

**"Babeş-Bolyai" University Cluj-Napoca  
Faculty of Geography  
Department: Human Geography**

**PhD Thesis  
- Summary -**

**Copăceni Village (Cluj County)  
Micro-territorial analysis**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
LIST OF FIGURES.....	8
LIST OF TABLES.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER 1 RURAL SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY ....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.1. Theoretical aspects related to the basics of rural settlements	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.1.1. Definition of terms: rural geography, rural area, rural settlement, village	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.1.2. The main components of rural settlement ....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.1.3. The structure and the physiognomy of rural settlements	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.1.4. Functional typology of rural settlements .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
1.2. Rural settlements in Romania.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
CHAPTER 2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY .....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1. The major areas of GIS application .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.2. Creating and describing database files .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
2.3. Methods of cartographic representation.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
CHAPTER 3 OVERVIEW OF COPĂCENI VILLAGE ...	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1. General aspect of its location in territory .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.1.1. Location.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.1.2. Accessibility.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.2. Geographic characters.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.3. Historical characters.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
3.4. Toponyms .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
CHAPTER 4 THE EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION AND OF THE TERRITORY.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1. Brief history of censuses conducted on the present territory of Romania ....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4.2. Evolution and structure of the population and territory of the Copăceni village: 1760-2002 .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4.2.1. Comparative analysis of Săndulești Copăceni villages in terms of statistical datas .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
4.2.2. Numerical evolution of population: 1850-2002	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

- 4.2.3. The ethnic structure of population: 1850-2002 **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 4.2.4. Religious structure of population: 1850-2002 **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

## **CHAPTER 5 THE DIAGNOSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION OF SPECIFIC RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN COPĂCENI** ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

- 5.1. Public facilities with central role ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 5.1.1. „Simion Balint” General School ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 5.1.2. Places of worship ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 5.2. Technical infrastructure..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 5.2.1. Dwelling ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 5.2.2. Transport infrastructure ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 5.2.3. Public network utilities ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 5.3. Cultural activity ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 5.4. Economic activity ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

## **CHAPTER 6 THE ANALYSIS OF COPĂCENI HOUSEHOLDS** **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

- 6.1. The composition of households in 2011 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.1.1. The total number of residents at the household level... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.1.2. The age of household head ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.1.3. The gender of household head ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.1.4. Population under 18 years ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.1.5. Population between the ages 15 to 64 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.1.6. Population over 65 years ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.1.7. Population pyramids by gender and age..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 6.2. The occupational structure of the working population in 2013. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 6.3. The educational level of the population in 2013.. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 6.4. Existing buildings in early 2012 ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.4.1. Housing structures..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
    - 6.4.1.1. Building year ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
    - 6.4.1.2. Types of building materials..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
    - 6.4.1.3. The surface buildings..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
  - 6.4.2. Annex buildings ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 6.5. Number of scattered trees owned by households. **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 6.6. Livestock owned by households ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**
- 6.7. The agricultural machinery evidence and the vehicles evolution **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

## **CAPITOLUL 7 THE LAND USE STRUCTURE** ..... **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

- 7.1. Brief history of the emergence and the development of cadastre in Romania **Error! Bookmark not defined.**

7.2.	The land use categories according to their destinationr .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.1.	Agricultural lands .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.1.1.	Arable lands (A) .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.1.2.	Pasture (P) .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.1.3.	Hay (F) .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.1.4.	Vineyard (V) .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.1.5.	Orchard (L) .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.2.	Non-agricultural lands .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.2.1.	Forests and other lands with forest vegetation (PD)	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.2.2.	Land waters and waters with reed (H)....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.2.3.	Road (DR) and railways (CF) network...	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.2.4.	Lands occupied by buildings and gardens (Cc) ....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.2.2.5.	Degraded and unproductive lands (N)....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.3.	The land use structure in Copăceni village.....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.4.	Villagers owned lands .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.4.1.	Agricultural lands .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.4.2.	Non-agricultural lands .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.4.3.	Land owned by persons residing in another locality....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.4.4.	Evidence of household lands on 1. 01. 1959 .	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.5.	Agricultural lands under lease .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.6.	Fragmentation of agricultural holdings .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.6.1.	Land fragmentation indices .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
7.6.2.	The degree of land fragmentation in Copăceni village	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>

