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**MEDIUL NATURAL ȘI DILEMA DEZVOLTĂRII ECONOMICE ȘI
SOCIALE**

**THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND THE DILEMA OF THE
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

LUCIAN BADEA¹

Abstract: The process of man-made changes in the natural environment had begun when tools started being used to process nature's resources. Each step on the scale of civilization acquired new forms and intensities, eventually leading to the development of the antroposphere (an artificial sphere – the tehnosphere). The enlargement of the antroposphere is connected with production of material goods to the detriment of the four geographical (natural) spheres. The cost of each product is paid in part by Nature, too. Therefore, estimating the major costs paid by Nature and the ways and means to compensate for them in order to protect and conserve the environment has become an imperative necessity.

Cuvinte cheie: mediu antropizat, antroposferă, criza mediului, procese globale
Key words: natural environment, antroposphere, crisis of the environment,
global processes

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DIRECȚII DE CERCETARE ÎN GEOGRAFIA ROMÂNESCĂ

METHODS USED IN REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH

ION MARIN², MARIAN MARIN³, VASILE POPA⁴

Abstract: Regional geography is an important component of general geography, and she claimed more and more geographical units study. It means that she has an integrator role, for geographic component analysis.

Using classic methods and also the new one (sequential analysis) try to underline the exceptional moments and facts characteristic for a influent and determinative region.

Regional geography use concepts like development regions, specialised regions, mono-functional region, trans-border region, expansionist region etc. Exist two principal elements dimension (extension) and the content. For actual dimensions the natural environment components looks likes an the second plan, more important being geoeconomics, geo-cultural and geo-strategic elements.

We can ask about the content: we should not change it or any way re-evaluates his dimension?

Key words: regional geography, region, trans-border region, sequential analysis, geo-cultural elements

Cuvinte cheie: geografie regionala, regiune, regiune transfrontaliera, analiza secventiala, elemente geo-culturale

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**STAREA ECOLOGICĂ ACTUALĂ A ECOSISTEMELOR
ACVATICE ALE DELTEI DUNĂRII ȘI A CELOR MARINE DIN
ZONA LITORALULUI ROMÂNESC AL MĂRII NEGRE**

**PRESENT ECOLOGICAL SITUATION OF THE AQUATIC
ECOSYSTEMS OF THE DANUBE DELTA, AND OF THE MARINE
ECOSYSTEMS FROM THE ROMANIAN SEASIDE OF THE
BLACK SEA**

GHEORGHE BREZEANU¹, VASILE PLENICEANU², OLIVIA CIOBANU³

Abstract: The present work deals with an extremely important actual subject, that is the present evolution of the aquatic ecosystems.

Structured on these chapters, the work points out that, on the whole, a better understanding of the dynamics of the abiotic and biotic functional structures of the Danube, the Danube Delta and, partially, the Black Sea, greatly depends on the relations between the three entities.

Based on the analysis of the ecological evolution of the aquatic ecosystems within the studied area, we came to the conclusion that, during the studied area, we came to conclusion that, during the last 30-35 years, as a consequence of an intense human-induced eutrophication, there have been profound modifications at the level of all trophic structures. Thus there has been registered an ecological disequilibrium through an obvious reduction of the bio-diversity at the same time with a whole-pervading opportunistic planktonic and benthonic population.

The main factor is the evolution of the eutrophication process in the Danube which discharges large quantities of pollutant substances with nitrogen and phosphorus into the Danube Delta and Black Sea.

The mass development of the phytoplanktonic algae and the frequency of the so-called "water-blossoming" led to fundamental modifications at all the trophic levels and consequently to the biologic disequilibrium.

On the whole, the results of the debates emphasise a real phenomenon and alarm us so that to intensify the environmental protection measures.

Key words: dynamics of the functional structures, eutrophication of the aquatic systems, taxonomic biodiversity, aquatic communities, reduction of areas.

Cuvinte cheie: dinamica structurilor funcționale, eutrofizarea sistemelor acvatice, biodiversitatea taxonomică, comunități acvatice, reducerea arealelor.

