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Regional Disparities and Regional Development:
From Scientific Research to Policy Recommendations

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DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIO-CULTURAL CONTEXT
[DEZVOLTARE ȘI CONTEXT SOCIO-CULTURAL]

For decades it is undisputable that social resources, i.e. different capacities and capabilities which are usually named as some kind of symbolic capital (like human capital, social capital, cultural capital, relational capital, etc.) are basic factors for development – and it doesn't matter what kind of development [economic, regional (territorial, local, rural), social, innovation-based, competitiveness-based, sustainable-based, etc.] we talk about. This paper aims to propose a more complex and more in-depth indicator matrix firstly to identify these social resources, and secondly for a better understanding of the different socio-cultural contexts' role. To achieve this result, we review the latest wave of the European Social Survey, pick up possible indicators, create comparable dimensions, and map the differences between the selected states, regions.

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TERRITORIAL DISPARITIES OF THE ELDERLY POPULATION IN ROMANIA
[DISPARITĂȚI TERITORIALE LA NIVELUL POPULAȚIEI VÂRSTNICE DIN ROMÂNIA]

Although it is perceived as a risk factor, demographic aging is a contemporary reality that manifests itself in all of the countries of the world and specialists from more and more science areas show interest in studying this topic. Geography, because of the investigation of the spatial manifestation of the demographic and social phenomena, could contribute to the knowledge phenomenon.

As the state of Europe, the continent that records the highest degree of aging compared to other continents of the world, Romania is also affected by this phenomenon. Thus, the paper analyses the aging process in our country in the last two decades, trying to record the territorial disparities at both regional and county. In his approach, the study examines: the evolution process, the rural-urban differences, the feminization of aging and tries to identify the causes and effects, for present and future, of the process.

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ANALYSIS OF THE SPATIAL DYNAMICS OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN REȘIȚA
[ANALIZA DINAMICII SPAȚIALE A ZONELOR INDUSTRIALE DIN MUNICIPIUL REȘIȚA]

The beginnings of industrial development across Reșița city occurred since the 18th century, when the first blast furnaces were built (in 1771), this city being one of the first industrial centers developed on the actual territory of Romania. During the socialist period, all industrial activities have intensified causing multiple mutations of the urban structure. The transition toward the market economy and the post-socialist deindustrialization caused collapse on several plans, the city facing serious social, economic and environmental problems. The multiplication of brownfield areas confirms and emphasizes the crisis installed and requires the development of complex urban regeneration strategies, not only for the city of Resita, but also for all the mono-industrial cities in the Banatul Montan region.