

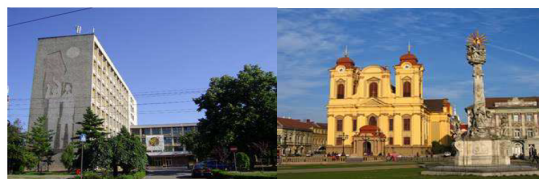
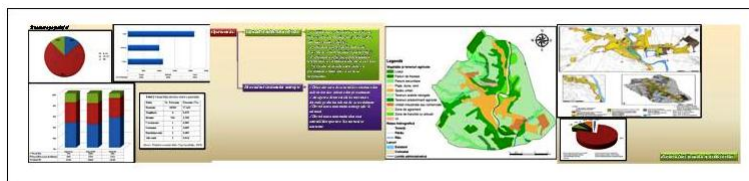
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

GEOGRAPHY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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FROM THEORETICAL APPROACHES
TO THE CONTEMPORARY REQUIREMENTS
OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

17 – 18 of May, 2013



TIMIȘOARA, ROMANIA

Editorial Coordinators of the Reader:

Lect. dr. Ioan Sebastian JUCU

Prof. dr. Nicolae POPA

Prof. dr. Martin OLARU

**GEOGRAPHY FOR
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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**FROM THEORETICAL APPROACHES
TO THE CONTEMPORARY REQUIREMENTS
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SYMPOSIUM READER

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Drd. Anca Emilia PAȘCA-BAGOSI

PROGRAM

**Friday,
17 May 2013**

09:00 – 09:30: Registration
09:30 – 10:30: Welcome Speeches and plenary session (I)
10:30 – 11:00: Coffee Break
11:00 – 12:30: Plenary Session (II)
12:30 – 14:30: Lunch
14:30 – 16:30: Sections Sessions (I)
16:30 – 17:00: Coffee Break
17:00 – 18:30: Sections Sessions (II)
18.30 – 19.00: Conclusion Session
19.00 – 21.00: Official Dinner

**Saturday,
18 May 2013**

09.00 – 12.30 Workshop: *Cultural heritage, tourism and sustainable development*
15.30 – 17.30 Field trip application in the old districts of Timisoara

09:00 – 19:00 – *Field-trip application on the following route: Timișoara – Buziaș – Lugoj – Traian Vuia – Timișoara* (there are designed fertile meetings with local actors in order to find out good and real practices of the local development).

- 9.45 – 11.00 Meeting with local authorities in Buzias.
- 11.00 – 12.00 Field-trip application in Buzias.
- 12.00 – 14.00 Lunch at Parc Complex in Buzias.
- 14.30 – 15.00 Field application in Lugoj (*Urban restructuring and new industries* – Ioan Sebastian Jucu); Work visit in a Greenfield industrial unit.
- 15.30 Halt at Traian Vuia Village.
- 16.00 -17.30 Field-trip application in Fardea and Surduc Village. Analyzing the spatial planning in the area of the Surduc dam.
- 17.30 – 19.00 Retur to Timișoara.

INTRODUCING THE GEOGRAPHY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The well balanced development of the communities represents an important request despite of the wide concern focused on the current discharge of territorial disparities. Thanks to the spatial and systemic contribution of the geographical research it could provide real premises for better knowledge of the connection between the natural and human territorial features. Furthermore the geographic analyses could afford realistic solutions for proper resources appointment. The International Symposium *Geography in the Context of Sustainable Development – from Theoretical Approaches to the Contemporary Requirements of Territorial Planning* aims to provide scientific debates in order to expose the most recent studies that could answer to the current problems focused on the different scales of resolution in terms of micro-, meso- and macro- development.

The main objectives of the International Symposium are:

- (1) to highlight the importance of the geographical studies in designing the development politics as well as the development strategies at different scale of resolution.
- (2) to demonstrate the efficiency of the current analyses methodologies in terms of the further prospects of territorial development.
- (3) to provide an international and adequate forum, connecting scientific results of the geographers and different local actors interested by the socio-economic effects in the local, regional, national and international development.

The symposium debates enable a proper framework in order to organize a special workshop entitled ***Cultural heritage, tourism and sustainable development***. This scientific meeting aims to discuss relevant issues concerning the cultural heritage conservation, the strategies of the memory reconstruction as well as of the functional integration of the cultural heritage within the local communities. Furthermore there are concerned issues and strategies related to the cultural heritage capitalization in terms of touristic activities and the role of the cultural heritage in the sustainable social and economic development as well as for the real increasing of the quality of life.

PLENARY SESSION

AMPHITHEATER A13

Aurelia JUNIE

City Hall of Timișoara, Romania

Building sustainable development based on local resources. Case study: Timisoara City

*

Martine LONG

University of Angers, France

Planning and sustainable development: a necessary restructuring

*

Ioan IANOȘ

University of Bucharest, Romania

What Kind of Interaction Exists between Economic Restructuring, Emigration and Internal Migration in Romania?

*

Alexandru ILIEȘ, Jan WENDT, Dorina C. ILIEȘ

University of Oradea, Romania

Optimization model at NUTS 2 level in Romania

SESSIONS

SESSION 1 ECONOMY IN THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL PLANNING

ROOM A13 14:30 – 16:30: 17:00 – 18:30

Readers:

Dr. HDR. Sebastien FLEURET

Lect. dr. Ionel BOAMFĂ

1. Anca Emilia BAGOSI

Department of Geography, West University of Timișoara,
Romania

- *Social impacts of development: resettlement and relocation. The Roșia Montană case*

2. Ionel BOAMFĂ

CUGUAT-TIGRIS, Department of Geography, Al. I. Cuza
University, Iași, Romania

- *Problems related to mapping of electoral-geographic phenomena in Europe*

3. Alina CHICOȘ, Cristina BURTEA

INCD URBAN-INCERC, Bucharest, Romania

- *Trends in the socio-economic territorial development of Timiș County*

4. Raluca Alexandra COSTIN – MIHUȚESCU

West University of Timișoara, Romania

- *The study of quality of life in Petroșani Depression*

5. Alexandru DRĂGAN

University of Angers, France & West University of Timișoara,
Romania

- *Margins and Marginalities in geography: a territorial approach to social economy structures in Romania's West Region*

6. Renáta DUDÁS

Department of Economic and Social Geography, University of Szeged, Hungary

- *Environmental aspects of migration – Amenity seeking in the Lake Balaton Resort Area, Hungary*

7. Sebastien FLEURET, Emmanuel BIOTEAU

ESO- University of Angers, France

- *Drawing a geography of the social economy*

8. Alexandru JIVAN

FEAA, West University of Timișoara, Romania

- *Conceptual Roots and Topical Interest Issues Concerning the New Geographical Economy*

9. Gabor LADOS

Department of Economic and Social Geography, University of Szeged, Hungary

- *Aspects of re-migration: a potential way towards a successful career or the withdrawal to the motherland*

10. Anda NEDELCU-IENEI

West University of Arad Vasile Goldiș, Arad, Romania

- *Europe 2020 Strategy: a new economic vision for the Europe of the 21st Century*

11. Călin POP

Babeș-Bolyai University from Cluj Napoca, Romania

- *Management, Marketing and Territorial Planning. Intelligent Geographic Patterns*

12. Cătălina Livia POPA

FEAA, West University of Timișoara, Romania

- *Core Issues Regarding the Specific Indicators for Measuring Sustainable Development*

SESSION 2

TOURISM, TRANSPORT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL LEVEL

ROOM 107 14:30 – 16:30: 17:00 – 18:30

Readers:

Prof. dr. Jean-Baptiste HUMEAU

Prof. dr. Martin OLARU

1. Elena CIOROGARIU, Cosmina ALDA

Teologic High-School Logos from Timișoara, Romania,
West University of Timișoara, Romania

- *Between theory and practice: The case of Oasa Monastery pilgrimage tourism*

2. Simona CUCIUREANU, Roxana Valentina GÂRBEA

The Faculty of Geography and Geology, Al. I. Cuza University,
Iași, Romania

- *Botoșani county's tourist image, between perception and reality*

**3. Nemanja DAVIDOVIĆ, Tanja ARMENSKI, Milena
NEDELJKOVIĆ, Olga HADZIĆ**

Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

- *The Relationship between Transformational and Transactional Leadership, Job Satisfaction, Dimensions of Learning Organization and Financial Performances: A Case of Tourism Sector in Novi Sad (Serbia)*

4. Jean Baptiste HUMEAU

University of Angers, France

- *The new West Atlantic international airport and the sustainable development*

5. Dorina Camelia ILIEȘ, Grigore Vasile HERMAN, Florin MĂDUȚA, Ștefan BAIAS

University of Oradea, Romania

- *Touristic potential of Oradea Metropolitan Area values by cycling*

6. Alina Mirela MARCU, Mariana Andreea CHINDRIȘ

The Faculty of Geography and Geology, Al. I. Cuza University, Iași, Romania

- *The improvement of transport infrastructures and utilities by UE Funds in Romania*

7. Aliona MARDARE

The Faculty of Geography and Geology, Al. I. Cuza University, Iași, Romania

- *Regional development of potential of wine tourism in Republic of Moldova*

8. Eva MIHAIL, Ana Maria Ioana TOMAȘCIUC

The Faculty of Geography and Geology, Al. I. Cuza University, Iași, Romania

- *The impact of railway network on the evolution of territorial structures in Western Moldavia*