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**THE ROMANIAN CARPATHIAN TERRITORY – A NATURAL,
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND GEOPOLITICAL UNIT**

**SPAȚIUL CARPATIC ROMÂNESC – O UNITATE NATURALĂ,
SOCIO-ECONOMICĂ ȘI GEOPOLITICĂ**

VIORICA TOMESCU⁵, SANDU BOENGIU⁶

*“ One of the most beautiful
and blessed countries among all the countries
spread by God on the Earth lies on most of the
territory of the Carpathians. It resembles a
grandiose and large palace, an architectural
masterpiece, where all the natural beauties of
the other European regions club together...”
(N. Bălcescu)*

Abstract: The Romanian Carpathian represent the central genetic background for other families of relief forms – hills, tablelands, plains – shaped into a regional system named geographers the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic system, a complete and unitary geographical domain also called geosystem.

Its functions reflect the same complexity: demographic permanence and unifying centre of the Romanian people, economic complementarity, a geopolitical unit determined by the European function of the Carpathian crossroads defended by one people only.

Key words: the Carpathian-Danubian-Pontic system, socio-economic unit, geo-political function.

Cuvinte cheie: sistemul Carpato-Danubiano-Pontic, unitate socio-economică, funcție geopolitică

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CONSIDÉRATIONS SUR LA LIMITE DACIEN – ROMANIEN

CONSIDERAȚII ASUPRA LIMITEI DACIAN - ROMANIAN

En mémoire du prof. N. Macarovici

CONSTANTIN ENACHE⁷

Abstract: The magnetostratographic data in correlation with the paléontological area established as Cochiti event from Gilbert eve and then are suited to the bound between the Parscovian and Siensien as stratotype, respectively to the level with *Psilodon euphosinae*.

According with the lignite exploitation, in open air, from Lupoia (an occidental depression) the same researches proved that the Cochiti event is between the carbon layers number 7 & 8.

Under this level there is no cardiacees but a fresh water fauna with *Jaskoa sturdzae*, *Viviparus bifarcinatus bifarcinatus*, *Potomida slanicensis*, *P. psilodonta* and so on, of which stratotypes are considered as specific for Siensien, so we have thought that Siensien is not under the Roman layer but under the Dacic one and at the bound of the two layers the “sculptured” unioides have to be reminded because it is a new paleontologic fact and this bound can be easy to be indicated cartographically, and because the “sculptured” unioides are pointed out in all Dacics areas.

Key words: Pliocene, Dacics areas, Dacian-Romanian limit, Cochiti event, “sculptured” unioides.

Cuvinte cheie: Pliocene, Bazinul Dacic, limita Dacian-Romanian, evenimentul Cochiti, unioides „sculptați”

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**MORPHOSTRUCTURAL AND MORPHOCHRONOLOGICAL
CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING THE BĂLĂCIȚA PIEDMONT
AND THE BLAHNIȚA – DESNĂȚUI PLAIN**

**CONSIDERAȚII MORFOSTRUCTURALE ȘI
MORFOCRONOLOGICE ASUPRA PIEMONTULUI BĂLĂCIȚEI
ȘI CÂMPIEI BLAHNIȚA – DESNĂȚUI**

SANDU BOENGIU⁸

Abstract: The two neighboring physical-geographical units, overlapped on the Moesia Platform and on the Getic Depression, arouse ones interest because of their paleographic evolution and later differentiation starting in the gliptogenetic cycle.

At the first sight, this paper actually analyses and explains a certainty, the morphostructural and morphochronological relations. A detailed analysis stresses a common quaternary genetic evolution and a moment of differentiation beginning at the occurrence of the course of the Danube. A synthetically structural and morphological analysis points out the role played by the Danube and by the neotectonics in the differentiation of the piedmont plain passively facilitated by the lithology.

Our paper contributes with concrete data and sustains these principles.

Key words: morpho-structural differentiation, paleogeographic conditions and litho-stratigraphic ensemble.

Cuvinte cheie: diferențieri morfostructurale, condiții paleogeografice și litostratigrafice de ansamblu.

