Greece, in southern Albania, Macedonia, and Romania and very few in Serbia and Bulgaria, their number being estimated between 200,000 and 1,000,000 people.

The fact is however that, following the lack of a national state of their own and ethnic recognition in the states where they live, without mother tongue education and encouraging their cultural autonomy, Aromanians are people which will perish, forgotten by time and history as a pale flame over the dark valleys of the Balkans.

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**URBAN DISPARITIES IN PROVIDING WASTE COLLECTION SERVICES IN THE  
NORTH-EAST REGION / DISPARITĂȚILE URBANE PRIVIND SERVICIILE DE  
COLECTARE A DEȘEURILOR DIN REGIUNEA DE NORD-EST**

The cities are facing the problem of illegal dumping because the waste collection facilities do not cover the entire population. Furthermore, this sector is poorly developed in small towns or villages annexed to administrative territory of cities, household waste generated being disposed in open dumps polluting the local environment. This paper on the one hand analyzes urban disparities on public access to sanitation services in the North-East Region, on the other hand, performs a comparative analysis between 2003 and 2010 outlining the changes made in the context of Romania's accession to EU. The *acquis communautaire* requires the closure of non-compliant landfills, the extension of waste collection services, the development of facilities for separate collection, recycling and reuse. Full coverage of urban population to waste collection services is necessary to ensure a proper and efficient management of this sector. Urban disparities between counties and within counties highlights the fact waste management remains a major environmental problem at local and regional level.

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**LOCAL DUMPSITES - SPATIAL ANALYSIS AND RURAL DISPARITIES IN NEAMŢ  
COUNTY / GROPILE DE GUNOI LOCALE – ANALIZA SPAŢIALĂ ŞI DISPARITĂŢILE  
RURALE DIN JUDEŢUL NEAMŢ**

Waste collection services are poorly developed in rural areas, this fact leading to waste disposal in open dumps. This paper analyzes the geographic distribution of surfaces (sq. m) occupied by these dumpsites at village level from county highlighting the local disparities. Geographic and demographic context of a locality is reflected in the way that household waste is disposed. These differences can be noted both between the villages that form a commune and especially between localities or communes from various geographic regions of the county such as mountainous sector, Subcarpathian, plateau and valley corridor areas. Also, implications for local environmental factors vary along physical-geographical transition from west to east of county, this fact being supported by field observations. Uncontrolled dumping of waste is still a current bad practice due to partially access of rural population to waste collection services.

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**THE INFLUENCE OF DECISION MAKERS IN THE EVOLUTION OF THE BUILT  
HERITAGE IN THE LAND OF DORNA / INFLUENŢA FACTORILOR DECIZIONALI ÎN  
EVOLUŢIA PATRIMONIULUI CONSTRUIT DIN ŢARA DORNELOR**

The present paper is intended to surprise the influence of the decision makers in the evolution of the built heritage from the regional system of the Land of Dorna. In order to achieve this goal we analyzed and systematized all data and information relevant for this study, data obtained both from literature and from the field research, activities that lead to the surprise of the local characteristics of the Dorna system. The analysis has revealed a number of inconsistencies between an optimal situation of a territorial system and the current state of the Dorna system in which a number of monuments lies in an advanced state of decay. The improper management of the built heritage of the Land of Dorna by the local actors had lead to a series of territorial dysfunctions. The conclusions of this paper have highlighted the urgent need to implement a series of measures aimed to revitalize the built heritage in the Land of Dorna.

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**ANALYSIS OF THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT DISPARITIES IN THE CHIOAR-LĂPUŞ  
TERRITORIAL SYSTEM ON TOURISM ACTIVITY / ANALIZA DISPARITĂŢILOR  
CADRULUI NATURAL ÎN SISTEMUL TERITORIAL CHIOAR-LĂPUŞ CU PRIVIRE LA  
ACTIVITATEA TURISTICĂ**

Chioar-Lăpuş territorial system is a spatial entity located in the southern of Maramureş County, known, mainly because it spiritual values which exudes ethnographic areas components. From the tourist point of view talking about a region unevenly developed, that are emerging at a series of dysfunctions. Natural environment, represented by relief, climate, water, vegetation, fauna,



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protected areas, is the foundation of tourism supply, but also often in demand, the region's natural resources are used and exploited for recreation by tourist. Disparities that occur within territorial system due to uniform resources distribution can be found by estimating the value of natural tourism potential. By implementing specific tourism activities on areas which presents malfunctioning, finally strive for a transformation of the region in terms of tourism, development and therefore economic contribution brought local communities.

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**VIEWS ON THE ANISOTROPIC NATURE OF ILVA VALLEY / *CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND***  
***CARACTERUL DE ANIZOTROPIE AL REGIUNII VALEA ILVELOR***

There are two concepts important for the authors of this article: anisotropic region and anisotropic space. Anisotropic region is defined by A. Dauphiné, the geographer (-mathematician), as a territorial unit whose structure results from the organisation of space along one or more axes. From the point of view of a territorial system, this type region has some characteristics which differentiate it both from the homogeneous region and from the polarised one.

These specificities have been analysed for Ilva Valley. The region of Ilva Valley is formed along the morphological axis represented by Ilva River. The aim is to identify these specificities or their absence within this region. In this way we can determine whether this region is an anisotropic one or just an anisotropic space, namely whether it can be considered as evolving towards an anisotropic region, yet not yet complying with all characteristics of anisotropic regions.

At the same time, the article aims to look for an answer for the question on the mere presence of a longitudinal axis (in this case a hydrographic artery along which the railway line was built) is enough to define a region as an anisotropic one.

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**GROWTH POLES - AN ALTERNATIVE TO REDUCING REGIONAL DISPARITIES. CASE**  
**STUDY – IAȘI GROWTH POLE / *POLII DE CREȘTERE - O ALTERNATIVĂ A REDUCERII***  
***DISPARITĂȚILOR REGIONALE. STUDIU DE CAZ - POLUL DE CREȘTERE IAȘI***

The current development of the European Union is based on the cohesion policy which focuses on the attenuation of regional disparities. For this purpose the idea of growth poles emerged in Romania, whose role became more than familiar: the determination of an internal socio-economic cohesion. Polycentrism becomes a concept of territorial planning increasingly promoted. Development of growth poles aims to reduce the attraction force of large centres and to balance the location of activities generating functions across a territory. This was the idea that led to the formation of Iași Metropolitan Area, territorial assembly which is intended to be the main regional centre of North-East Region, thus polarizing the surrounding areas.

Iași Growth Pole objectives are represented by economic competitiveness, the development of regional connectivity and promoting regional cooperation, enhancement of the cultural heritage for tourism development. One of the major pluses of growth pole in achieving these goals is the cross border position to the eastern border of the European Union.