9. Zoran RISTIĆ, Milosava MATEJEVIĆ, Milutin KOVACEVIĆ, Nikola TADEIN, Gabrijela SAJKO

Faculty of Sciences, Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

- *Re-introduction of deer game in hunting grounds of the National Park Fruška Gora in 2009 – 2011*

10. Bojana SPASOJEVIĆ, Dejan BERIĆ, Igor STAMENKOVIĆ

The Faculty of Sciences, Novi Sad, Serbia

- *The Valorization of tourism potentials of Ovcar-Kablars' Orthodox monasteries based on using two methods: the Qualitative and Quantitative research method and the Hilary du Cross research method (and their comparison)*

**11. Uglješa STANKOV, Michal KLAUCO, Vladimir
MARKOVIĆ, Vanja DRAGICEVIĆ**

Faculty of Sciences, University of Novi Sad, Serbia, Faculty of
Sciences, University of Matej Bel, Serbia

- *Land Use Changes in Tourism Zone of Cajetina
Municipality (Serbia): Landscape Metric Analysis*

**12. Raularian RUSU, Titus Cristian MAN,
Ciprian MOLDOVAN**

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

- *Road connectivity and accessibility of settlements in the
West Region of Romania*

SESSION 3

CITIES, POPULATION AND CULTURE: APPROACHING THE URBAN SPACE AT THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL SCALE

ROOM 134 14:30 – 16:30: 17:00 – 18:30

Readers:

Prof. dr. Ioan IANOȘ

Conf. dr. Sorina VOICULESCU

1. Nicolae CIANGĂ, Iulia Floriana CIANGĂ

The Faculty of Geography, Babeș Bolyai University, Cluj
Napoca, Romania

- *The urban built-up fund (urban assets) preservation, re-fund factor of development and sustainable capitalization*

2. Remus CREȚAN

Department of Geography, West University of Timișoara,
Romania

- *Aromanian and Meglenoromanian infronyms reflected in South-Danubian Toponymy*

3. Vincent Guillaume DUPUY

University of Angers, France

- *Foreign investment and territorial development strategy in Timisoara: redefining a new round of territorial economic activities*

4. Zita MARTYIN

Department of Economic and Social Geography University of
Szeged, Hungary

- *Tourism induced functional changes in Mórahalom*

5. Sara PAINTER

University of Angers, France

- *Towards an integration of the concept of housing in housing policies*

6. Antoine PATTE

University of Angers, France

- *Supplying food by proximity in the markets of Timișoara*

7. Mariana PRAȘCA, Rodica PETREA, Mălina ILIA FILIMON

University of Oradea, Romania

- *Urban shrinking of small towns located in southern part of Bihor County*

8. Daniela Livia RUSU

Babeș-Bolyai University of Cluj Napoca, Romania

- *Numerical evolution of population on Feleacu Hill*

**9. Robert Cristian STOICULESCU, Alina HUZUI,
Dora ALEXA-MORCOV, Alina CHICOȘ, Mariana RADU**

Faculty of Geography, University of Bucharest, Romania,
Transdisciplinary Research Centre Landscape-Territory-S.I.P.
(CCTPTI); INCD Urban-Incerc Bucharest, Urbanproiect
Branch, Romania, Faculty of Sociology, University of
Bucharest, Romania, INCD Urban-Incerc Bucharest,
Urbanproiect Branch, Bucharest, Romanian Academy Library,
Bucharest, Romania

- *On the moral of physical and social deprivation in the history of Bucharest from the 19th century until the middle 20th*

10. Marius STUPARIU, Eugen LASLO

University of Oradea, Romania

- *Processing methods for distribution of internal urban elements using specific algorithms*

SESSION 4

ENVIRONMENT, REGIONAL AND LOCAL PLANNING

ROOM 132 14:30 – 16:30: 17:00 – 18:30

Readers:

Lect. dr. Gyula NAGY
Lect. dr. Stelian NISTOR

1. Adrian ANDREI

Faculty of Geography and Geology, Al. I. Cuza University, Iași,
Romania

- *Erosion control works, a prerequisite for sustainable development (the case study of Zoi Catchement – Central Moldavian Plateau)*

2. Andrei INDRIEȘ

University of Oradea, Romania

- *Field trips complete the geographical theory*

3. Gyula NAGY

Department of Economic and Social Geography,
University of Szeged, Hungary

- *Environmental and social aspects of redmud catastrophe*

4. Mihăiță Iulian NICULAE, Maria PĂTROESCU

University of Bucharest, Romania

- *Land use and land cover change in the Subcarpathians between the Ramnicu Sarat and the Buzau valleys in the post-communist period*

5. Stelian NISTOR, Ribana LINC, Liviu BUCUR

University of Oradea, Romania

- *Cross-border Natura 2000 sites – examples of good practice in environmental policy along Romanian Hungarian border (Bihar-Hajdu Bihar counties)*

**6. Alexandru ONACA, Raul ȘERBAN, Cristian ARDELEAN,
Flavius SÎRBU**

Department of Geography, West University of Timișoara,
Romania

- *Geomorphological aspects of the block streams from Southern Carpathians*

7. Ionuț ZISU

Department of Geography, West University of Timișoara,
Romania

- *The quality evaluation of Lugoj Hills soils using land rating methods*

POSTER SESSION

Coordinators:

Prof. dr. Remus CREȚAN

Lect. dr. Ioan Sebastian JUCU

1. Mariana, RADU, Alina HUZUI, Robert STOICULESCU

University of Bucharest, Romania

- *The spatial evolution of Husi City reflected in cartographic materials*

**2. Stevan SAVIĆ, Dragan MILOSEVIĆ,
Daniela ARSENOVIĆ, Vladimir MARKOVIĆ**

Climatology and Hydrology Research Centre, Faculty of Science, University of Novi Sad, Serbia, Department of Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, Faculty of Science, University of Novi Sad, Serbia, Center for Spatial Information of Vojvodina Province, Faculty of Science, University of Novi Sad, Serbia,

- *Evaluation and public display of urban patterns of human thermal conditions (URBAN-PATH)*

3. Milica SOLAREVIĆ, Jelena DUNJIĆ, Imre NADJ, Bojan DJERĆAN

Faculty of Science, Department for Geography, Tourism and Hotel Management, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

- *Transport as a factor of sustainable development in Serbia*

WORKSHOP
***Cultural heritage, tourism and sustainable
development***

Saturday, 18.05.2013, 9h00 – 12h30 ROOM: 107

Coordinator: Prof. dr. Nicolae POPA
Moderator: Conf. dr. Anne HERTZOG

1. Ștefana BĂDESCU, Marius MICLĂUȘ, Ovidiu BĂDESCU

The Faculty of Architecture, Politehnica University of
Timișoara, Romania

- *The rehabilitation and re-functionalization of the Fabric Synagogue auditorium for the „Mihai Eminescu” National Theater, Timișoara – maintaining the image of the worship place within the contemporary theater*

**2. Cristian Tiberiu BLIDARIU, Marius MICLĂUȘ,
Maja BALDEA, Brîndușa Raluca HAVASI**

The Faculty of Architecture, Politehnica University of
Timișoara, Romania

- *Perceived, Conceived and Lived space in Timisoara's Theresian Fortress*

3. Anne HERTZOG

Cergy Pontoise University, France

- *Jewish memory and heritage in the suburb of Paris: heritage making, urban planning and sustainability*

4. Andreea LAZEA

West University of Timișoara, Romania

- *Cultural heritage, resource for sustainable development. Legislation and trends*

5. Dorel MICLE, Cătălin HANCHEȘ

The Faculty of Letters, History and Theology, West University
of Timișoara, Romania, SC Iceberg SRL, Timișoara, Romania

- *Archeological and Historical Heritage Conservation in the context of the sustainable development*

6. Nicolae POPA

West University of Timișoara, Romania

- *Cultural heritage and territorial competitiveness: only a touristic perspective?*

7. Ahmad RAFIQ

Cergy Pontoise University, France & Amar Singh College, University of Kashmir, India

- *The politics of sustainability in urban development: an elitist vision of Srinagar as a green, heritage city in Kashmir*

8. Alin ROTARIU, Levente KOZMA

Simultan Association, Timișoara

- *Reserved communication*

9. Gabriel SZEKELY

Banat University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Timișoara, Romania

- *The Jewish Architectural Heritage of the Cities of Timișoara and Arad*

10. Smaranda VULTUR

West University of Timișoara, Romania, Faculty of Letters, History and Theology

- *The daily objects and local memory heritage in Gărâna/Wolsfberg*

11. Doina ANTONIUC

Department for Culture of Timiș County, Timișoara, Romania

- *Reserved communication*

ABSTRACTS

Adrian ANDREI

Faculty of Geography and Geology, Al. I. Cuza University,
Iași, Romania
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Erosion control works, a prerequisite for sustainable development (the case study of Zoi Catchement – Central Moldavian Plateau)

The Zoi catchment lies within the Central Moldavian Plateau of Eastern Romania that comprises 1,066 hectares. The local topography reveals features specific for a typical hilly area with the altitude between 139 and 399m. The steeper slopes or cuestas are north and especially west facing in this case, because the creek is reconstituted in a monocline structure. General land use in the study area illustrates a similar pattern with the general land use over the entire Moldavian Plateau where arable is predominant. Two basic approaches typify the studied area. The major effect of the new land reform law no. 18/1991 is the revival of the old traditional agricultural system, the up-and-down hill farming. This pattern is very common on the western part. On the contrary, most of the eastern part is affected by various landslides that can be reactivated in case of a wrong land use local policy. In order to deal with an optimum land use significant changes of the land use and implementing conservation practices are required. Based on a best management design, it is obvious that the local combination between strip-cropping and a network of grass-strips would represent the most efficient solution for arable land.