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**LA CARACTÉRISATION ET LA DISTRIBUTION
GÉOGRAPHIQUE DES SOLS EXTRÊMEMENT ALTÉRÉS DANS
LA ZONE TROPICALE HUMIDE**

**CARACTERIZAREA ȘI DISTRIBUȚIA GEOGRAFICĂ A
SOLURILOR INTENS ALTERATE DIN ZONELE TROPICALE
UMEDE**

CONSTANTIN GRIGORAȘ⁹, ELENA NARCISA GRIGORAȘ

Abstrait: La zone tropicale permanentemente humide prezente des sols extrêmement altérés et très profonds. Les sols caractéristiques sont les Ferralsols et les Plinthosols. Ces sols sont répandus en Amérique du Sud, en Afrique, en Asie du Sud-Est, en Australie du Nord et en des îles de l'Océan Pacifique.

Par suit de l'altération très intense, dans ces sols les minéraux primaires altérables sont pratiquement absents, la capacité d'échange cationique est très réduite et les réserves de nutriments sont insignifiantes. Les terrains avec Ferralsols sont occupées par des bois tropicaux et celle avec Plinthosols ont en présent des bois rares et des savanes.

Key words: Ferralsols, Plinthosols

Cuvinte cheie: Feralsoluri, plintosoluri

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**CARACTERISTICILE RELIEFULUI GLACIAR ȘI PERIGLACIAR
DIN VALEA NUCȘOARA - MUNȚII RETEZAT**

**THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GLACIAL AND
PERIGLACIAL RELIEF ALONG THE NUCȘOARA VALLEY
– THE RETEZAT MOUNTAINS**

CURCAN GHEORGHE¹⁰, MARINESCU EMIL¹¹, MIHAELA CURCAN¹²

Abstract: The Nucșoara River, tributary to the Râul Mare springs from the Retezat Mountains and a great part of its hydrographic basin develops within the central northern sector of these mountains. The glacial and periglacial relief, individualized during the last morphogenetic stage, marks the landscape of this area. The indisputable proofs of the Quaternary glaciation within the Retezat Mountains (including the studied sector) are both the glacial sculptural and accumulative forms. The alpine characteristics of the relief are realized and completed by the forms and processes specific to the periglacial morphogenesis.

Key words: glaciation, moraine, detritus, glacier, Nucșoara

Cuvinte cheie: glaciațiune, morenă, grohotiș, ghețar, Nucșoara

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**LA GÉOGRAPHIE DES SOLS FORMÉS EN RÉGIONS AVEC DES
CLIMATS ARIDES ET SEMI-ARIDES**

**GEOGRAFIA SOLURILOR FORMATE ÎN REGIUNI CU
CLIMATE ARIDE ȘI SEMIARIDE**

CONSTANTIN GRIGORAȘ¹³, ELENA NARCISA GRIGORAȘ

Abstrait: Les Calcisols, Durisols, Gypsisols, Solontchaks et Solonetz sont les groupes principaux de sols. L'humidité réduite provoque une faible altération des roches, mais les produits des altérations sont peu affectés par les processus de lévigation. L'accumulation des sels solubles en excès dans le profil ou à la surface du sol a pour effet la formation des horizons caractéristiques, comme l'horizon calcique, gypsique, durique, natrique et salique.

Par suit des conditions climatiques et les propriétés physico-chimiques qui limitent la croissance des plantes, ces sols sont utilisés surtout pour un pacage extensive.

Key words: Calcisols, Durisols, Gypsisols, Solontchaks, Solonetz.

Cuvinte cheie: Calcisoluri, durisoluri, gipsisoluri, solonceacuri, solonețuri

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**RAPORTUL DINTRE STRUCTURĂ ȘI FORMELE DE RELIEF
ALE SUBCARPAȚILOR GETICI**

**THE LIMIT BETWEEN THE STRUCTURE AND THE RELIEF
FORMS OF THE SUBCARPATHIONS**

MIRELA ENCULESCU¹⁴, CAMELIA TEODORESCU¹⁵

Abstract: In Gaetic Subcarpathions situated between the Motru Valley and Dambovita represents a Subcarpathic unit well drawn and they are made up on a mio-pliocene structure characterized by the alternation of the anticlinals.

Analysing the tectonic accidents the areas wich are tectonically affected and the big forms of relief of the Gaetic Subcarpathions we can establish that, on the whole, the relief is in accordance with the main tectonic lines and with the compartiments that are tectonically affected.