This paper examines to what extent can Growth Pole Iași to rise to the standards required, while the peripheral position seems to be rather a disadvantage and the uncertain functionality of the metropolitan area shows that the main problem remains the reduced economic competitiveness.

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**TERRITORIAL DYSFUNCTIONS INDUCED BY NATURAL RISKS IN THE GURGHIU  
RIVER BASIN / DISFUNCȚIONALITĂȚI TERITORIALE INDUSE DE RISCURILE  
NATURALE ÎN BAZINUL GURGHIU**

The main types of natural hazards which occur more often in the Gurghiu basin are the climatic hazards - especially the wind throws, the geomorphologic hazards - landslides, erosion, crumbling, the hydrological hazards - floods and the biological hazards - bark beetles invasions. The natural dangerous phenomena are responsible for dysfunctions at the level of territorial system. Therefore, dangerous phenomena could represent obstacles for the sustainable development of the analyzed territory. The territorial development strategies must include measures of natural risks management, natural risks mitigation representing a major goal of the sustainable development. This goal could be reached by creating resilient communities, able to manage the crisis and to find resources to overcome it. This paper has as purpose, on the one hand, to identify the imbalances caused by the natural hazards at the level of natural and anthropogenic systems, and, on the other hand, the proposal of goals aiming the social and economic development of the territorial system represented by the Gurghiu basin. The level of social and economic development of a territory reflects the level of population's preparedness to face the crisis caused by the natural hazard's occurrence, the degree of resilience being directly proportional with the economic growth of the territorial system.

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**ASPECTS REGARDING SPRAWL IN CLUJ-NAPOCA / ASPECTE PRIVIND  
EXPANSIUNEA URBANĂ DIN CLUJ-NAPOCA**

It all started with an aerial photograph taken by K. Benfield, showing the edge of a sprawl development in California. It included a landscape of single-family houses, which, on a closer inspection, were actually quite dense, more or less 15 homes per acre. Detractors of sprawl and supporters of smart growth will tell you that high density is good, while low density is bad, thus undesirable, as it engulfs too much agricultural or natural land and needlessly extends the urban footprint.

However, it is not enough, since the photographed development was not contiguous. It leapfrogged, fragmented the landscape, expanded the city's footprint and lacked proper connectivity. To sum up, it was still sprawl.

The same situation can be found in Cluj-Napoca and its peri-urban area, where the new post 2000 residential developments have high densities, not in terms of houses per square kilometre, but in terms of inhabitants per square kilometre. The residential areas of Bună Ziua, Europa, Becaș or Florești are comprised primarily of blocks of flats, ranging from three to five stories, while duplexes, semi-detached houses and single family houses are rarer. This means more apartments and more inhabitants per plot, making a block of flats denser than say one or two single family homes on the exact same lot.

Unfortunately, the good news stop here, as these developments are the worst possible examples of sprawl. They are clearly fragmented landscapes, car oriented, encroaching fertile agricultural land, with leapfrog developments, lacking proper road infrastructure, mass transit, services, public and green spaces, street lighting, bike and pedestrian lanes and car parks. Sprawl remains sprawl regardless of residential or human density. Although the construction bubble burst in



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2008, the damage has been done, sprawl remains part of our urban landscape and future generations will have to fill in the gaps, both figuratively and literally.

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**THE AEROTROPOLIS. A BRILLIANT IDEA OR A PERILOUS ENDEAVOUR FOR CLUJ-NAPOCA? / AEROTROPOLIS-UL. O IDEE EXCELENTĂ SAU UN EFORT PERICULOS PENTRU CLUJ-NAPOCA?**

Upon reading about John Kasarda's aerotropolis concept, which involves an urban development around an airport, that increasingly acts as an economic and urban centre (central business district if one might prefer) for aeronautical activities as well as for other activities (retail, culture, entertainment, healthcare), Cluj-Napoca International Airport immediately came to mind. It is a rather new concept, and with new concepts come new hopes - hopes for applying it to create a better urban form and a better city life. However, several questions arise: How can the concept of aerotropolis be related to this particular airport? Do this airport and the surrounding area have the right conditions for such a development? Does the municipality of Cluj-Napoca have what it takes, economically and socially, to support such a bold new project? But most importantly, is it worth investing time, money and brain power or are there better alternatives?

In short, Cluj-Napoca International Airport, if it chooses to follow this path, and some of the signs of it doing so are already there, must surmount several urban, financial, spatial, logistical, cultural and connectivity hurdles, in order to acquire statuses of airport city and polis centre. Let us assume that all these issues are mastered. At what price we may ask, especially when the results might be sprawl aggravation and the generation of further disparities between the historic centre and the newly established one.

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**SPATIAL PROFILE OF POVERTY IN THE NORTH-EST DEVELOPMENT REGION / PROFILUL SPAȚIAL AL SĂRĂCIEI ÎN REGIUNEA DE DEZVOLTARE NORD-EST**

The present study attempts to highlight the interdependence relations established between space and poverty. This approach is useful in crystallizing the relations established between the two notions, and thus provides the basis for developing a concept that would include these inter-relations; the concept is meant to be territorial poverty. An important objective of the study is to understand how the territorial system configuration, its structure and relations influence in varying degrees, the distribution of poverty. It creates the prospect of development of territorial poverty concept, to transcend the common understanding of individual poverty or poverty simply by lack of resources, a concept that defines the system for various different impulses that generate responses latter is subjected to. A secondary objective of the study is to understand the causes of poverty territorial differentiation. Relationship between space and poverty has been studied in North-Eastern Region, the poorest EU border region.

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**REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN ROMANIA. IMPACT OF POR ON HEALTH  
INFRASTRUCTURE / DISPARITĂȚI REGIONALE ÎN ROMÂNIA. INFLUENȚA  
PROGRAMELOR OPERAȚIONALE REGIONALE (POR) ÎN INFRASTRUCTURA DE  
SĂNĂTATE**

Health infrastructure is one of the weak spots of social-economic development in Romania and other European states. In order to get a better picture of the Romanian health system issues, this paper analyzes a number of statistical indicators considered representative for the national and European health infrastructure for a 20 years' timeline, between 1990 and 2010.

Three main objectives were established to create this paper:

- a. Identify main trends for health infrastructure in some of the European Union countries;
- b. Evolution of health system in Romania, comparative situation on European level as well as regional level indicators dynamics;
- c. Overview of POR in Romanian health system, how much does it help the regional health infrastructure in Romania.

On European level there is a constant decrease in hospital beds number. For this indicator, Romania has slightly higher values than European average. Must be mentioned that hospital beds indicator offers limited information on health infrastructure which also includes medical equipment and specific devices.