Doina ANTONIUC

Department for Culture of Timiș County, Timișoara, Romania
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Reserved communication

Anca Emilia BAGOSI

Department of Geography, West University of Timișoara,
Romania
Email: pasca.emilia@yahoo.com

Social impacts of development: resettlement and relocation. The Roșia Montană case

The economic development complicates the world map inducing quantitative, qualitative and structural changes. More and more development projects are proposed all around the world and one of the effects of those proposals, especially in the case of mineral resources extraction projects, is the population movement. Resettlement and relocation are the main options for the members of the communities affected by the new development plans. In the last four decades, scientist researchers became concerned about the social impacts of those migration processes, assessing the risks and the benefits for the affected inhabitants and offering guiding directions so that the results of the development would be the improvement of the quality of life and not the economic welfare of the investors. This study aims to present some theoretical aspects regarding resettlement and relocation and plans to be a starting point in the analysis of Roșia Montană case.

**Ștefana BĂDESCU, Marius MICLĂUȘ,
Ovidiu BĂDESCU**

The Faculty of Architecture, Politehnica University of
Timișoara, Romania
Email: stefana.badescu@yahoo.com,
archaeusoffice@yahoo.com, galleria@upcnet.ro.

***The rehabilitation and re-functionalization of
the Fabric Synagogue auditorium for the „Mihai
Eminescu” National Theater, Timișoara –
maintaining the image of the worship place
within the contemporary theater***

This paper discusses the project designed by the authors, regarding the consolidation, conservation and re-functionalization of the Fabric Synagogue auditorium for the „Mihai Eminescu” National Theater, Timișoara, considering the way in which this contemporary space will integrate within itself the historical, and thus emblematic, image of the worship place. This process was initiated in 2009, thanks to the Jewish Community from Timișoara, which allowed the National Theater to use this building for a period of 35 years, in order for it to be arranged as a Center for Cultural Projects; presently, the design stage is finalized, while the building stage still has to be initiated. The Fabric Synagogue, built between 1885 and 1889 in neo-Moorish style is a class B monument. Considering this status, as well as the important role of this building within the urban tissue, we adopted a solution based on maintaining the image of the worship place within the contemporary space of the theater, by underlining the existing elements with architectural and symbolic value, on the principle of reversibility regarding the new interventions in relation to the existing structure, on creating a mild contrast between the new intervention and the existing tissue, from the point of view of the proposed image, as well as on the utilization of new materials that will match the existing materials on the site. We thus seek to obtain a flexible space, adaptable to a multitude of cultural events, a contemporary space that maintains, at the same time, the historical print.

**Cristian Tiberiu BLIDARIU, Marius MICLĂUȘ,
Maja BALDEA, Brîndușa Raluca HAVASI**

The Faculty of Architecture, Politehnica University of
Timișoara, Romania

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archaeusoffice@yahoo.com, maja_baldea@yahoo.com

***Perceived, Conceived and Lived space in
Timisoara's Theresian Fortress***

The aim of this paper will be to discuss the spatial practices visible in Timișoara's recently refurbished Theresian Fortress.

Based on a comparative study using E. Soja trialectic spatial scheme, our arguments will follow the perceived, conceived and lived qualities of this urban landscape. Borrowing from Lefebvre's theories on the right to the city, the American geographer E. Soja explains postmodern, postindustrial spatial practices through a scheme in which these three qualities are intertwined to determine the functional, symbolic and phenomenological qualities of the urban experience. Using his concept of spatiality we will argue that in its present state, this very important urban regeneration project misses its initial target, generating social segregation through a highly controlled space. This can be explained by the visible unbalance between its perceived, conceived and lived spatial dimensions. We will thus compare the initial theme of the project (the architects/planners intentions) to its current realities (the administrator's inability to inhabit its public space with meaningful, open and inclusive activities).

Ionel BOAMFĂ

CUGUAT-TIGRIS, Department of Geography, Al. I. Cuza
University, Iași, Romania
Email: ionel_boamfa@yahoo.com

Problems related to mapping of electoral-geographic phenomena in Europe

The evolution of the European continent has known several stages, inclusively at the administrative level. In this context, representing geographical realities and, in our case, of the political and electoral ones must take into consideration these changes. The first problem to arise at the beginning of our approach was how define the time limit for which we are going to analyse the electoral-geographical realities at the level of administrative units of European countries. As starting year, we could have used the beginning of the Modern Age in Europe that concurs with the French Revolution that began in 1789. However, during 1790-1795, elections were registered in only five European states: France, Ireland, Netherlands,

Poland and United Kingdom, two of these countries disappearing in the next years (Poland was divided in 1795 between the Tsarist Empire, the Habsburg Empire and Prussia, and Ireland was incorporated in 1801 in the United Kingdom). Another 19 independent countries didn't have parliamentary elections. Since very few of the European independent countries have had, at that time, an elected Legislative, we have chosen as starting point of the analysis the year 1831. Another difficulty to be mentioned was the diversity of political-administrative cuttings regarding the national borders, the number and territorial expansion of the European countries, but also the number, dimensions and limits of these countries' administrative units. As the data will be represented for a five-years time period, we've decided to use the regional borders existing in that time interval. For the periods with a significant "fluidity" of administrative limits (e.g. the Revolution of 1848, the Balkan Wars, the two world wars, etc.), we have decided to use the limits (frequently temporary) that have had the longest existence during the five-year time limit. For example, we have decided that the limits for the Balkan States for 1911-1915 to consider the borders established after the Peace of Bucharest (1913); therefore, all former provinces of the Ottoman Empire will be included in Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Greece and Bulgaria. Another example is represented by the independent Caucasian states that existed for approximately three years (former Tsarist territories, they became part of URSS since 1922), at the limit between two five-year periods, 1916-1920 and 1921-1925. Thus, they will appear temporarily on the map for 1916-1920 as Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan. Following the same trend, Romania will appear on the map for 1941-1945 without the north of Transylvania (occupied by Hungary in 1940) but with Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina and Transnistria, that were part of the Romanian territory during 1941-1944. In order to map the electoral data, it is necessary that the first column of the Excel file to have an identical code of the European administrative units with the attributes given to each correspondent polygon of the base maps. The problem consisted in doing some of the coding.

Considering the difficulty in finding different two-letter codes for all European states, we have generally, chosen to take the current codes for Germany, Italy, Romania, and Bulgaria and give them to the former German, Italian, Romanian, Bulgarian states before their unification (Baden, Württemberg, Bavaria, Prussia, Saxony, Saar, German D.R., Piedmont-Sardinia, Naples, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, Wallachia, Moldavia, Eastern Rumelia). The only code changes were made for the former states of Austria-Hungary (1867-1918, code AH), Czechoslovakia (1918-1939, 1945-1993, code CS), Yugoslavia (1918-1941, 1945-2006, code YU) or URSS (1922-1991, code SU).

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Trends in the socio-economic territorial development of Timiș County

Timiș enjoy all the premises that can support development - a stable economic environment, business environment initiative and involvement, a supportive institutional environment, an attractive investment environment for domestic and foreign capital, dynamic exchange relationships and local, well defined natural and human resources. The geographical position at the country's western border is another advantage that supported easier the possibility of exchanges with the outside world. On the other hand, demographic trends marked by the growth of the rural population in recent years and the concentration of the working age population in the proximity of urban areas may consist in being a support for the development of economic activities. The territorial distribution of the main results of the County's resource exploitation highlights a series of socio-economic imbalances, imbalances that are due to insufficient use of endogenous potential. However, it can be noted, in this respect, a clear trend of concentration of positive effects in the central part of

the county and its adjacent area, detrimental of peripheral areas, especially those in the east county. This phenomenon restrains the manifestation of a type of future balanced and sustainable development. The analysis that formed the basis of this paper were approached in the County Spatial Plan of Timis county and performed detailed aspects of territorial development, which allowed the identification of the areas having social and economic problems, as well as those placed on a favorable development trend.

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***The urban built-up fund (urban assets)
preservation, re-fund factor of development and
sustainable capitalization***

The urban habitat is an essential component of the built-up landscape and it marks out the evolution and the tendencies of development from the level of community to that of a human society. The ancient Roman civilization, especially that from the imperial period was an urban civilization, par excellence, materialized in all its provinces. The Dacia Felix Province, including a large part of present-day Transylvania, has not done an exception from this. The urban system and its components during the 2nd millennium have taken this heritage by positioning and emplacement, but also by the integration of some components from the old structure. The long range of urban system individualization, beginning with the 11th century, led to the development of an interesting urban system in Transylvania, with many original, urban, architectural, physiognomic and functional traits, typifying the communities which brought their contribution to it, in resonance with the social-historical conditions with major impact. The urban build-up fund of the towns from Transylvania, preserved in the most part, and conserved with

exceptions, confers personality to the towns and to the urban Transylvanian ensemble, lending itself to a durable capitalization of it, through a careful management.

