

## RECENZII

MIHAI IELENICZ, ALEXANDRU NEDELEA, *Dicționar de geomorfologie – Dictionnaire de géomorphologie*, Edit. Universitară, București, 2009, 240 pages, 100 figures.

La réalisation d'un dictionnaire géomorphologique est une chose difficile et complexe. Au delà de chaque définition il y a une bonne formation de spécialité et surtout une bonne compréhension des mécanismes de production des processus géomorphologiques et de la genèse de la forme d'expérience. L'ouvrage comprend un glossaire de concepts géomorphologiques utilisés au niveau mondial et dans différentes régions de la Roumanie, ainsi que des concepts des sciences connexes qui facilitent une meilleure connaissance et définition des processus géomorphologiques.

Les plus de 5000 concepts présentés, avec leur traduction en anglais à la fin et illustration par des représentations graphiques ou photographiques conduisent à une meilleure compréhension des notions présentées. Il s'impose à remarquer l'illustration graphique de plus importants processus et formes de relief, un moyen qui facilite l'explication supérieure de ceux-ci.

Les définitions des concepts sont simples, concrètes et intégrales, de façon à ne pas conduire à des imprécisions. Un tel ouvrage démontre le niveau élevé de pensée géographique (géomorphologique) des auteurs, une conception formée et une longue expérience dans l'étude du phénomène géomorphologique.

Le dictionnaire a un caractère de synthèse et s'adresse aux étudiants en licence, master et doctorat et aux professeurs de géographie, ainsi qu'aux spécialistes des domaines connexes (géologues, biologistes, écologistes, constructeurs, agronomes) ou à tous ceux qui veulent clarifier les énigmes de la géomorphologie.

LAURA COMĂNESCU

ANDREEA-LORETA CEPOIU, *Rolul activităților industriale în dezvoltarea așezărilor din spațiul metropolitan al Bucureștilor – The Role of Industrial Activities for the Development of Settlements in the Metropolitan Area of Bucharest*, Edit. Universitară, Bucharest, 2009, 290 pag., 123 figures.

The above mentioned work, published by the author Andreea-Loreta Cepoiu as a result of her PhD thesis researches, treats an important and a very actual topic for the Romanian scientific literature in the domain of geography.

The synthesis on the concepts of metropolitan area and metropolis formation is a fundamental dimension for the whole work and responds to the present preoccupations of inserting a metropolitan area for Bucharest. Starting from an analysis of metropolis success factors defined by the worldwide scientific reference literature the author identifies the advantages and the disadvantages of individualizing a metropolitan territory for Bucharest. In order to delimit this metropolitan area the researcher selected and applied 12 indicators at the level of 228 administrative units. In this way she succeeded in emphasizing 8 classes of units considering the way in which they participate in shaping the metropolitan area.

The functioning of the studied metropolitan area is considered to be essentially influenced by reciprocal relations established between its settlements and the municipality of Bucharest. The author underlines the importance of defining and implementing policies of integrated development for Bucharest city and its supporting territory. The importance of deindustrialization and tertiarization processes is also made evident in this context.

The book also contains an economic-geographic characterization of the studied area (a geographic introspection upon settlements in the metropolitan area emphasizing obvious differences among them and at the same time their potential of development supported by the presence of the capital city). The study continues, as it was announced from the title, with an analysis of the actual status of industrial activities and of the degree into which Bucharest influences this type of economic activities in its metropolitan area. Some actual processes such as decentralization and industrial delocalization (however an isolated phenomenon for industrial production units in Bucharest) are underlined. The industry in Bucharest metropolitan area proved to have a contradictory evolution as a shift in the industrial activities occurred and as industrial activities entered a decline in the Bucharest peripheral area but emerged in rural settlements and small cities located in its immediate vicinity (sometimes due to legal limitation for industrial activities considered to be harmful for the environment inside Bucharest city).

The author also realized through her work a geographical evaluation of the development level for settlements in the metropolitan area.

An important part is occupied by the analysis of industrial activities impact upon settlements and upon the structure of occupied population in the Bucharest neighboring territory.

Finally the role of industrial activities in the structure of Bucharest metropolitan area was underlined together with the audacious development of several concepts for this territory such as industrial parks and competitive agglomerations. Concepts and elements such as: rehabilitation and modernization, economic efficiency, adaptability, industrial specialization, cooperation between the research and development centers on the one hand and industrial units on the other are also mentioned as factors to insure a sustainable economic growth for Bucharest and its surroundings. The author managed to shape the metropolitan area of Bucharest as a very dynamic territory characterized, in general, by a transition from a centralized economy to a functional market economy and, in particular, by a shift of the agro-industrial economic environment in a industrial-tertiary and finally in a tertiary one with a significant degree of diversification. She managed to realize a work of general interest for scientists preoccupied of territorial development, for students as well as for decisional factors on different levels of the administrative and territorial planning system.

*ANA IRINA DINCĂ*