The forms of relief may be classified according to the tectonical complications and their geological structure: the relief on a monoclinal structure and the relief formed on a creased and broken structure.

Cuvinte cheie: interfluvii, versanți, anticlinal, sinclinal, falie

Key words: inter-river, steep slopes, anticlinal, sinclinal, creased structure

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**MODELUL MORFOMETRIC AL DRENAJULUI ÎN BAZINUL
HIDROGRAFIC MRACONIA**

**THE MORPHOMETRIC MODEL OF THE DRAINAGE WITHIN
THE MRACONIA HYDROGRAPHIC BASIN**

CURCAN GHEORGHE¹⁶, CURCAN MIHAELA¹⁷

Abstract: The Mraconia river, tributary to the Danube within the Cazanele Mici sector (on the left side), springs from the eastern part of the Almaj Mountains, being classified as a river of the 5th order, according to the Horton-Strahler system of classification. Its hydrographic basin is much more developed within its upper and middle sectors, due to the numerous tributary streams. Thus, its hydrographic basin presents a ramified shape. The varied geological and geomorphological conditions induce deviations from the morphometric laws of the drainage. This situation is also demonstrated in the graphic representation through points which deviate from the right and draw attention upon the hydrographic basin of different orders which are not included in the law.

Cuvinte cheie: Mraconia, afluent, segment de râu, bazin hidrografic.

Key words: Mraconia, tributary stream, sector of the river, hydrographic basin.

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**HIDROLOGICAL STUDIES WATER SUPPLY IN THE
MEHEDIŢI COUNTY**

**CERCETĂRI HIDROGEOLOGICE PENTRU ALIMENTAREA CU
APĂ ÎN JUDEŢUL MEHEDIŢI**

SANDU BOENGIU¹⁸, ENACHE CONSTANTIN¹⁹, CORNEL GOLEA²⁰

Abstract: The Dâlma and the Cireşu villages situated on the plateau of the Mehedinţi tableland belong to the Rudina commune located on the Rudina Valley at the contact between the plateau and the Getic Depression. Izvoru Bârzii village situated on the Topolniţa Valley and its sleps in the Getic Depression is also part of the commune.

The scarcity of drinking water in the Dâlma and the Cireşu localities asked for a search of the ground water resources which could be used as a centralized supply for the 600 inhabitants of the commune.

Therefore, the analysis of these problems led to a detailed research of the geological structures in the region and to a separation of the water-bearing formations which could supply a richer and steady water discharge.

Key words: fault, spring, ground water, waterbearing formations

Cuvinte cheie: falie, izvor, ape freatice, orizont acvifer

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**PRINCIPALELE CONFLUENȚE ÎN SECTORUL ROMÂNESC AL
DEFILEULUI DUNĂRII**

**THE MAIN CONFLUENCES WITHIN THE ROMANIAN SECTOR
OF THE DANUBE DEFILEE**

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Abstract : The Danube Defilee represents the riverbed which accumulates numerous streams and the rivers that drain the neighbouring areas. The junction points, confluences, suggest due to their characteristics, the images of certain complex processes which emphasize the combination of the characteristics of the hydrographic basins with the dynamics induced by the Danube. The important changes in the morphohydrodynamics of the basin Porțile de Fier I, on the whole, greatly influenced the confluence areas of Danube with its tributary streams. These changes are more intense near the Gura Văii dam; they are mainly represented by the appearance of certain gulfs and pseudo-deltaic deposits, due to the raising of the water level and implicitly, at the local level of erosion.

Cuvinte cheie : confluență, formațiuni pseudo-deltaice, terase, ostrov, grind.

Key words: confluence, pseudo-deltaic deposits, terraces, islets, sand bank.

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**INFLUENȚE ANTROPICE ASUPRA SCURGERII ȘI CALITĂȚII
APELOR ÎN BAZINUL JIUL DE EST**

**ANTHROPIC INFLUENCES ON FLOWING AND QUALITY OF
THE WATERS IN THE EASTERN JIU BASIN**

MARINESCU EMIL²⁴, SAVIN CONSTANTIN²⁵

Abstract: In the basin area are situated the towns of Petroșani and Petrila that represent a concentrated group of industries. Mining is the biggest water-consuming industry. The most important water are on the river: The Eastern Jiu, Jieț, Taia, Jupâneasa. The physico-chemical of the water depend on the nature of the rocks and with pollution level of the water.