**CONCLUSIONS..... 28**

**REFERENCES ..... Error! Bookmark not defined.**

**ANNEXES ..... 269**

Keywords: Copăceni, households, rural geography, infrastructure, agricultural land

## **INTRODUCTION**

In this study, I wish to bring a new approach to a topical issue, the village, through the degree of detail of the analysis, the accuracy of qualitative and quantitative information that it provides. The research on rural areas in Romania managed to solve particular problems of theoretical and methodological papers and were developed on the functional classification of villages either nationally or regionally, they sought features of rural settlements such as clustering and dispersion rural settlements, their altitude distribution, industrial development and more villages, but an examination of the village itself, a dissection of each component reaching rural indispensable to the smallest cell constituent, household, was not accomplished.

Microscale is a category that allows the detailed analysis. At this level you can individualize the basics, mutual relations, fundamental processes, interference between them. It is a structure more vulnerable to change than other levels with a lower level of detail. Some features of this category may include instability, responsiveness, rapid integration of change compared to the macroscale characterized by heterogeneity and stability.

Through this paper I wish to highlight in the first stage of the territorial specific issues such as elements of the landscape, the demographic potential, socio-cultural and economic characteristics and technical infrastructure. Special attention will be allocated on specific traits in rural Transylvania, household characteristics, configuration, level of equipment and

not least the degree and type of land use.

This work will be a rich and rigorous inventory issues that directly concern human and socio-economic elements of the locality analysis. All information collected will be aggregated into a geospatial database and will be presented successively by different sets of map (thematic maps) with respect to topics covered in that section.

Its purpose is to collect all the information regarding Copăceni village in a single file and their integration into a geography database with the possibility of further use in local government. A problem which currently faced administrative system resides precisely in disorganization information in the sense of non-compact structure and well structured to assist in streamlining and reduction of errors caused precisely by these conditionings, so there are welcome applications that GIS provides and implementation on local institutions .

## **RURAL SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY**

„Geography as a science, traditionally developed in two directions: physical geography, which deals with the study of the natural environment (natural environment) and human geography who studies population settlements and activities of the people, all of them closely related to natural environmental factors”. (Erdeli, G. et al, 1999)

In another approach, human geography studies how the environment is both space and condition and consequence of human activities.<sup>1</sup>

In 1976, Vancouver hosted the first conference on physical and spatial organization of human life, as well as international and national actions required to accommodate the increasing number of population in urban and rural communities, conference organized by the United Nations. Vancouver Declaration on Human Settlements defined as "the totality of the human community, with all the social, material, organizational, spiritual and cultural contained. Structure of human settlements consists of physical elements and services, which provides support material. Physical components include: shelter (safety, privacy and protection) and infrastructure (complex network designed to deliver or remove goods, energy and information) ".<sup>2</sup>

Rural Geography according Dictionary of Human Geography (Erdeli G. et al., 1999) is "a branch of geography human settlements component that deals with studying in rural areas. It includes issues of economic activities in rural areas, patterns, origins and characteristics of

---

<sup>1</sup> Gregory D., Johnston R., Pratt Geraldine, Watts M.J., Whatmore Sarah, (2009), *Dictionary of Human Geography*

<sup>2</sup> [www.unescop.org](http://www.unescop.org)

rural settlements, demographic and structural changes of the rural population, recreational aspects of rural, urban environmental impact of the massive growth to the detriment of rural areas. ". This branch of geography, in turn, interact and interfere with other sub-areas of investigation, such as transport geography, geography of social welfare, geography resources, habitats geography, social geography, regional geography, spatial planning, political geography, economic geography, etc.

The concept of rural area (in accordance with the aims and spirit of the European Charter of Rural Area) envisages an inner or coastal area, including villages and small towns where most of the land is used for:

- Agriculture, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries;
- Economic and cultural activities of the inhabitants of these areas (crafts, industry, services, etc..)
- Management of non-urban areas or nature reserves amusement;
- Other uses such as accommodation

The village is a rural type setting, which, unlike the city, has a lower demographic potential and is marked by the dominance of the specific activities of the primary sector (agriculture), lower levels of utilities with poor diversification, low transportation network, low level of education and a significant spiritual life and customs. It is ideal for preserving natural and cultural values, where modernity is found in few places, but keeping the essence of realms where time is not measured in hours, but the time of day, season specific and pace of work is influenced by rhythm ongoing biological processes. Is the result of centuries of life experience, traditions, customs and culture preserved for generations constituting national heritage, a treasure which enhances the beauty of these places and attractiveness.