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Between theory and practice: The case of Oasa Monastery pilgrimage tourism

One of the oldest and most basic forms of tourism that exists and dates from centuries is religious tourism. This phenomenon still appears to have the basic types of pilgrimage, but because of its complexity it is in a continuous state of transformation, diversification and development. Lately, religious tourism finds more and more interest and Romania is known for its dynamic. This type of travel, that takes place in Romanian monasteries, keeps its basis element, which is religion. Sometimes, this is distinguished by authentic beliefs. The aim of this paper is to analyze and examine the evolution of religious tourism experience, which takes place at Oasa Monastery. The tourism that is practiced here, receives spiritual connotations with unique values.

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The study of quality of life in Petroșani Depression

The life quality research is a major field of the analysis on socio-economic evolution of a country or a region. Being an evaluative concept, it refers to the relationship between living conditions and needs of human society. This study presents some results of assessing the quality of life in Petroșani

Depression, which was held on the application of some questionnaires in February this year. Through the results obtained are outlined some essential aspects of quality of life such as housing, citizen security, working conditions, income, education, social assistance and health and some conclusions which we considered as the most significant in shaping an overview on the quality of life in Petroșani Depression.

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***Aromanian and Meglenoromanian infronyms
reflected in South-Danubian Toponymy***

The paper shows a perspective on the Romanian exonyms of the population living in southern Danubian spaces with a background on the places lived by Aromanians and Meglenoromanians. The study is based on a collection of works from the interbellic period till nowadays written by the Romanian researches, beginning with Theodor Capidan and other linguists, geographers or historians. In order to cover more ground, we enrich the methodology of researching the local and regional infronyms of the population with a focus on the Vlachs' toponymy from the Timoc Valley, both on the Bulgarian and Serbian sides. The aim of the study is to show the variety of names and the abundance of exonyms in the area where local community live a reflection on the places that a social group has emotional ties to different parts of the cultural landscape of Aromanians and Meglenoromanians.

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***Botoșani county's tourist image, between perception
and reality***

Tourist image of a territory is the result of a cumulative long-term effort that requires the application of consistent and stable marketing strategies. How an area manages to create a clear tourist image which to communicate will be decisive for its economic prosperity and will play a tremendous role in the dynamics of tourism, which has a considerable influence on the human behavior. Knowing the tourist image of Botosani County can be a milestone in articulating policies and strategies in the field of tourism. In this regard, the article aims to identify tourist image and perception of locals / authorities about this, wanting to highlight the real situation of tourism as an economic activity and development prospects according to their perception. This county should build a tourist image on the basis of attractiveness so as to minimize the risks to promote a image that does not correspond to local realities.

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The Relationship between Transformational and Transactional Leadership, Job Satisfaction, Dimensions of Learning Organization and Financial Performances: A Case of Tourism Sector in Novi Sad (Serbia)

In the recent years there has been growing interest for organizational learning (OL). Organizational learning is the core of knowledge economy. Individuals have much more knowledge than they can share, so the organizational knowledge transfer is put into focus, as well as the implementation of intra-organizational learning. Place of working is also becoming a place of learning. The speed of knowledge transfer and level of organizational learning and

organizational performance have a strong positive correlation, meaning that higher level of organizational learning affects the higher level of organizational performance. Earlier research has examined the relationship between organizational learning, job satisfaction, learning motivation, organizational commitment and internal service quality. It has proven the significant correlation between job satisfaction and organizational performance. It is well known that leadership plays a key role to business performance and that transformational leadership promotes organizational learning. We can conclude that organizational learning creates competitive advantage and has a positive influence on both financial and non-financial organization performance. The conceptual approach to this research expects a significant positive correlation between: job satisfaction, transformational leadership, transactional leadership, all dimensions of learning organization and financial performance. The scientific contribution of this paper is that this research has not yet been undertaken in tourism sector in a country under transition.

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Margins and marginalities in geography: a territorial approach to social economy structures in Romania's West Region

The present communication tries to mirror the Social-Economic freedom and dependence in a double perspective: conceptual and territorial. In the temporal-spatial field, we believe the margin to be a symbol of freedom, of choices, and marginality - a sign of dependence, non-integration, interruption and injustice (Brunet, 1992). The concept of "Social Economy" is recent in Romania, appearing for the first time officially in 2002 (HG 829/2002). Despite the various options (integration in different international networks,

accessing European funds), the Social Economy sector remains marginal in terms of legislative openings, mentalities and co-participation but also adjustment and synchronization with the socio-economic mechanisms of Romania. In the West Region, the crossing between the geographical position, urbanization, economic development and social mixture produce an area of margins on the Timișoara-Santana axis, where the Social Economy became a complementary active in the territorial co-production. The marginalized areas represent almost entirely the rural areas, but also areas with low resilience in the last two decades: the Jiu Valley Caraș-Severin county. Therefore, we ask to what extent Social Economy could help alleviate this territorial cleavage, trying to offer some practical examples.

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Environmental aspects of migration – Amenity seeking in the Lake Balaton Resort Area, Hungary

Natural disasters and climate change have great impact on population displacement on global scale. Although environmental amenities have minor effect, they can greatly influence migration trends for specific regions. Amenity migration is a type of migration in which non-economic drivers are determinative. Amenity migration is motivated by scenic area, desire of “rural idyll” and demand of liveable and valuable environmental conditions. In our research we have investigated the presence of amenity migration in the Lake Balaton Resort Area. The above mentioned area has been chosen as amenity target areas which are often overlap with rural touristic regions. Our research is based on the examination of statistical data, for instance migration and touristic trends, housing conditions data, etc. Besides we

intend to involve qualitative characterization of environmental factors with great influence on amenity migration.

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Foreign investment and territorial development strategy in Timisoara: redefining a new round of territorial economic activities

Economic activities generate a territorial ecosystem with great advantages as creation and diversification of employment and of services for business and individuals, commercial stimulation, but also problems as urban sprawl, pollutions, commuting, etc. Territories are implementing attractiveness policies to receive business, but globalization increases the possibilities of firms outsourcing that is exacerbating competition between territories. Timisoara has used the powerful development tool that is foreign investment. Nowadays, the most important part of the production system and the main development strategy are based on the foreign firms located there. Timisoara has interesting differentiation territorial factors (entrepreneurship, local policy ahead...), but part of its appeal is linked to traditional comparative advantages. The challenge is to understand how, in this context, local actors can coordinate to stimulate a new "circle of territorialisation". This requires the creation of specific assets, a technological leap, or perhaps by refocusing the local productive system.

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The impact of railway network on the evolution of territorial structures in Western Moldavia

The study proposes to evaluate the impact of the railway network on the evolution of territorial structures. Making use of methods specific to quantitative and nomothetic geography, the article aims at identifying the spatial relations with legitimate character which were the basis for changes of the demographic and economic phenomena strongly influenced by rail transport. The evaluation of connectivity and accessibility indicators regards the rail network as part of a wider transport system (multimodal), the railway stations actually playing the role of transfer points between two different subnets: rail and road. There are also highlighted the vulnerabilities of the western Moldavian railway network and the possible solutions to optimize its functioning.

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Drawing a geography of the social economy

The evolutions of the activities of the actors of the social economy set up numerous geographical issues regarding the context of the development of this sector. Thus, mapping the social economy shall not be done at different scales (from global to local) and considering the activity in itself (area of delivery of services for example) and the factors influencing it (partnerships, networks, legal frameworks ...). Yet only a few researches on social economy have focused on such geographical issues. This presentation is an attempt to fulfil this void. It is structured in 3 parts: The first part is a definition of the social economy with consideration to the international literature on this topic. The second part is a presentation of the concept of place and territory as it is defined in geography. It is to say socially constructed spaces at the individual and the collective scales. It means that all the human activities on a localisation contribute to give a

sense to the place. Thus, if there is a sense of place, can we find some layout in it for the development of philanthropy, social economy, voluntarism etc. Thirdly we present the tools of the geographical study and their interest (essentially two of them: classical mapping and mind mapping). Our presentation is underlined by examples taken from a case study in the French region of Pays de la Loire. We present here maps published in an atlas and we discuss their utility as a descriptor of the reality on the field and as a tool for analysis.