Petrila Preparation affects with suspension of and debris the quality of water in Hunedoara, Gorj and Dolj counties. The value of the remanent waste to more than 98,6 mg/l and the organic substance, expressed in CCOMn, increases to 7,2 mg/l.

Cuvinte cheie: calitatea apei, resurse de apă, poluarea apei, Petrila, Jiu.

Key words: water quality, water research, water pollution, Petrila, Jiu.

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**THE NATURAL WILD LIFE RESERVATION "PEONY
GLADE" - PLENITA FOREST**

**REZERVAȚIA NATURALĂ
"POIANA BUJORULUI" - PĂDUREA PLENIȚA**

VASILE PLENICEANU²⁶, VIORICA TOMESCU²⁷

Abstract: In order to preserve some natural habitats, the biological diversity which characterizes Dolj County's bio-geographical profile and some environmentally outstanding natural formations, a vast program of establishing national wild life reservations and natural monuments, has been institutionalized by Decree no 26/1994 issued by Dolj County Council.

To this end the Environment Protection Agency together with the University of Craiova have stated Plenita Forest a National Reservation under the name of "Peony Glade".

Plenita Forest lies in the western extremity of our county, and it comprises mostly Hungarian Oak and Turkey Oak trees, having thus a special status in the southern part of the county. In this forest, apart from trees, there also grow many herbaceous species. Where there are large areas of glades, in the north-western zone, one can find Paeonia Peregrina in abundance covering more than 50 hectares. Intensively blooming from May till the end of June, it forms a wonderfully reddish carpet of more than 3.600.000 plants. Due to its beauty and to the vastness it covers this species of peony was proposed to be legally protected through a National Wild Life Reservation, according to the current laws.

Key words: natural reservation, species of legally protected plants, buffer zone, national network of reservations, the protection and preservation of biological diversity

Cuvinte cheie: rezervație naturală, specii de plante protejate, zonă tampon, rețea națională de rezervații, protecția și conservarea diversității biologice

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**MODIFICĂRI ANTROPOGENE ÎN COVORUL VEGETAL PE
TERITORIUL REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ÎN HOLOCEN**

**ANTROPOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE VEGETABLE FIELD
ON THE MOLDOVA REPUBLIC TERRITORY DURING THE
HOLOCENE EPOCH**

NINA VOLONTIR²⁸, COSTELA IORDACHE²⁹

Abstract: For the present state knowledge of the natural ecosystems, and for the forecast elaboration with the purpose of their maintaining, preserving and rationally use it is required the knowledge of their palaeological past.

The anthropological changes in the vegetable field have been emphasized by examining of two pollening indicators: the fossil pollen of the cereal plants, and the fossil pollen of three herbal plant groups according to their spread environment. Their analysis shows the man has changed the vegetable field since the Neolithic era, and as the time is passing his intervention is more powerful.

Key words: anthropological changes, vegetable field, Holocene epoch, Moldova Republic.

Cuvinte cheie: modificări antropologice, covor vegetal, holocen, Republica Moldova.

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**CARACTERIZAREA GEOGRAFICĂ A ARIILOR NATURALE
PROTEJATE ȘI MONUMENTELE NATURII DIN JUDEȚUL
MEHEDINȚI**

**GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PROTECTED
NATURAL AREAS AND NATURAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE
MEHEDINTI COUNTY**

CORNEL GOLEA³⁰, VASILE PLENICEANU³¹

Abstract: The specific bio-diversity, as well as the rich paleontology and geomorphology in the area and the rarity of the landscape called for concrete measurements as to protect and preserve them by law. Thus, within the Mehedinți county, there have been identified several protected areas.

The specific conditions of climate, soil, and relief determined the presence in the area of a lot of species of plants, some of them being endemic species for the Romanian flora and fauna, internationally recognized.