Hospital number in Romania increased during last 20 years with 18.9% (1990-2010). During the observed timeline, the number of hospitals in Romania, on regional level, had a constant positive evolution.

The number of doctors has an increasing trend on local as well as on international level. Romania has a number of doctors twice lower than European average (3.6 doctors for one thousand inhabitants).

Regional Operational Program (POR) has a limited influence in achieving the objectives stated in Applicants Guide for Priority Axe 3, Major Intervention Domain 3.1. This happens because supporting infrastructure improvements will not create institutional modernization. Financial contribution through POR will result in modernization of 11% of the existing hospitals in Romania.

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**URBAN REGENERATION OF CITIES: PURPOSE OR EFFECT OF THE "EUROPEAN  
CAPITAL OF CULTURE" PROGRAMME / REGENERAREA URBANĂ A ORĂȘELOR:  
OBIECTIV SAU EFECT AL PROGRAMULUI "CAPITALĂ CULTURALĂ EUROPEANĂ"**

Within all initiatives and programmes launched by the EU Commission related to culture, one of the most relevant approaches is the one provided by the European Capital of Culture programme. More than 40 cities which applied for the title of European Capital of Culture were selected not necessarily for their present cultural potential, but for their proposed cultural programme in order to become a "city of culture". Renewal or regeneration of urban spaces was a challenge for all candidate cities, either established as a goal or the result of actions taken. The article highlights the analysis of the urban space and its changes in the course of the European Capital of Culture programme, focusing on Sibiu, Romania and Liverpool, the United Kingdom, and the shaping of an urban trend for Cluj-Napoca, as candidate city for the title of European Capital of Culture.

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**HISTORICAL AND CURRENT TERRITORIAL STRUCTURES  
“INTELLIGENT INSTRUMENTS” IN THE FUTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION  
OF ROMANIA / STRUCTURILE TERITORIALE ISTORICE ŞI ACTUALE – INSTRUMENTE  
INTELIGENTE - ÎN ORGANIZAREA ADMINISTRATIVĂ A ROMÂNIEI**

Discussions of economical, social and political order concerning a new administrative-territorial structure of Romania must be conducted on scientific reasons. No matter how the map of Romania will look like in her new administrative organization, at least one aspect is certain: that of ensuring a functional (intelligent) dimension.

This dimension identifies at the historical structures level as regions, principalities, and countries or as voivodeships, districts, etc. At the level of the current structures we find the functional dimension in the case of structural organization of the religious, medical, sports, railway type, or as practical forms, and for the geographical types as “axes”, starting from a conceptual level heading to the theoretical level and then to the practical level.

Thinking of a new functional type structure (like the administrative organization of Romania) it must gather a set made from spatial, time and relational qualities. Between the main qualities of the intelligent territorial structures we mention at least three others: the behaviour, the mechanisms and the strategies. We see the behaviour in the context of other European structures as surface, the number of inhabitants or the life quality. The mechanisms are the membership, integration and support– The strategies are the short, medium and long, at term goals of such territorial structure.

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**DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS OF THE FORMER MONO-INDUSTRIAL SMALL TOWNS  
NUCET AND VAŞCĂU / ASPECTE DEMOGRAFICE ALE ORAŞELOR MICI, FOSTE  
MONOINDUSTRIALE - NUCET ŞI VAŞCĂU**

After two decades since the fall of communism, the reconversion and revitalization of small towns in Romania, especially those developed solely on the basis of unsuccessful industrial activities, continue to raise difficult issues. Thus, the evolution of towns such as Nucet and Vaşcău, exponents of the policy of forced industrialization and urbanization, with mono-functional profile, was from urbanization to de-urbanization, even ruralization. Localities Nucet and Vaşcău, which only became towns in 1956, have developed particular demographic evolutions, with periods of growth and demographic decline with direct implications in the social and economic development. Current population decline is highlighted by a careful analysis of the demographic potential and of the dysfunction and demographic hazards which are the main objectives of this study. In the case of these towns, the demographic hazards can be combined with the imbalance stage of the major age groups in which the population is, with the downward trend of fertility and with the effects of the migration phenomenon. If these demographic trends continue, both economy and the educational system, health services and social protection will also continue to be adversely affected.

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**THE IMPORTANCE OF MOUNTAIN TOURISM IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT. CASE STUDY: NORTH-WEST REGION OF ROMANIA / IMPORTANȚA TURISMULUI MONTAN ÎN DEZVOLTAREA REGIONALĂ. STUDIU DE CAZ: REGIUNEA DE NORD – VEST, ROMÂNIA**

In the early 90s of the last century, the mountain area gained a new research area in geography. The natural tourism potential, environmental conservation and sustainable development in the North - West region of Romania led to substitution of the forestry and mining activity at the expense of tourism. The projects accessed and the development of regional programs determined absorption of grants, which led to investments in general and tourism infrastructure and hence, the development of mountain resorts. This study aims at identifying the factors which have contributed to development of the mountain resorts in the North - West region, the diagnosis of disparities in this mountain resorts and their economic importance in regional development.

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**SUSTAINABLE VALORISATION OF PASTURES IN THE CINDREL MASSIF BY APLYING ENVIRONMENTALY FRIENDLY TECHNOLOGIES / VALORIFICAREA DURABILĂ A PAJIȘTILOR DIN MASIVUL CINDREL PRIN APLICAREA TEHNOLOGIILOR PRIETENOASE CU MEDIUL**

The mountain massifs of Sibiu County and mostly Cindrel, where the famous region called Mărginimea Sibiului /The Surroundings of Sibiu is included, dispose of wide areas with pastures, heavily used by the inhabitants of the Carpathian areas. For valuing these areas in a sustainable purpose, the evaluation of the productive potential, the improving and the increasing of vegetal productivity, ICDM Cristian has put an experimental field on the North – East area of Cindrel Mountain at the altitude of 1348 m, in the proximity of Păltiniș Resort. The experiment aims at the valuing of natural pastures through environmentally friendly, ecological technologies, which could be expanded in other Romanian mountain areas as well. The current study presents the synthetic results of the mentioned experiment and the possibilities for using the methods for other areas, too.

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**THE CONNECTIVITY INDEX APPLIED TO THE SETTLEMENTS OF BANAT USING GIS/ ANALIZA INDICELUI DE CONECTIVITATE AL AȘEZĂRIILOR DIN BANAT PRIN UTILIZAREA TEHNOLOGIEI GIS**

The settlements located along the major communication lines are advantaged compared to those which lie at a certain distance from such lines. In order to quantify the connectivity or isolation of the settlements in relation to the transport axes and the urban centres, the concept of “connectivity index” was introduced. It consists of a “road connectivity index” and a “railway connectivity index”.