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Jewish memory and heritage in the suburb of Paris: heritage making, urban planning and sustainability

Through an analysis of two places located in the suburbs of Paris, linked to the Holocaust experience, a transit camp and a departure station, both recently valorized as heritage sites, I propose to re-visit the scholarly notions and practices of heritage conservation, collective memory and sustainability in urban planning. The local population has been involved in very different ways in the valorization process of these two heritage sites located in peripheral areas. Therefore, I propose to illustrate how participation of the residents - fundamental to "norms" of sustainability - in the making of heritage can be sensitive, especially when it comes to narrating traumatic memories in the so called "sensitive and multicultural urban suburbs"

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The new West Atlantic international airport and the sustainable development

The creation of a major international airport in the north west of France joined with the development of Nantes metropolis is a seventy years project. The project was developed under the leadership of DATAR. The current airport of Nantes installed in southern agglomeration was modernized over the past years by the increase of passenger low cost traffic. The current airport seems insufficient for Regional development to Council of Nantes and Region Pays de la Loire. Strengthening the Nantes metropolis seems a Regional prior development. This reasoning is included in a current theory: growth poles overflow their dynamism in neighboring areas and metropolis. But actually, with the realization, the project is very contested. In the current economic context, the cost of a second airport in north of Nantes agglomeration is it justified? Constructive debate about the induced effects in 2013 by such equipment for the development regional is not possible in spite of the creation of a commission for dialogue. In addition, environmental issues are invited to protest violently the utility of this airport. The occupation of the site of the future airport by environmentalist activists from the whole Europe, ongoing clashes with the police and the political deadlock have transformed Regional debate into a large National controversy. All the elements for a reflection about the role of sustainable development in the major issues of future equipment in the European Union are combined. But finally, they are not very used for solutions of a regional harmonious development in a very hard economic environment.

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What Kind of Interaction Exists between Economic Restructuring, Emigration and Internal Migration in Romania?

A whole body of specialized literature focused on migration and economic relationships highlights the different specific territorial patterns. Its specificity is related both to the complexity and the dynamics of the structural changes within different countries, and correlated with the ongoing restructuring of the global economy. Romania is one of the main migration sources for European Union, having a huge internal and external potential in terms of the migration for work. The main hypothesis of this study is that restructuring of economy represents the most explicative factor for both types of migration. Searching to validate this hypothesis we adopted a correlative methodology, using different descriptive methods, as causal and regression analysis. The results demonstrate the dominance of a causal relationship between the economic restructuring and the intensity of migration. This relationship was parasitized at the beginning of the transition period by the dominance of ethnic emigration. Interpreting the temporary matrix of correlation among the three proposed phenomenon, it offers a mirror of entire post-communist evolution of economic and migration dynamics in Romania: a significant correlation (negative) between the dynamics of the internal migration and the number of industrial employees; internal migration kept the same destinations counties, and same provider's ones; incapacity of Romanian attractive areas to absorb a huge human potential motivates the emigration; elimination of VISA for Romanian citizenships had a decisive role in the explosive increasing of the working emigration; USA and Canada select the migrants, accepting only the high qualified people. The last part of paper

analyses the consequences of the working emigration and the perverse effects of the remittances.

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Optimization model at NUTS 2 level in Romania

European Union's policy on territorial units for statistics (NUTS) regards implicitly the Romanian political space in search of a formula to generate systemic functionality. The current eight regions were too large and with a territorial structure and design more or less anchored in the geopolitical reality of EU's peripheral space. Through this study we propose a version connected to the specific of the Romanian territorial and political space realities and to the contiguous space. In the new version, were proposed ten regions equivalent to NUTS2 structured on the existing counties. The new regions are characterized by enhanced functionality driven by optimal territory and population and especially traditional local and regional links.

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**Touristic potential of Oradea Metropolitan Area
valuex by cycling**

This paper aims to promote cycle tourism in Oradea Metropolitan Area. The main arguments supporting the needs for better use of the tourist potential by cycling are

represented by existence of exceptional natural and anthropic tourism resources in the study area, infrastructure concentrated mainly in Oradea and two resorts in the vicinity (Baile Felix, Baile 1 Mai), acute stage of the economical crisis, increasing fuel prices, the greenhouse effect, increasing levels of obesity and also by sustainable development and responsible planning needs.

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Field trips complete the geographical theory

The paper shows that theoretical information in the teaching and learning geography are efficient only they are completed with field trips applications that often develop the student's knowledge. This issue is argued using the Apuseni Natural Park as a case in point. Through this application the students learn by seeing about geology, relief, especially karstic forms as well as the relation between geographic features and tourism. Furthermore they are able to learn about the tourism and anthropic activities on the natural environment. In this respect, the field-trip applications could represent an important toll in the current students training, the studied park in the article being an important natural laboratory for the students from counties as Bihor, Cluj, Alba, Arad etc.

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***Conceptual Roots and Topical Interest Issues
Concerning the New Geographical Economy***

The paper aims at presenting several most important and interesting issues concerning the new geographical economy. Methodologically it is conceived in a complex approach, trying

to develop or simply involve also issues that usually are not concerned in the most common approaches on the new economy. The paper starts with several technical and technological roots and prerequisites of the new economy, pointing out important hypotheses, conceptual definitions and paradigmatic changes in our times. Several recent economic phenomenon are discussed, and also delimitations between certain most common economic terms in the field. The core information theory issue is connected with the theory of human capital and the Economics of the tertiary sector, bringing arguments for interdisciplinary research and for widening of the horizon in economics approach. The issue of space in economics is originally approached, from the angle of service economy, from which several major politico-economic changes are also analyzed. Their ethical, environmental, social, and cohesion effects are referred, with their connections in the quality of life. The heterodox approach is not avoided, and also the connections with the New Long Crisis are made, debating several original ideas, ideas concerning servicity and value transfers between economic entities. The study of an untypical development model is the opportunity for comparative conclusions staking on general education and especially on economic education.

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Building sustainable development based on local resources. Case study: Timisoara City

Located in western side of Romania, in a swamp area, without notable natural resources, Timisoara learned, already from XVII century, to benefit of its advantage in order to ensure a coherent and sustainable development. In terms of its economic development, Timisoara, the capital of Timiș county, is now a strong polarizing center for the Western region of

Romania, being the second national economic center. The city concentrates over 80% of the county economy and over 30% of the region's. The development strategy of Timisoara is based on the competitive advantages of the area: geo-political position (location near country's borders), the good quality of human resources in terms of professional training, and multicultural character of the area - characteristics generating a true openness, interethnic and interfaith harmony, the true "spirit of Timisoara" model of exemplar social cohesion. The mode in which the external opportunities of the area can be used in the current regional, national and European context were also taken into consideration. In recent years the local economy had a remarkable extensive growth, Timișoara being currently at the national level on the second position after Bucharest in what it concerns the economic result, having one of the lowest unemployment rates in Europe and an average investment per capita well above Romanian average. The current local strategy proposes the shift from extensive development, based on investments focused on quantitative low-wage jobs creation, towards an intensive development based on capital investment in high technology using qualified human resources, remunerated accordingly. Timisoara's development aims to encourage tertiary sector, especially of the knowledge-intensive services, computer science and telecommunications', of the high technology industry, based on research and innovation activities in order to ensure the city's integration in an European market characterized by competitiveness.

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Aspects of re-migration: a potential way towards a successful career or the withdrawal to the motherland

Recent migration flows within Europe provides the possibility of research in the field of return migration. Opening up the labor markets and the global crisis has sharpened the ratio of out-migration and even though return migration in the post-socialist countries. Type of the foreign job might establish the utilization of the newly acquired skills after the return to the home country. In this paper, I compare and analyze exploitation of different types of foreign working experiences. Based on 31 interviews with re-migrants and the results of a comprehensive survey I could conclude that though the higher living conditions might be pull factors to stay abroad, improving macro factors in the home country could re-attract emigrants. Elite migrants have more chance to benefit from abroad, but several micro factors could influence their decision for return, such as the family, financial, social or political aspects. In terms of continuity, returnees are mainly satisfied with their return, but being international migrant once could generate further out-migration.

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Cultural heritage, resource for sustainable development. Legislation and trends

In Europe, cultural heritage has become since the nineteenth century the subject of public policies. Their purpose was to recognize and protect valuable assets we have from the past, so that future generations have the opportunity to know and learn through them about the national history and art. In recent decades, the significance of the cultural heritage was greatly enlarged, so that the current stakes are related not only to its pedagogical character, but also to its ability to foster the development of national and local economy through tourism and revival of traditional crafts and to strengthen social capital. The assertion of its economic and social

potential translates into national and international regulations that use concepts such as "non-renewable resource", "sustainability" or "sustainable tourism". The proposed presentation will review some of the most important regulations and will highlight the complex role currently assigned on national and international levels to cultural heritage. The economic and social resizing of the cultural heritage will be highlighted and it will be shown that this phenomenon means, on the one hand, to link the use of heritage and tourism as practices that can be designed and developed together because they can support each other, and, on the other hand, to embed cultural heritage policies within the broader sustainable development policies.

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Planning and sustainable development: a necessary restructuring

Sustainable development in France has become a leitmotif in these particular local policies. A number of tools are thus emerged as Agenda 21, following the Rio Conference in 1992, or more recently the climate plans. If this planning is useful it suffers of a number of gaps. First of all the lack of prescriptive scope: **In the name of the principle according to which a collectivity can not exercise guardianship on another, the tools of local planning in France have for the most part a prompting scope.** The multiplication of the tools: today every territorial level and well often every structure of type universities, design their own programming. These different patterns overlay themselves without good often to crossover of looks between the different actors. The absence of strategy special in the assigned goals: The holistic definition given to the sustainable development if it is used to include both social, cultural, economical and environmental logics brings well often to documents which are real catalogs relatively scattered measures. An absence of evaluation of

these tools: The assessment stays global and not methodical. It results here also a certain dilution of the effects. Therefore a reflection is necessary to make a better consistency and coexistence sure of these different tools in a step more holistic approach and association of actors more than juxtaposition.