Key words: natural reservation, ecological structures, endemic species, Mehedinți county

Cuvinte cheie: rezervație naturală, structuri ecologice, endemisme, Mehedinți

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**THE EVOLUTION OF SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE OLTENIAN
SECTOR OF THE DANUBE ALLUVIAL PLAIN**

**EVOLUȚIA AȘEZĂRILOR OMENEȘTI ÎN SECTORUL
OLTEAN AL LUNCII DUNĂRII**

VIORICA TOMESCU³²

Abstract: The Danube Alluvial Plain has always offered natural conditions favourable to human life and activities as well as to settlements.

Archaeological proofs certify the existence of settlements dating from primitive times, Daco-Roman period and Middle Age till today.

Due to various schemes (damming, draining, irritations) there appeared new constructions within the alluvial plain: pumping stations and special dwellings for workers, forest ranges, agricultural forms and temporary settlements such as sheep folds and cattle pens etc.

The present study aims at emphasising the continuity of human activities and settlements within the area in spite of different wars or certain unfavourable natural factors (flooding, strong winds, frost etc).

Key words: alluvial plain, specific natural conditions, evolution of settlements, islet villages.

Cuvinte cheie: luncă, condiții naturale speciale, evoluția așezărilor omenești, condiții actuale.

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**MUTAȚII ÎN STRUCTURA ETNICĂ A POPULAȚIEI DE PE
VALEA DUNĂRII (BAZIAȘ – EȘELNIȚA) ÎN SEC. AL XX-LEA**

**THE ETHNIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION ON THE
DANUBE VALLEY (BAZIAȘ – EȘELNIȚA) IN THE 20th CENTURY**

COSTELA IORDACHE³³

Abstract: The study shows that social and historical circumstances of the periods which generated a multiethnic environment in the Danube Defile (between Baziaș – Eșelnița) is due to the geographical position, that has favored the ideas and people movement and also cultural and civilization products.

The purpose of the study is the revelation of the ethnic structure evolution of population and the complex rapport's between the majority and the minorities and between the varied minorities and their influences on the environment. .

Key words: ethnic structure, majority, minority, Danube Defile

Cuvinte cheie: structură etnică, majoritate, minoritate, Defileul Dunării

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JOHANNESBURG, AN GHETTOS` TOWN

JOHANNESBURG, ORAȘ AL GHETOURILOR

NINA VOLONTIR³⁴, COSTELA IORDACHE³⁵

Rezumat: Orașul sud-african Johannesburg este un produs al politicii de apartheid, care a dus la o separare spațială sistematică a zonelor rezidențiale pe baza criteriilor etnice. Segregația demografică și etnică, invazia și succesiunea pe baza deciziilor libere luate de indivizi, sunt observabile doar în partea orașului declarată „albă”. Odată cu schimbările politice din anul 1991, au apărut elemente care pot să schimbe această realitate: diferențierea și mobilitatea spațială a negrilor, piețe imobiliare liberalizate și deseori neutilizate în fostul “oraș al albilor” – Yeoville, speranțele crescânde ale populației de culoare în privința zonei de rezidență, condițiilor de locuit și securității. Cu toate acestea Johannesburg va continua să existe ca un oraș fragmentat, caracterizat prin insule rezidențiale cu omogenitate etnică și standarde de securitate variate în comparație cu „lumea exterioară”.

Cuvinte cheie: ghetou, segregație, Johannesburg

Key words: ghettos, segregation, Johannesburg

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**DEPLASĂRILE FORȚATE ALE
POPULAȚIEI ÎN LUME. CAUZE ȘI DIMENSIUNI**

**THE FORCED MOVEMENTS OF
THE POPULATION IN WORLD. CAUSES AND DIMENSIONS**

COSTELA IORDACHE³⁶

Abstract: The study presents the main causes which have determined the forced migrations of the world people after the World War II. The phenomenon's analysis of the human migration gives emphasis to *the new tendencies* still varied – the use of the explosible mass as mean to create ethnical and cultural homogeneous societies, the proliferation of the light weapons, and also *the classical causes* as the polarization and the poverty, the social and political instability, the community violence and the war economy.

In the last period, the forced movements of the population are more and more sensed as a threat to the economical, social and environmental stability, also to the ethnical balanced perturbation, and finally to the political security.

Key words: forced movements, population, causes and dimensions.

Cuvinte cheie: deplasări forțate, populație, cauze și dimensiuni.

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