In order to compute the road connectivity index for a settlement, the following data has been used: the total number of public roads crossing that settlement, each being given a value depending on its rank (European, national, county or local road) and its quality (modernized or not); the traffic on each public road (the higher the traffic, the higher the value) and the distance from upper-ranked settlements (the smaller the distance, the higher the value). The same features have been taken into account for the railway connectivity index. The final values have been computed by simply adding the values of the two composing parts of the connectivity index for each settlement. A map of the connectivity index for the Banat settlements using GIS has been created based on these values.

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**ECONOMIC DISPARITIES WITHIN FUNCTIONAL AREAS. CASE STUDY: BAI  
MARE INFLUENCE AREA / DISPARITĂȚILE REGIONALE DIN INTERIORUL ZONELOR  
FUNCȚIONALE. STUDIU DE CAZ: ZONA DE INFLUENȚĂ BAI MARE**

Although functional areas (like metropolitan areas, city-regions or influence areas) would seem like homogeneous in contrast with the surrounding space, seen from a micro-scale and from an inside perspective, these areas are deeply heterogeneous, both from a structural and functional point of view. In the present study, the authors try to underline the different economical roles played by the polarizing city (Baia Mare) and its influence area. Interestingly, also the influence area is strongly divided. These disparities that emerge out of different rhythms of economical development create informal territorial structures that drive the economic behaviour of the influence area. A strong north-south divide is noticed within the influence area of Baia Mare if we take into consideration criteria like total turn-over of localities/inhabitant, total profit/inhabitant and total number of employees/inhabitant. These informal territorial structures reveal the discriminating intensity and direction of economic development flows. Once this model is created and its functioning is understood, policymakers can take a decision about what kind of policies must be applied and where, and also which problems should be considered to be priorities according to their development strategies.

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**INTRAREGIONAL DISPARITIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL TOURISM IN  
MARAMUREȘ. GENERAL FACTORS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS ON THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE "LANDS" OF MARAMUREȘ / DISPARITĂȚI  
INTRAREGIONALE ALE DEZVOLTĂRII TURISMULUI RURAL ÎN MARAMUREȘ.  
FACTORII GENERATORI ȘI IMPACTUL SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASUPRA DEZVOLTĂRII  
"ȚĂRILOR" MARAMUREȘENE**

Rural tourism has grown successfully in Maramureș area, due to the existence of well-preserved traditional spiritual values in time. But knowledge and deep understanding of Maramureș area cannot be achieved but by analyzing its geographical and historical context. Apparently Maramureș is an entire but throughout a detailed analysis one can see in its structure two components: an administrative one and a historical one, which are independent from one another. From the administrative point of view the county of Maramureș is structured in well-defined economic-social territories from the geographic and historical point of view, with specific traits and spiritual space, grouped in distinct ethnographic areas called "lands" (Maramureș Land, Lăpuș Land, Chioar Land, Codru Land), clearly delimited just balances water and mountain areas, and the disparities in terms of rural tourism. This paper aims to highlight the elements of attraction in the county in rural tourism

which are many and great, but capitalized differently, leading to regional disparities in terms of the development of rural tourism in the county.

Strong rural character and a degree of conservatism of the elements of attractiveness are the main cause of the differences in perspective in Maramureș country tourism and in the background (in) existence of units of accommodation, food and entertainment that requires large workforce and well prepared. Tourism development plays a major role in improving the quality of life, not only for tourists but also for local people. Allochthonous household income from tourism basic services can be completed by using the local traditional products.

In the finally I proposed a model by which disparities can be mitigated either by creating an effective tourism management plan, developed at the regional or at the tourist entities.

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**POLARISATION OF SOCIAL INEQUALITIES IN SENSIBLE NEIGHBORHOODS OF  
BUCHAREST METROPOLIS / POLARIZAREA DISPARITĂȚILOR SOCIALE DIN  
IMEDIATA VECINĂTATE A METROPOLEI BUCUREȘTI**

This paper gives an insight into the statistical interpretation of socio-spatial changes of Bucharest urban landscape in connection to the transformations of the urban planning visions across the last decades. Special emphasis is placed on the emergence of sensible neighbourhoods which are defined by a clear homogenization of certain social classes on a precarious housing infrastructure. This came as a result of a historical hierarchy of the urban social space. Moreover, Bucharest was shaped in relation to different socio-economic and socio-cultural policies that determined the creation of a polarization between *north* and *south* or between *centre* and *periphery* which were subject to numerous socio-urban inversions during the communist and post-communist eras. Hence, living in a large metropolis is vulnerable to inequalities appearing within the urban pattern that intensifies, in some cases, towards residential segregation. The historical-geographical analysis of vectors behind clusters of sensible areas in the 20<sup>th</sup> and the 21<sup>st</sup> centuries strengthens the importance of social cohesion measures in the future urban and territorial planning policies.

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**THE CONVERGENCE PROCESS AND ECONOMIC CRISIS IN CENTRAL-EASTERN  
EUROPE / PROCESUL DE CONVERGENȚĂ ȘI CRIZA ECONOMICĂ  
ÎN EUROPA CENTRAL-ESTICĂ**

In this paper we propose to examine the convergence process in Central and Eastern Europe by testing the Williamson hypothesis from a multiscalar perspective: at national and at different regional levels as well. By using time series for the GDP/head we will try to answer three basic issues: at first, the tendencies in convergence/divergence in Central and Eastern Europe; and, at second, which convergence clubs have evolved in the analysed space; and, finally, the effects of the financial and economic crisis on the convergence process. This analysis can show us the differences in East and Central Europe in the main economic indicator, and the impact of the economic and financial crisis.



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**CLUJ-NAPOCA POLARIZING EDUCATIONAL FUNCTION IN SHAPING THE CITY'S  
CENTRAL PROFILE WITHIN THE REGION / *FUNCȚIA DE POLARIZARE  
EDUCAȚIONALĂ A MUNICIPIULUI CLUJ-NAPOCA ÎN CONTURAREA PROFILULUI DE  
BAZĂ A MUNICIPIULUI ÎN CADRUL REGIUNII***

Urban spaces, the cities, are the proof of the interaction between the demographic, social and economic spaces and the physical one in terms of their polarity capacity which directly connects them with the nearby areas, connections which depend on the duration and intensity asserted by the elements of attractiveness.

Urban spaces, the cities, are the prove of the interaction between the demographic, social and economic spaces and the physical one in terms of their polarity capacity which directly connects them with the nearby areas, connections which depend on the duration and intensity asserted by the elements of attractiveness.

The area of influence of a city can be discussed and quantified in terms of the power of its educational institutions attractiveness; the stronger its educational polarization capability is, the more intensive the human flows mobilized on greater distances are. We intend to examine in this essay this type of influence since Cluj-Napoca is nationally and internationally recognized as a prestigious educational centre. If we refer to high education, the educational offer distinguishes both in terms of quality and quantity, in terms of students' amount and variety, and even in terms of the uniqueness of specialization offered by its universities.