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***The improvement of transport infrastructures
and utilities by UE Funds in Romania***

By this present paper wants the achievement an analysis of implementation of EU funds, at national level intended for modernization of roads network and for sewage systems and potable water in rural areas. A particular attention will be given to projects aim infrastructure of public utilities funded by SAPARD and EAFDR programs, because rural communities face presently with the absence of a services facilities of an adequate standard of living. In order to determine the current situation of the phenomenon studied will be used the geo spatial analysis method which involves the geographical location and the display in a graphical form of the beneficiaries of these programs. The grant aid provided by the EU for increase degree the accessibility of population as well as public utilities infrastructure development will support the evolution of socio-economic activity at national level.

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Regional development of potential of wine tourism in Republic of Moldova

International developing of wine tourism seems to be explained by the growing appeal to consumers of cultural orientation activities. Heritage, material or immaterial, play an increasingly important role in the choice of destinations and tourism activities. Republic of Moldova has a rich wine potential, but insufficiently exploited in terms of wine tourism. Regional development highlights the wine potential and individualizes the vineyards landscapes. A regional approach to this form of tourism invites to discover the heritage and infrastructure in terms of the wine tourism.

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Tourism induced functional changes in Mórahalom

By the appreciation of the role of tourism in the national economy, more and more town put emphasis on tourism, therefore confirming or transforming the previous role of the settlement. The paper presents the case of Mórahalom, which is a small town in Southern Hungary. Mórahalom initially was an agricultural settlement, however in the last decade, mainly due to the investments in tourism, it has changed significantly: the urban functions expanded. This paper aims to present a successful urban development – through the case of Mórahalom –, where the expansion of functions was created

in order to strengthen the tourism. Besides the analysis of the statistical data and the content analysis of the local media, the study is based on field observation and interviews with the local authorities. Due to the tourism-driven urbanization, the image of the town is constantly changing. The earlier pattern of land use and the built environment has been changed, more and more brownfield lands or old buildings are transformed for tourism, hence transforming the town's functions at the same time.

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***Archeological and Historical Heritage
Conservation in the context of the sustainable
development***

From its beginnings until January 2000, the archeology in Romania did not receive specific legislation. Despite the fact that Romania joined since 1997 the European Convention concerning the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, signed in Valletta on January 16, 1992, the first normative act representing the law regarding the protection of archaeological heritage was issued and became effective no later than January 2000. *Law no. 462/2003* has defined legally the types of archaeological research, dividing them into *systematic, preventive* and *rescue* archaeological research, has introduced "the polluter pays" principle and has included *measures to prevent archeological poaching*. Concerning the urbanism and territorial planning activities the General Urban Plan has a chief, strategic and regulatory use, being the main instrument of operational planning and the legal base for development programs and actions. The purpose of PUG, as it becomes apparent in art. 46 of L350/2001 is „f) to establish protected areas for historic monuments and archaeological sites discovered” Including in PUG archaeological spatial data could significantly reduce the risk of destroying archaeological sites during construction or improvement. For example, here are 3 cases in which all archeological information known was introduced in the PUG through a direct collaboration

between the person responsible and archeologists: Fabis, Sag, Balint. The inclusion in the urban and territorial planning documents of the known archeological sites is a must for both documentation elaboration and local administrative authorities, which will result in the easy access to an operational instrument and a reliable source of information in the sustainable development of the territory under their administration.

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Environmental and social aspects of redmud catastrophe

Industrial production has incontrovertible effect on human health and environment. Due to personal omission on the 4th of October 2010 one of the biggest industrial accident of the history happened in the aluminum industrial region of Hungary. Three settlements, Devecser, Kolontár and Somlóvásárhely were flooded with alkaline redmud which is a secondary product of alum earth (Al_2O_3) production. Ten citizen found dead caused by colliquation. The paper aims to introduce the effects of the redmud on the environment and wishes to reveal the inevitable resettlement and compensation process of the settlements. Firstly impacts on human health and environment were researched. Examining compensation processes and building new neighborhoods may wake the question of environmental injustices. To find out local real estate prices were analyzed and compared to neighboring settlement's prices. Local people were interviewed to examine the changes in life quality and to unveil shifts in everyday life.

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Europe 2020 Strategy: a new economic vision for the Europe of the 21st Century

Due the economic crisis and the intensification of long-term challenges, the European Council of June 2010 adopted *Europe 2020 Strategy* - a new economic vision to help the European Union to overcome this crisis. Acting collectively, *as a Union*, Europe can succeed and build a *smart, sustainable and inclusive economy* delivering high levels of employment of labor productivity and economic, social and territorial cohesion. The European Commission has proposed that each Member State to adapt its 2020 strategy to its specific circumstances and EU targets are translated into national targets and trajectories. To catalyze progress under each priority theme, the European Commission presented seven (7) flagship initiatives which committed both the European Union and the Member States to concrete actions. The European Union has prepared to meet the *Europe 2020 strategy*, the European Council will be the focal point of the new strategy, the European Commission will monitor the progress towards the objectives and promoting EU flagship initiatives and the European Parliament will play the role of co-legislator on key initiatives.

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Land use and land cover change in the Subcarpathians between the Ramnicu Sarat and the Buzau valleys in the post-communist period

The papers objective is to analyze the changes that occurred in the land use and land cover of the Subcarpathians area delimited by the Ramnicu Sarat and the Buzau valleys in the post-communist period. Data was extracted from CORINE Land Cover, 1990 and 2006 datasets, grid format. The transition matrix generated by cross tabulation shown the main transformation processes and the scale of each one of

these processes. The matrix of transformation processes was also used to quantify the tracts with changed land use, to identify directions of change affected by those processes. The results indicated that, in 2006, there were 7 classes of land use recorded with diminished total area, when compared with 1990 data. Vineyards (-3 433 ha), shrub lands (-1 731 ha) and forests (-1 566 ha) are among the classes that have lost the most. There are also 5 classes of land use with increased size for the 1990-2006 period, the largest gain being recorded for the pasture land (+3 130 ha), mixed use agricultural land (+2 117 ha) and arable land (+1 504 ha) etc. Considerable tracts of land were modified for intensive and extensive cultivation (6,31% and 6,28% respectively). Total percentage of changed land use is 19,05% of the study area surface. Another 2,35% was changed by natural causes or human intervention. The analysis proved that, after 1990, rural landscape characteristics were influenced mainly by agricultural land use, forestry and resource exploitation. Socio-economic changes, the restoration of private property being the most important in this area, added complexity to land use change processes.

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Cross-border Natura 2000 sites – examples of good practice in environmental policy along Romanian Hungarian border (Bihar-Hajdu Bihar counties)

Given that about 800 species of plant are close to extinction and the majority of fishery resources are under the safety limits, the Natura 2000 network become an essential tool for saving this European natural heritage. The implementation mechanisms of European environmental policy grant an important role to the local environmental policy through

extension and consolidation of means of action for entities which manage Natura 2000 network. Taking into consideration the fact that the European regulations are similar both for Romania and Hungary, it opens the opportunity for a common set of environmental policy actions, so that the efficiency to be a cross-border one, with similar approaches and measures at both sides of the border.

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***Geomorphological aspects of the block streams
from Southern Carpathians***

Despite the occurrence of block streams in the alpine domain of Southern Carpathians is relatively high there were only few remarks about this geomorphological phenomenon in the literature. Since most of the appraisals on this topic were purely descriptive, this study aims to approach the subject in an objective manner, based on field measurements. More than 200 block streams from Retezat, Parâng, Făgăraș, Iezer, Bărcu and Vâlcan Mountains were measured using a performant differential GPS and the results were analyzed using statistical methods. The relations with the morphometrical parameters of the terrain (elevation, slope and curvature) and lithology were carefully examined. For a better understanding of the processes involved in their formation and movement the thermal regimes of some block streams were recorded by miniature thermistors. The annual rate of movement in case of four block streams was measured using a total station, showing centimetrical rates for few blocks. Relative-age dating of blocks was attempted by comparing the values of Schimdt hammer rebound and the weathering rind thickness from the upper part, respectively the lower part of

the block streams. Measuring the shapes and the sizes of the clasts we attributed the origin of the clasts as the result of mechanical weathering. Based on these results the formation and evolution scenario for Southern Carpathians block streams was build.

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Towards an integration of the concept of housing in housing policies

Housing is an irreducible component of an individual's life. A cradle of self-fulfillment, housing is what makes the link between the private sphere, where the individual rests and reorganizes himself, and the world, uncertain and yet full of opportunities and possibilities. Residential accommodation only provides shelter. The concept of housing has often been neglected by housing policies, usually for practical or emergency reasons, as a result of which the beneficiary individuals tend to *occupy* their house more than experience *housing*. How could the incorporation of the concept of housing contribute to the enhancement of housing policies? What implications and new lines of thinking could it bring in order to tackle more efficiently social and spatial segregating processes? Based on study cases in Timisoara, we will demonstrate how residential accommodation can be proved as a hazardous factor of social disintegration.

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Supplying food by proximity in the markets of Timișoara

The purpose of this research deals with the stake of territorial food. In this globalized food system many dysfunctions exist,

from the nutrition issues about quantities, qualities to the ones related to prices thanks to way of productions, of distribution. So it appears that relationship of proximity is one of the solutions to re-connect territories and food systems. One of these transcriptions deals with the shorts-circuits. The arrangements of their definition are a way to consider specificities of each form of circuits, into each territory. That should allow us to build an adapted analyze and, eventually a kind of re-adjusted food governance. It would take place into the analysis of links of proximity involved in the markets in Timisoara. So, with the contribution of suburban agriculture it creates a theoretical occidental way of thinking that echoes differently in the East European and Romanian context.

