LOCAL BREEDS: CAN THEY BE A COMPETITIVE SOLUTION FOR REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE WORLD OF ‘GLOBALIZATION’? THE CASES OF GREEK AND ROMANIAN LOCAL BREEDS

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ABSTRACT

The recent economic world crisis was a product based on the idea that globalized “free” economy market, is the only and ideal law for the development and well-being. In the whole world, countries had to change what it was common practice till today i.e. the tradition and the local economy rules according to the global mandates, namely ‘globalization’. In the same time, people are becoming more and more aware of the lost values, lost products, healthy-life, the changes of the environment, and turn to scientists and politicians for sustainable solutions. Livestock can make a positive contribution to the landscape and environmental management in this new world of globalization. Moreover, the local breeds are one of the main tools that hold people in rural areas and mountains, help the agrotourism and are connected to the tradition and culture of each area. This paper aims to present the role that local breeds could play to the regional development of the countries, including social, environmental and economical sustainability issues. The cases of Greek and Romanian local sheep and goats breeds are used as examples.

KEYWORDS

Greece; globalization; local breeds; Romania; rural development; small ruminants

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While trends towards globalization of industries and... The case of recent public efforts to establish an electric car industry in Los Angeles is discussed as an illustration of the argument. The paper ends with a brief remark about some of the wider political implications of the analysis. View. Economic development increasingly is a local, bottom-up phenomenon in the context of global restructuring, budget crises, and reduced funding to regions and...
cities. Neither the public nor private sectors can adequately plan for change alone; thus, government and business have entered into a partnership to achieve local development. To date, however, the effectiveness of many local initiatives is uncertain. What makes globalization possible is the ever-increasing capacity for and efficiency of how people and things move and communicate. In years past, people across the globe did not have the ability to communicate and could not interact without difficulty. Nowadays, a phone, instant message, fax, or video conference call can easily be used to connect people throughout the world. Additionally, anyone with the funds can book a plane flight and show up halfway across the world in a matter of hours. In short, the “friction of distance” is lessened, and the world begins to metaphorically shr Thus, regional development is a dynamic process in which we cannot simply make an imitation or copy of other successful regional development cases. Though, it is possible, to some minimum extent, to make use of some successful regional development strategies from one region and apply those to another region that possesses similar geographical, institutional, organizational, and cultural features. They also (2003) add that in the contemporary world, regional economic specialization is rising as a response to globalization’s intrigues. Quere (1997) argued that Sophia-Antipolis has made use of its endogenous features which have made it highly competitive and attractive to the world economy.