Cluj-Napoca regional influence extends mainly towards the neighbouring counties in the case of theoretic and technical high schools and towards neighbouring regions in the case of vocational education (arts, sport, and theological high schools). Furthermore, there is a local educational polarity which places the best educational institutions in certain locations within the city limits and which influences pupils and students mobility.

As schools contribute to the quality of a settlement as a central place, education is one of the factors which confer Cluj-Napoca the competence of occupying a central position within the region. It concentrates high quality human and material resources and it gives back to the society high qualified professionals.

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**GIS APPLICATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF AIR QUALITY. CASE STUDY:  
DISTRICT 3 OF BUCHAREST / *APLICAȚII GIS ÎN MANAGEMENTUL CALITĂȚII  
AERULUI. STUDIU DE CAZ SECTORUL 3 AL MUNICIPIULUI BUCUREȘTI***

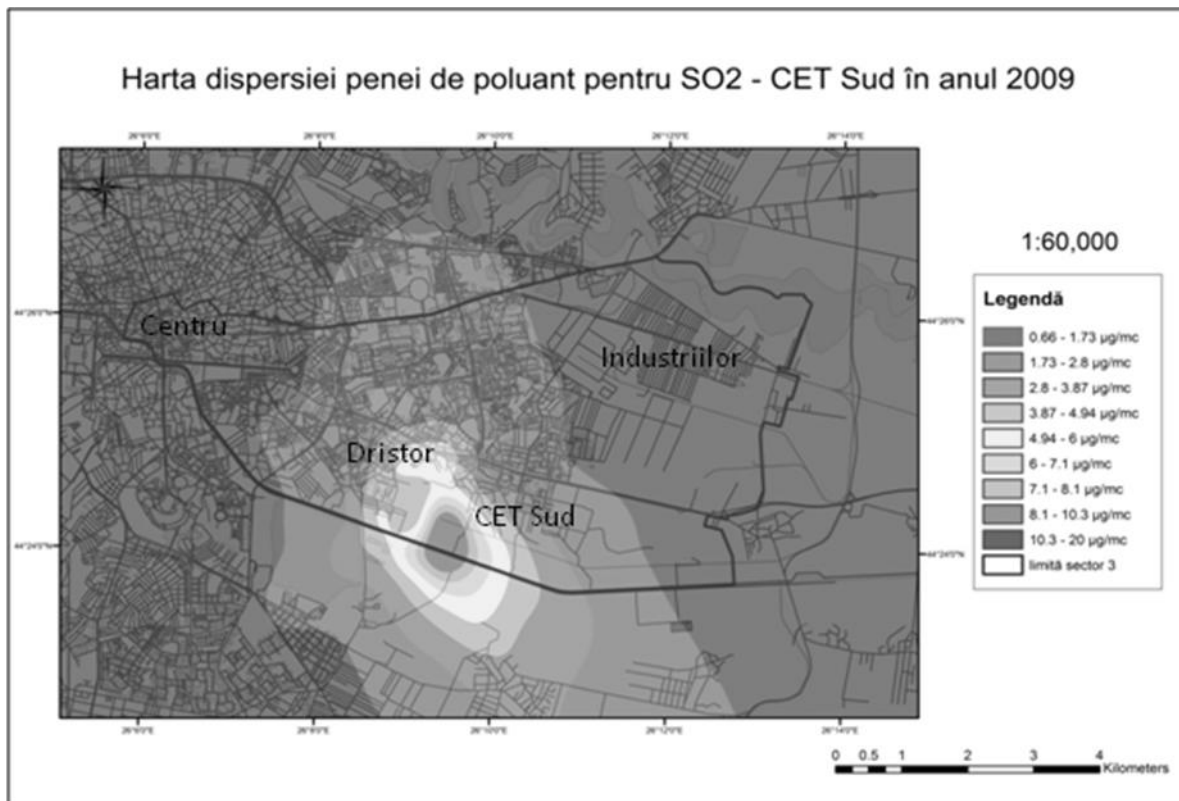
In the last decade the use of GIS applications and models of transport and dispersion has increased significantly, for evaluating the air quality, estimating the impact upon the population and the environment, and for the use in management of air quality and decision making.

AERMOD is the main regulatory model of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Using this modelling system, I've determined the dispersion of the plume for SO<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> for the two most important thermal power plants in district 3 of Bucharest, CET Sud and CET Titan, in the period 2008-2009.

The study is based on presenting the methodology, the advantages and disadvantages of using such a system and discussing the results. For example, if we analyze the figure below we will observe that the annual concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub> for CET Sud in 2009 are between 0.62 and 9.5 μg/m<sup>3</sup>. The



dominant direction of the plume is north-west south-east. Because the thermal power plant is located near the boundary of the third district, the plume is moving outside its administrative territory. The highest values are located near the stacks and the neighbourhoods most affected are Dristor and Sălăjan. In this neighbourhoods live a lot of people with a very low income, in insalubrious block of flats and houses. On the other hand the less most affected quarters are the ones located toward the centre of the city (in the west part of the third district), where also the quality of living is higher.



**Cătălina TODOR**  
*Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography*  
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**REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC DISPARITIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON THE NATIONAL EVOLUTION. CASE STUDY ROMANIA / DISPARITĂȚILE DEMOGRAFICE REGIONALE ȘI IMPACTUL LOR LA NIVEL NAȚIONAL. STUDIU DE CAZ: ROMANIA**

At the beginning of the 21st Century, when the global demographic situation is challenged by a so-called demographic transition, the reality shows a world full of regional disparities. As a part of the international system, Romania must deal with the further two major demographic issues: the decline and aging of its population. How is this situation reflected for Romania in terms of regional disparities, taking into consideration the three following dimensions: size, quality and structure, is one of the major questions that the present research aims to answer to. In order to accomplish this goal, a comparison between the four NUTS 1 macro-regions and then between the eight NUTS 2 regions is used.

The last part of the paper will focus on an argument whether the impact and relevance of the North- Centre vs South –Est disparities exist and are viable, or not.

**George-Bogdan TOFAN**  
*Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Geography*  
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**GEODEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC DISPARITIES IN THE DRĂGOIASA-TULGHEŞ  
DEPRESSION ALIGNMENT / DISPARITĂȚI GEODEMOGRAFICE ȘI ECONOMICE ÎN  
ULUCUL DEPRESIONAR DRĂGOIASA-TULGHEŞ**

The settlement network from the Drăgoiasa-Tulgheş alignment emerged in time, starting in the 16th century-Borsec (1594), 18th century-Bilbor (1776), 19th century-Corbu (1808), Tulgheş (1850) and 20th century, when a series of hamlets like Drăgoiasa, Glodu, Catrinari received the title of village, in 1956. It is highly probable, that the first inhabitants of this area were “colonists” that crossed the mountains, from Bucovina, and settled the lands of Ditrău and Lăzarea, a fact backed by patrimonial evidence, followed by the Szekler population of Giurgeu Depression, as well as Germans and Czechs, as qualified workforce in mining and glass blowing.