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Management, Marketing and Territorial Planning. Intelligent Geographic Patterns

The territorial planning appeals more to the statistics, and this operation shows the item to be planned: the geographic space, more of statistical terms. The planning instead represents the dynamic state, although after this operation, the space will enter again under the incidence of its organizational presentation, but with a new state, on another level. It should be noted that for the current phase of the geographic study it is absolutely necessary to use patterns. What is more important is not related to models but to modeling, that repeated renewal of the model by modeling and this even more as the current geographical reality is subjected to a continuous metamorphosis. The static aspect is included in the matrix of the model. The modeling, understood by the transforming of the models, either by completing other more viable models give the dynamic aspect of changes in systems, actually by modifying the initial model the evolution takes

place. The material, energetic and informational charge of a model depends on the nature of the analyzed object, of the territorial system. A model is an initial prototype. For a real fact and for a desired necessity, for example the territorial planning, the models and the modeling are constructions, and for developing such constructions it is started from a real state of facts which by oversimplification, reduction, conceptualization, etc., they get an early form, a mental outline started from an idea that is the source model. This idea can be transposed as a written form receiving a certain typology according to various criteria (symbolical, hierarchical, complementary, explorative, mathematical, prognostic, diagnostic, sustainable development, integration, centrality, correlation, network type, circuit type, loop type, gravitational, linear, branched, hexagonal models and so on), depending on the demand and the author, finally they represent starting points towards the new analyzes of that fact. We note that in the construction of a particular model is adopted generally a compromise route as inconsistencies between the requirements and the simulation and even stimulation possibilities of any kind appear. Overall, there is no need for the model to have a very detailed description of the realities on the ground, the complexity of the models should be increased towards the analysis of the environments, both the indoor environments, in their essence and the contiguity especially towards combining and integrating them.

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Core Issues Regarding the Specific Indicators for Measuring Sustainable Development

This paper aims to determine the main specific indicators to measure the sustainable development. To this purpose, based on current trends of globalization and economic crisis appears

the need to quantify the development, which leads to determine which indicators should be used in studies and research regarding economic and social phenomena. Using different indicators is a current topic of discussion. Study of specific indicators will synthesize spreadsheet, with the purpose of centralization and highlighting those indicators with impact in measuring sustainable development. The results include achieving a classification of the main indicators for measuring sustainable development in the Eurostat database and present a case study of application of QUARS indicator measuring sustainable development at regional level.

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Cultural heritage and territorial competitiveness: only a touristic perspective?

The attention that has been paid to patrimony for the past several decades is the effect of postmodernism and post-structuralism, which denies the virtues of Reason and of functionalism as promoted by modernity. Patrimony is viewed as the principal resource upon which a community can construct its prosperity and the future of the territory that belongs to it. In Romania, an awareness of identity-related heritage, of its having a value that is both symbolic and of practical usefulness for development, is the preserve of an elite that still forms a very small minority. When patrimony is clearly defined, it is viewed primarily as a resource with tourist development potential and secondly and indirectly as a resource for the improvement of the global success of society. The alternative perspective, which seeks to exploit heritage as a *framework for life*, is as yet little recognised. In large cities of Romania, the main threats to the preservation of patrimony are property and real-estate speculation and the fact that the

authorities have only a limited ability to stand up to it. In smaller towns and in the rural environment, patrimony is affected by isolation and by being abandoned, by the pressure of competition from foreign models, and by a lack of skills and resources. Despite this, many local communities are seeking for symbols, badges of nobility and prestigious origins with the aid of which they hope to be able to put themselves on the map and achieve renown.

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Urban shrinking of small towns located in southern part of Bihor County

Urban shrinking is a common phenomenon among East-European small towns. Effects of this phenomenon are much stronger in case of the former mono-industrial small towns emerged during the communist period in Romania, where after the 90's have been manifested a series of major political and socio-economic changes. The aim of this paper is to detail the specific situation of the former mono-industrial small towns located in the southern part of Bihor County, where the effects of de-industrialization and the incoherent post-communist development policies have hallmarked the structure, the spatial organization and the urban functions of these towns at local and regional level (sum of aspects that actually led to urban shrinking). Thus, the towns of Ștei, Nucet and Vascău, emerged in the 50's as a result of forced industrialization, currently are three of the smallest towns of Romania, confronted with a strong demographical, social and economic decline. If in this cities is maintained the same rate of population decrease, the real chances to provide an "urban smart shrinking" are becoming smaller in the future.

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The politics of sustainability in urban development: an elitist vision of Srinagar as a green, heritage city in Kashmir

I propose to demonstrate in this intervention how the concern for urban restructuring and sustainability, seemingly in response to neoliberal paradigms of urban development, can in fact unleash contestant homogenizing and differentiating tendencies within a given urban space. I further propose to show how such processes can marginalize certain dispossessed urban communities, and even, in extreme cases, alter socio-economic-political dynamic of the space.

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The spatial evolution of Husi City reflected in cartographic materials

"The city of the living" was first mentioned in a letter sent by Stephen the Great to the citizens of Brasov on December 17th, 1487. Recorded as a Royal residence during the reign of Stephen the Great (1457-1504) and an important fair under the subsequent rulers, the settlement is also represented on many old maps, as follows: G. Mercator, "Walachia Servia, Bulgaria, Romania" (Duisberg, 1595); M. Seutter, "Nova et accurata Tartariae Europae seu Minoris..." (Augsburg, 1730);

Weimar Institute Geographische, "Chart von der Europäischen Türkei..." (1806); Giovanni Antonio Rizzi-Zannoni, "Carte de la Partie Septentrionale de l'Empire Ottoman Contentant la Crimée, la Moldavie, la Valakie..." (Paris, 1774); F.G. de Bawr, "Carte de la Moldavie..." (approx. 1771); Constantine Demetrius Cantemir, "Principatus Moldaviae Descriptio, delineante Principe Demetrio Cantemirio" (1737) and so on. To conduct this work we used detailed maps which were superimposed on GIS in order to highlight the settlement's spatial evolution and we emphasised the factors that conducted to the development of this city.

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Re-introduction of deer game in hunting grounds of the National Park Fruška Gora in 2009 – 2011

The touristic tidings under influences of natural attractions are rising lately. Environment pollution caused tourism to gravitate toward ecologically preserved areas, therefore giving the development chance to those regions that have no "sea connection". Spatial development of tourism points to its complexity and complementarity. Development of protected areas, especially with special forms of tourism, is the natural asset that must be used. Touristic destination of protected nature influences both economic tendencies and behavior of local population. Positive and negative effects of tourism in such areas are overlapping, and their power and domination are under strong influence of planning. Authors of this paper will give special emphasis to influence of hunting tourism in protected area and its importance for survival of certain game species. Having this in mind, relations between tourism,

hunting grounds and protected areas must be seen through conceptual organization of developing touristic system at new structural basis, according to sustainable development concept, by development of supplementary and compatible production programs comprising of social, economic and ecological dimension of sustainability, which rounds up integration of development process. Development of tourism becomes important factor in development of undeveloped areas, producing conditions for all kinds of diversification of rural areas and gaining additional income for local community. In this way, it becomes incentive factor in hunting tourism development, enabling increase of employment in rural areas, as well as increase of volume and structure of game species and adequate usage of nonproductive areas in rural parts.

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***Road connectivity and accessibility of
settlements in the West Region of Romania***

In previous papers, the authors have tried to calculate a general road connectivity index for the settlements of Banat, based on the following factors: the location on one or more roads, classified according to their European, national, county or municipal status; the degree of modernization; the intensity of traffic; the distance to the main polarizing centres, ranked

accordingly. This time, the study has extended to the entire West Region of Romania and the road connectivity index took into account only one criterion, the time necessary to get to different attraction centers, ranked into nine level, from rank 0 (the capital of Romania) to rank 8 (municipality centres). Compared to previous methods, this is more realistic, as distances are transposed into different journey times according to the road quality. The formula of the index, an innovative one, practically divides the settlements into those having positive values of the index (and a good connectivity) and those with negative values (and different degrees of isolation). Obviously, large polarizing centers and especially county seats are advantaged by this manner of calculation. On the other hand, there are many small settlements, located in mountain areas, whose isolation is highlighted by the negative values of the road connectivity index.

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***Numerical evolution of population on
Feleacu Hill***

Feleacu Hill has been inhabited for a very long period of time, as proved by the archaeological evidence dating from Neolithic, Eneolithic, the Bronze and Iron age. The evolution of the number of inhabitants is a phenomenon which can be analyzed between 1850 and 2002, especially in the years when there was a census of population. In short, for this 152 years, 14 population censuses have been carried out, in general at the end of each decade, but sometimes there were larger periods of time between them (20 years, between the census of population from 1910 to 1930). From a demographic point of view, this period of time can be divided in two distinct periods: the first period goes from 1850 until the World War II, when there was a constant growth of population, and the post-war period, when there was a constant decrease of

population, especially at the end of the communist era. In order to show how the population of this area is distributed on Feleacu Hill, the density of the population was also analyzed.

