

RURAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN ROMANIA AND THE ECONOMICAL KNOWLEDGE SUPPORT

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The Romanian rural is dominated by agriculture and the primary sector has numerous structural issues originating in the pre-accession policy support measures and a slow reform process. Among these issues we identify a fragmented agriculture, obsolete technologies, absence of a legal status for farms, rural population barriers in approaching the development programme and previous unfavourable experiences. Under these circumstances the National Rural Development Programme still not approved by the European Commission will face a number of challenges for its measures and axis. Transversal to all these measures the economical knowledge required to apply and implement the measures is critically missing at the applicants. Analysing the available sources of knowledge a number of actors were identified with the possibility to fast-forward the development by joining a network. As market seems unlikely to such multi-players network, parallel developments are taken into account. To conclude, all these potential developments are favourable to the rural actors demanding support to implement the foreseen measures.

Keywords: rural development programme, challenges, economic knowledge support, extension | program de dezvoltare rurala, provocari, sprijin prin cunostinte economice, consultanta

REZUMAT PROVOCARI ALE DEZVOLTARII RURALE IN ROMANIA SI SPRIJINUL PRIN CUNOSTINTE ECONOMICE

Ruralul romanesc este dominat de agricultura si sectorul primar are numeroase probleme de natura structurala cu originea in masurile de politica de sustinere din perioada de pre-aderare si din procesul de reforma lent. Dintre aceste probleme am identificat o agricultura fragmentata, tehnologii inechitate, absenta unui statut juridic al fermelor, bariere in calea populatiei rurale in abordarea programului de dezvoltare si experiente anterioare nefavorabile. In aceste circumstante Programul National de Dezvoltare Rurala care nu este inca aprobat de Comisia Europeana va trebui sa faca fata unui numar de provocari pentru masurile si axele prezentate. Transversal tuturor acestor masuri, cunostintele economice necesare solicitarii/aplicarii si implementarii masurilor lipsesc in mod critic la nivelul aplicantilor. Analizand sursele de cunostinte disponibile am identificat un numar de actori cu posibilitatea accelerarii dezvoltarii prin aderarea la o retea. Intrucat piata pare putin probabil favorabila unei astfel de retele multi-actori, am luat in considerare dezvoltari paralele. Pentru a conchide, toate aceste dezvoltari potentiale sunt favorabile actorilor rurali ce solicita sprijin in implementarea masurilor avute in vedere.