By analysing *the population's evolution* in the northern compartment of the Drăgoiasa-Tulgheş alignment during the 161 years taken into account (1850-2011), one can draw the following conclusions:

- easily distinguishing two distinct periods: the 1850-1966 interval, marked by a positive demographic evolution, with relatively short periods when the population stagnated or slightly decreased, as a result of subjective factors (the two world wars); and the 1977-2011 interval, defined by a continuous descending curve due to negative migrating and natural trends. On the whole, the absolute increase in population was one of 7996 people (276%), with an average annual evolution of 49 persons and an average annual rate of 3.5%. One can observe that in three of the analysed settlements there is a negative average annual evolution: Păltiniș (-56.1%), Catrinari (-7.1%), and Secu (-47.4%); two settlements fit between the percentages of 0.1-100%: Drăgoiasa (3%) and Glodu (12.6%); the largest average growth (over 100%) took place in four administrative-territorial units: Corbu (114.3%), Tulgheş (164%), Bilbor (321.8%) and Borsec (704%).

The specific form of agriculture in the Drăgoiasa-Tulgheş alignment is the one of *subsistence*, which is not profitable.

**Elena TOMA**  
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**TOURISM – AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENTS IN LESS-  
FAVOURED AREAS / TURISMUL – ALTERNATIVĂ A DEZVOLTĂRII AȘEZĂRIILOR  
UMANE DIN ZONELE DEFAVORIZATE**

Alignment to European standards and the enrolment of Romania to the regional policy promoted by the European Union require rigorous national strategies for protecting human settlements in less-favoured areas. It is known that in Romania, regional disparities have widened sharply in the economic transition following the restructuring of some industries, mostly mining, steel industry and machine construction. Thus, both functional unbalances and differences in using labour force have emerged, fields without immediate alternatives. Industries in centres such as Zlatna, Călan, Bocșa, Moldova Nouă, Anina, Ștei, Bălan were abolished, as well as in other centres located in geographical areas with limited opportunities for employing the laid-off labour force.

The 38 less-favoured areas declared between 1998 and 2003 are areas exceeding 4,000 km<sup>2</sup>, with a population of over 400,000 inhabitants (North West, North East and West Development Regions).

Despite the principles adopted as basis for the less-favoured areas policy, well-defined effects, especially for areas set for a period of 3-5 years, are still uncertain. Some of these areas even show widening gaps.

**THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT**

Some areas, such as the ones in the Carpathians, present some advantages regarding the favourable conditions for the population to promote alternative occupations, of great efficiency in a relatively short period. The Romanian Carpathian area offers optimal possibilities for spa tourism valorisation, especially agri-tourism valorisation. For the areas located outside the Carpathians, mainly in the Sub-Carpathian area, there is a high potential for valorising and improvement of some occupations such as viticulture and fruit tree growing, old traditional occupations.

Detailed geographical studies are highly necessary for stimulating the elaboration of some efficient programmes and strategies in order to attract investors in the Carpathian and the Sub-Carpathian areas.

**Péter TÓTH**

*Széchenyi István University, Department of Regional Science and Public Policy  
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**SOCIAL NETWORK SITES AS RESOURCES OF INFORMATION ON SPATIAL  
DIFFERENCES RELATED TO ICT'S / SITURILE DE REȚELE SOCIALE CA RESURSE DE  
INFORMAȚII PRIVIND DISPARITĂȚILE SPAȚIALE LEGATE DE TEHNOLOGIA  
INFORMAȚIEI ȘI COMUNICĂRII**

The main purpose of the study is to provide a picture of the regional aspects of the Hungarian informational society, including the use and application social approaches and experiences. First, by using diffusion theories we introduce Hungary as a subject valuable for research, then by means of multidisciplinary approach we searched for regional differences along the differential variables introduced by earlier social research studies. We tried to imply the social declarations pertaining to users in a regional level.

We also try to identify and map the digital zones of Hungary by using available data about the operation and description of the informational society. The basic idea is that - similarly to the regional distribution of infrastructure indicators of previous decades - the values of the informational society's indicators will outline certain, geographically close municipality groups, having certain values, which can be used for calculating regional differences.

**Iuliu VESCAN<sup>1</sup>, Ștefan BILAȘCO<sup>2</sup>, Dănuț PETREA<sup>1</sup>**

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**OPTIMIZATION OF THE HOUSEHOLD WASTE INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT DESIGN  
SYSTEM USING SPATIAL ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES / OPTIMIZAREA PROIECTĂRII  
SISTEMELOR DE MANAGEMENT INTEGRAT ALE DEȘEURILOR MENAJERE UTILIZÂND  
TEHNICI DE ANALIZĂ SPAȚIALĂ**

Household waste collection and disposal in ecological landfills is one of the main aims of the environment national strategy. Household waste integrated management involves, first of all, the identifying of the main management points and optimal locations for the arrangement of ecological landfills. The present paper tries to find solutions for the optimization of the household waste management by developing a GIS spatial analysis model, based on classic methodologies. It considers elements that can enter the management equation: landscape (for location of storage dumps), roads (for accessibility), main waste generators (households, economic factors) and the probable quantity of resulted waste (for optimal sizing).

**THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: *TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT***

**Maria VINCZE, Elemér MEZEI, Györgyi MARTON**  
*Babeş-Bolyai University, Faculty of Economics and Business Administration*  
*Cluj-Napoca, Romania*

**STUDY OF THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE REGIONAL CONDITIONS AND THE  
CAPACITY OF ABSORPTION OF COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY FUNDS IN  
ROMANIA, FOR PERIOD 2007-2011 / *STUDIU ASUPRA CORELAȚIEI ÎNTRE  
CARACTERISTICILE REGIONALE ȘI CAPACITATEA DE ABSORBȚIE A FONDULUI DE  
POLITICĂ AGRICOLĂ COMUNĂ ÎN ROMÂNIA, PE PERIOADA 2007-2011***

The document published by European Commission on 12.10.12 2011 named “Proposal for a REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on support for rural development by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)” sets the legislative framework of the European rural policy in the period 2014-2020. Besides that, this guideline offers possibility to elaborate or national- or else regional development programs. The aim of the study is to find out which are the main characteristics that could take as a basis for the regional distribution of the CAP fund. The paper puts in evidence some of the quantitative characteristics of Romanian agricultural sector and of rural territories on regional level in comparison with regional disparities of CAP subventions for period 2007-2011.