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Evaluation and public display of urban patterns of human thermal conditions (URBAN-PATH)

Climate modification effects of the cities get moderate attention and publicity compared to global climate change affecting our planet. This urban climate is caused by artificially built structure of settlements and human activity associated with heat and pollution emissions. During its development the air temperature shows the most spectacular modification, compared to the surrounding rural areas, which is manifested in the form of so called urban heat island (UHI). According to this issue, University of Szeged, Department of Climatology and Landscape Ecology and University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Sciences, has been realised one IPA HUSRB project. Direct objective of the project is the development of an innovative and unique monitoring system in the region (Szeged and Novi Sad), which strengthens cross-border cooperation by continuous data recording, transmission and processing, as well as the real-time public display of the processed data presented on maps. The wireless monitoring network is established by the installation of the sensors at the representative places and the measured data are transmitted to a central computer (temperature (heat island intensity),

humidity and a thermal comfort index). The developed system is planned to collect and supply information at least for 5 years to the public, local governments and other users, or for scientific research in parallel in both cities. The direct target group is the inhabitants of Szeged (~180 thousand people) and Novi Sad (~ 320 thousand people), primarily those tens of thousands of people who live and/or work in the densely built districts of the city with little green surfaces. The indirect target groups are the organizations and authorities (Local Government, Environmental Management, Disaster Management, National Public Health), which have to take actions (e.g. public information, alerting, street watering, fresh water distribution) in an occurred loading situation.

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***Transport as a factor of sustainable development
in Serbia***

The modern world is characterized by the interdependent processes of economic, political, technological, demographic, social and cultural changes. An effective transport system is important indicator of economic activity, an essential component of the industry competitiveness and services, and an important integration factor. The increasing usage of cars caused some negative effects such as traffic congestion, traffic accidents, noise, air pollution, global warming and ozone layer destruction. The transport sector is a major energy consumer (responsible for 19% of global final energy consumption in 2007) and will be responsible for the increasing world oil use by 97% in the year 2030. In accordance with modern urban

trends, it is necessary to use alternative and renewable sources of energy, and this is a trend that has not escaped either Serbia. Because of adjustments to the requirements of the European Union, Serbia is going through reforms in all areas of transport, to the improvement of infrastructure and transportation facilities, and the organizational, legal and institutional framework. The task of this paper is to present the possible forms of sustainable transport and potentials which are defined in The national strategy of sustainable development, in order to determine its capabilities in Serbia, as well as the role in the country economic development and regional integration courses. Analyzes that were conducted in this paper are based on data and documents of the relevant government institutions, literature, and for their collection and presentation were used statistical, comparative, cartographic, graphical, GIS method and method of criticism.

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The Valorization of tourism potentials of Ovcarska Kablars' Orthodox monasteries based on using two methods: the Qualitative and Quantitative research method and the Hilary du Cross research method (and their comparison)

For almost two centuries, monasteries of Ovcarska Kablars gorge attracted attention of many researchers, artists, believers, and in recent times they became pull factors for modern tourists. These monasteries along with natural beauty of Ovcarska Kablars gorge and healing properties of Ovcarska Kablars Spa, make an extremely important area and tourist potential. Although Ovcarska Kablars monasteries by overall artistic achievements are behind Serbian medieval work of art, not many people can

remain indifferent for their beauty and spirituality. The appearance of these temples (ten monasteries and two holy places) can be determined only approximately which leaves a lot of space for numerous assumptions. In opinion of historians Ovcar-Kablar monasteries were built in the late XIV century, during the arrival of The Sinaite monks in Serbia. Monasteries of Ovcar-kablar gorge suffered numerous wars and destruction, but they still represent a place which keeps the true value of Orthodoxy. As religious and cultural-historical objects of great importance these monasteries attracts more and more visitors every year, leading to needs for tourism valorization, since the basic religious functions of monasteries should not be disturbed. Also, care should be taken about tourism impact on active life of the monastery and the environment. According to destination needs in this paper work author will present tourist valorization of these monasteries applying Quantitative and Qualitative research method and Hilary du Cros method. As a final conclusion will be presented comparative analyze of both results.

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Land Use Changes in Tourism Zone of Čajetina Municipality (Serbia): Landscape Metric Analysis

In Čajetina municipality (south-western part of the Republic of Serbia) tourism industry has flourished in last decade. The focus of tourism development was on the Zlatibor Mountain. Zlatibor is the most prominent tourist resort in Serbia with the tourist tradition more than 110 years long. Tourism development can strongly affect purpose of land use at the destination and in surrounding areas. The aim of this paper is

to assess effects of development on land-use changes in tourism zone of Čajetina municipality. Proposed methodology includes combination of the use of geographical data, geographical information systems and landscape metrics. Time series of maps (2000 and 2006) have been obtained from CORINE land cover project. Landscape metrics for area, size and density have been calculated for the entire region of Čajetina Municipality and for tourism zones. The results showed significant effects of development on land use changes in tourism destination comparing to surrounding region in Čajetina municipality.

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***On the moral of physical and social deprivation
in the history of Bucharest from the 19th century
until the middle 20th***

The paper addresses a critical reflection on the public intervention on historical unsafe and unhealthy areas of Bucharest during its past urbanisation phases. Against the homogenisation processes that envisaged the urban space during the communist period, in the territory persisted areas which were marked by extreme poverty until the beginning of the 1960s, these being specific to the slums or unplanned areas. Most often these slums were neighbouring exclusivist

residential areas, as in the case of "Groapa Floreasca", in the northern parts of the city, which presented a world deeply sunken in the permanent mud of Colentina's valley. These existed under a more extended or limited form and had an ephemeral dimension. They were configured on an uncertain space from the point of landownership, most often being disposed spaces (former brickyards, on pits) or waste landfills. Through physical deterioration and associated precarious habitat, high rates of poverty and crime, they became strident elements of the urban landscape. These enclaves of extreme deprivation were cleared from the urban tissue during the 1960s, on the outset of Bucharest's expansion through large residential areas. Others, like the case of "Valea Plângerii" (currently Tineretului Park) were replaced with green areas. The intervention meant dislocating the population abruptly and in force. This situation must be marked in the city's history thus its value is given the power of moral and lesson learned on the justification of social and urban policies meant to functionally integrate unhealthy and repulsive spaces in the planned structure of the city.

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Processing methods for distribution of internal urban elements using specific algorithms

In this paper we propose an algorithm to calculate the distribution of internal urban elements. The method uses a database in which a series of specific properties of the internal urban elements distribution are saved. An algorithm can interpret them based on classic formulas, random elements and probabilistic calculations to give urban zones a new quantification, based on the necessities set by the users (individual, economic agent, authority etc).

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***The Jewish Architectural Heritage of the Cities
of Timișoara and Arad***

The history of the Jewish communities of Banat County begins in the years 1700, after the Habsburgs conquer this part of Europe. When the Austrians entered Timișoara, they found 12 Jewish families, who settled during the Turkish rule. At first the Jewish people of the region were not allowed to possess a house in town, or to build synagogues, though they had some little praying rooms in different buildings. In the interior of the fortifications of Timișoara, the Jewish community had only one piece of land, called "The Jewish Yard". In the second part of the 19th Century Jewish people were allowed to have their own buildings. In the years 1900, and after this, in the Interwar Period, the Jewish people contributed a lot to the rebuilding of Timișoara, Arad, and other towns of the region. The outlook of the old parts of Timișoara, owe a lot today to the Jewish contribution in architecture. In the whole period of time 1967-1945, in Timișoara and Arad worked many talented Jewish architects, and there were also many entrepreneurs who built important buildings with nice facades. The three synagogues of Timișoara are today representative monuments of the town.

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***The daily objects and local memory heritage in
Gărâna/ Wolsfberg***

Being a German settlement in the Mountain Banat, the locality of Gărâna/ Wolfsberg is the scene of important changes after 1989 since an important number of the local inhabitants emigrated in Germany. The village turned into a touristic sit populated especially by the people from Timișoara, Reșița and few Germans living here in touristic houses. For Gărâna, the tourism has become an important resource. The development of the local tourism is assumed by the International Festival of Jazz Music. On the other hand the local few residents as well as their families that come here from Germany in summer maintain the local identity of this rural settlement. In this regard, this paper aims to search for the local actors that maintain the cultural values from here studying also their projects in the reconstruction of the local image as well as the local cultural life. A special attention is focused on the local rural tourism and on the tensions between the local and global cultures.

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The quality evaluation of Lugoj Hills soils using land rating methods

The land rating method was used for realizing the qualitative evaluation of Lugoj Hills soils. This method accords with the Methodology of soil surveys – vol. 2, developed by I.C.P.A. Bucharest in 1987. The first step was to extract the Lugoj Hills soil units from the Banat soil map, on scale 1:100,000. For these soil units it was established the ecologically homogeneous territories on which the land rating operations were made. After that the Lugoj Hills soils were grouped on quality classes according to their capability to different agricultural and forestry utilization categories. The map of land capability for arable use and other utilizations was obtained. This map was analyzed and interpreted in correlation with the geomorphometrical characteristics of the area. The aim of this approach is to establish the optimal use

of the land from Lugoj Hills area in the context of the sustainable development.

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