**Cristiana VÎLCEA**  
*University of Craiova*  
*Craiova, Romania*

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC DIFFERENCES IN THE RURAL SPACE OF THE SOUTH WEST  
OLTENIA DEVELOPMENT REGION / *DIFERENȚIERI SOCIO-ECONOMICE ÎN SPAȚIUL  
RURAL DIN REGIUNEA DE DEZVOLTARE SV OLTENIA***

The present paper aims to analyze the socio-economic differences from the rural space of the South West Oltenia Development Region, the author trying, in the same time, to make a correlation between the level of development and the natural background (the relief) where the rural settlements have developed along the history. In the same time, is analyzed the long term development potential of the region depending on the natural and human resources available, and also depending on the outputs and inputs that take place between the urban settlements and the rural space from the nearby area. The proximity to the urban influence area can be a major influence regarding the access of the rural population to certain services, determining in the same time a higher level of development. Also, the author tries an analysis of the poverty level which characterizes the biggest part of the rural settlements (especially the isolated areas or with an aged population) using statistical data from the National Institute of Statistics and a series of indicators characteristic for the level of development, correlated with the activity profile of the respective settlements. This analysis was performed for a better identification of the problems existent in the rural area of the South West Oltenia Development Region in order to offer some viable development solutions that are concentrated especially on the natural resources and local existing possibilities.

## Field trip on the route:

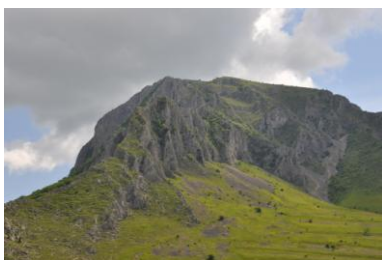
*Cluj-Napoca – Rimetea – Poșaga – Baia de Arieș – Lupșa – Câmpeni – Avram Iancu – Cluj-Napoca*

The fifth field trip organized within the international conference on **Regional Disparities: Typology, Impact, Management** will take place in the upper Arieș Valley, an important tourist area, with a mostly Romanian population, an economy based on the exploitation of local resources, namely wood, a mountain agriculture based on farming, but undergoing strong human pressure on groundwater (due to pollution).

First of all, the upper Arieș Valley catchment area has always represented an important gravity axis for the Land of the Moți territorial system. The configuration of the region includes two polarizing centres, Câmpeni and Abrud, whose local sphere of influence is functionally governed by wood exploitation and processing and mining, the latter being ceased at present. The most imperious problem still is that of the implementation of the Roșia Montană Gold Corporation project, with destructive effects upon the entire area under discussion.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Stop: Rimetea

The field trip on the Arieș Valley will begin with a stop in the Trascău Depression, in the rural settlement of **Rimetea**, dominated by the cliff of Piatra Secuiului /Szeckler's Rock. The authentic reconstruction of the village according to the structure and form of a 19<sup>th</sup> century village and the ethnographic uniqueness show the strong affirmation of a community aware of their own values and whose identity has received international recognition, being awarded with Europa Nostra Medal in 1999. Indirect result of Saxon architecture, the vernacular architecture of Rimetea commune was included in a house restoration programme at the initiative of Transylvania Trust Association, in partnership with District V Town Hall in Budapest. Known for its iron ore deposits in the surroundings and for its transformation into one of the most representative medieval craftsman's centres specialized in blacksmithing, the village is now specialized in agritourism and agricultural and livestock related activities. It is worth mentioning that the house modernization works have encouraged the emergence of some changes in the behaviour and mentality of inhabitants; after ten years since the beginning of the project, the inhabitants' attitude as owners of these houses has changed into a proactive involvement in the preservation of the built heritage.



Declared a mixed nature reserve, the **Poșaga Gorges** appear under the form of a valley created between the mountain massifs of Feredeul and Vulturese, surrounded by cliffs and ridges, the result of karst geomorphologic support. The spectacular landscape and the biodiversity of the place, highlighted by the presence of some rare plants, have claimed its nomination as a natural protected area of national interest (IUCN Category IV).

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Stop: Poșaga Gorges

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Stop: Arieș Valley

Located in one of the most picturesque ethnographical areas – the Land of the Moți, the **Arieș Valley** is impressive due to its rich and diverse relief, outstanding landscape diversity, the uniqueness of habitats, with a particular spatial arrangement of settlements, as well as the quality of people.



**THE 5<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
**REGIONAL DISPARITIES: *TYPOLOGY, IMPACT, MANAGEMENT***

The chain of settlements **Avram Iancu, Vidra, Câmpeni, Bistra, Lupșa, Gârda, Baia de Arieș, Sălciua de Jos** is concentrated along the Arieș Valley and especially on the interfluvies of the main watercourses. Due to orographic conditions, settlements present a high level of dispersion, the village precincts corresponding with the village boundary. Moreover, some villages are at high risk of extinction (the commune of Vidra with its 13 villages), caused by the concentration of a high number of elderly population.



The perspectives on the evolution of settlements do not fall under favourable auspices, the closing of mines, the reduction of industrial activities in the town of Câmpeni, amplification of the migration and the aging population phenomena represent factors inhibiting the development of settlements in this region.

**4<sup>th</sup> Stop: Lupșa**

Traditional garments and tools in the Land of the Moți, rare manuscripts from the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, icons on glass or historical testimonies of the 1848 revolutionaries delight visitors that enter the **Pamfil Albu Ethnographic Museum** in Lupșa. In its immediate vicinity there is one of the oldest monastic settlements on the Arieș Valley. Having St. Great Hierarch Nicholas as patron saint, the monastery church, built of oak, represents the oldest wooden church in Transylvania, whose value is acknowledged by its inclusion on the List of Historical Monuments in Alba County.



**5<sup>th</sup> Stop: Avram Iancu**

Also located on the bank of the Arieș River, in the village of Avram Iancu, the **memorial house** of one of the main Romanian leaders of the 1848 Revolution, **Avram Iancu**, is now a museum under the care of ASTRA Association. Authentic exponent of a traditional house of the Moți people, with stone foundation, wooden walls and hipped roof covered with shingles, it was transformed into a place that houses permanent exhibitions of local history and ethnography. After having undergone a process of renovation, it now houses a large number of traditional objects, memoirs, personal items belonging to Avram Iancu's family, as well as a series of ethnographic elements, from folk costumes and furniture to products and objects that reflect the ancient occupations of the inhabitants.



**Avram Iancu Memorial House**  
Source: [www.craisorulmuntilor.ro](http://www.craisorulmuntilor.ro)  
(Retrieved on 24.04.2012)



## Aplicație de teren pe traseul:

*Cluj-Napoca – Rimetea – Poșaga – Baia de Arieș – Lupșa – Câmpeni – Avram Iancu – Cluj-Napoca*

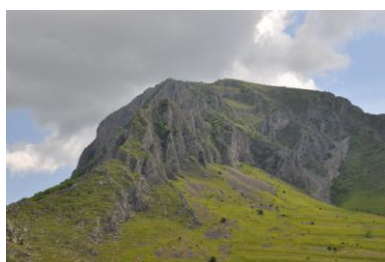
Cea de-a cincea aplicație de teren, organizată în cadrul conferinței internaționale **Disparități regionale: tipologie, impact, management**, are ca spațiu de desfășurare bazinul superior al Văii Arieșului, o importantă zonă turistică, cu o populație preponderent românească, o economie bazată pe exploatarea resurselor materiale locale, respectiv lemnul, o agricultură montană bazată pe creșterea animalelor, contrabalansată pe de altă parte de existența unor presiuni puternice asupra pânzei freatice și apelor subterane (datorate poluării).

Înainte de toate, bazinul hidrografic superior al Văii Arieșului a constituit, și reprezintă și astăzi, o importantă axă de gravitație a sistemului teritorial al Țării Moților. Configurația regiunii impune prezența a două centre polarizatoare, Câmpeni și Abrud, a căror sferă de influență locală este guvernată, din punct de vedere funcțional, de exploatarea și prelucrarea lemnului și minerit, ultimul sistat în prezent. Cea mai stringentă problemă rămâne cea a implementării proiectului minier Roșia Montană Gold Corporation, cu efecte distructive asupra întregului areal aflat în discuție.

### Stop 1: Rimetea

Incursiunea pe Valea Arieșului va demara prin poposirea în Depresiunea Trascăului, în situl rural **Rimetea**, dominat de abruptul Pietrii Secuiului. Reconstituirea autentică a așezării după structura și forma unui sat din secolul

XIX și unicitatea etnografică denotă puternica afirmare a unei comunități conștientă de propriile valori și a cărei identitate a primit recunoaștere internațională, prin oferirea Medaliei Europa Nostra, în 1999. Rezultat indirect al arhitecturii săsești, arhitectura vernaculară din comuna Rimetea a fost inclusă într-un program de restaurare a caselor, la inițiativa asociației Transylvania Trust, în parteneriat cu primăria sectorului V din Budapesta. Recunoscută datorită zăcămintelor de minereu de fier din împrejurimi, a transformării acesteia într-unul din cele mai reprezentative centre meșteșugărești medievale specializate în fierărit, localitatea s-a specializat astăzi pe agroturism și activități de tip agricol și zootehnic. De menționat este faptul că lucrările de modernizare ale caselor au încurajat apariția unor modificări de comportament și de mentalitate în rândul locuitorilor; după zece ani de la demararea proiectului, atitudinea locuitorilor în calitate de proprietari ai acestor case s-a schimbat prin implicarea lor proactivă în conservarea patrimoniului construit.



Rezervație naturală mixtă, **Cheile Poșăgii** se prezintă sub forma unei văi, formată între masivele muntoase Feredeșu și Vulturese și împrejmuită de abrupturi și creste, rezultat al suportului geomorfologic carstic. Spectaculozitatea cheilor cât și biodiversitatea întâlnită aici, subliniată de prezența unor plante rare, au reclamat nominalizarea acesteia ca arie protejată naturală de interes național (categoria a IV-a IUCN).

### Stop 2: Cheile Poșăgii

### Stop 3: Valea Arieșului

Situată într-una din cele mai pitorești zone etnografice – Țara Moților, **Valea Arieșului** impresionează prin bogăția și diversitatea formelor de relief, diversitatea peisagistică extraordinară, la care se adaugă unicitatea habitatului cu o dispoziție spațială particulară a așezărilor și calitatea oamenilor.

Salba de localități **Avram Iancu, Vidra, Câmpeni, Bistra, Lupșa, Gârda, Baia de Arieș, Sălciua de Jos** este concentrată de-a lungul râului Arieș, și cu precădere pe interfluviile principalelor cursuri de apă. Datorită condițiilor orografice, aspectul satelor prezintă trăsături accentuate de disipare, vatra satului identificându-se cu hotarul. Ba mai mult, unele sate prezintă un risc de dispariție accentuat (comuna Vidra cu cele 13 sate), determinat și de concentrarea unui număr ridicat al populației vârstnice.



Perspectivile de evoluție ale așezărilor nu se regăsesc sub auspicii favorabile, închiderea exploatărilor miniere, reducerea activităților industriale din orașul Câmpeni, amplificarea fenomenului de migrație, acompaniat de cel de îmbătrânire a populației, constituie factori inhibitori ai dezvoltării așezărilor din această regiune.

#### Stop 4: Lupșa

Articolele vestimentare și uneltele tradiționale din Țara Moților, manuscritele rare din secolele XVII-XVIII, icoanele pe sticlă sau mărturiile istorice ale revoluționarilor pașoptiști fac deliciul vizitatorilor ce trec pragul **Muzeului Etnografic Pamfil Albu**, din Lupșa. În apropierea acestuia, se află una dintre cele mai vechi așezări monahale de pe Valea Arieșului. Purtând hramul Sfântului Mare Ierarh Nicolae, biserica mănăstirii, construită din lemn de stejar, reprezintă cea mai veche biserică de lemn din Transilvania, a cărei valoare este recunoscută și prin includerea acesteia pe Lista Monumentelor Istorice din județul Alba.



#### Stop 5: Avram Iancu

Tot pe malul Arieșului, în vatra satului Avram Iancu, se află **casa memorială** a unuia dintre principalii conducători ai revoluției pașoptiste, **Avram Iancu**, devenit astăzi muzeu prin grija asociației ASTRA. Exponent autentic al unei case tradiționale moșteni, cu fundație de piatră, pereți de lemn, acoperiș în patru ape și acoperit cu șindrilă, acest spațiu a fost transformat într-un locaș ce adăpostește expoziții permanente de istorie și etnografie locală. Supusă unui proces de renovare, casa păstrează un număr însemnat de obiecte tradiționale, documente memorialistice, obiecte personale aparținând familiei lui Avram Iancu dar și o serie de elemente etnografice, de la costume populare și obiecte de mobilier interior până la produse, obiecte ce reflectă ocupațiile străvechi ale locuitorilor.



**Casa memorială Avram Iancu**  
Sursa: [www.craisorulmuntilor.ro](http://www.craisorulmuntilor.ro)  
(Accesat în 24.04.2012)

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A model in Word format can be downloaded from the journal's website.

\* \* \*

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## *Participants/ Participanți*

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