Population, the social component of quantitative and qualitative aspects, estate, territorial economic component and hearth are considered major elements of complex areas closely connected to each other and "organized to meet the basic needs of the rural community of states in general (eg. biological needs, social, spiritual, and strategic defense." (V. Surd, 2002)

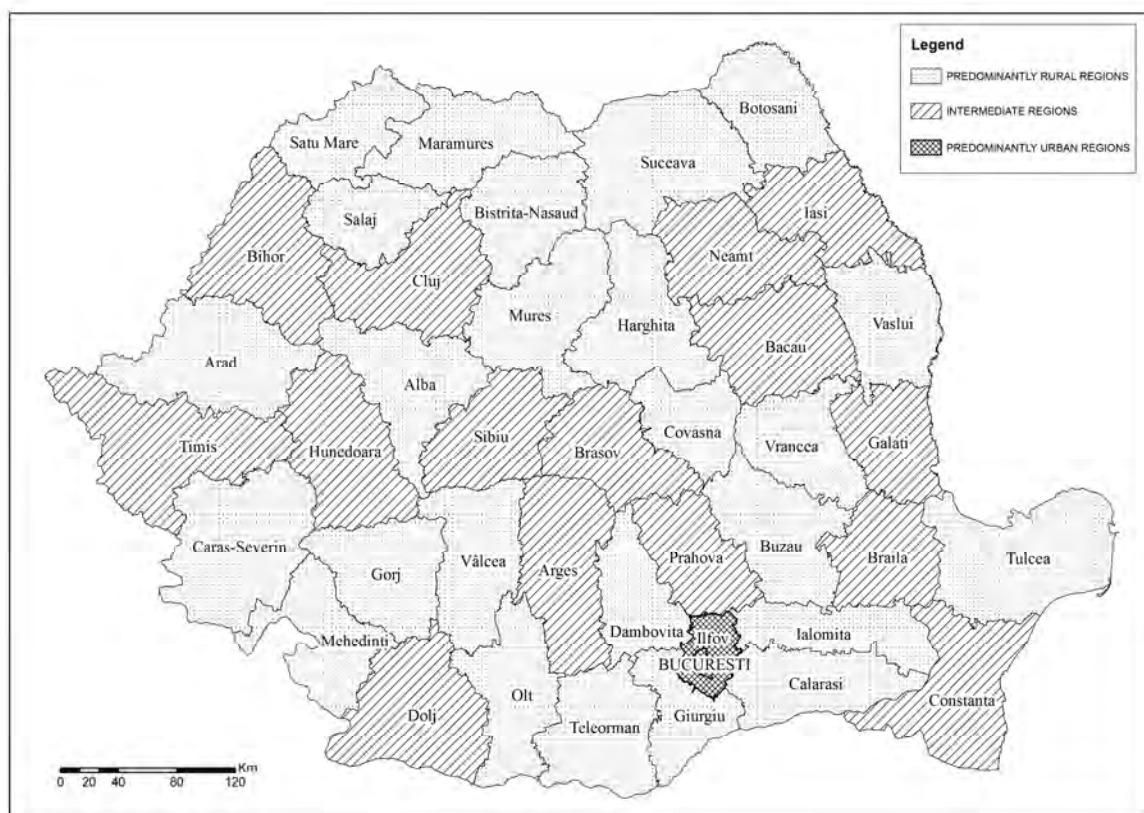
"Physiognomy and structure of rural core, expressing relationships or interacting effects of terrain morphology of place and social and economic factors in one time or another in their history. Therefore, the structure of the cores of the village, in many cases reflect the stages of their evolution over time through their active and continuous adaptation to the new social, economic and political situation of a region or another of the world. "(V. Cucu, 1981 )

Classification settlements primarily is based on the characteristics of the geographical location of the settlement, on shape or structure (texture) of them.

The various forms of activity in relation to local conditions, regional and national requirements generates a complex that ensures the existence question and answer residents, while those requirements outside the settlement limits.

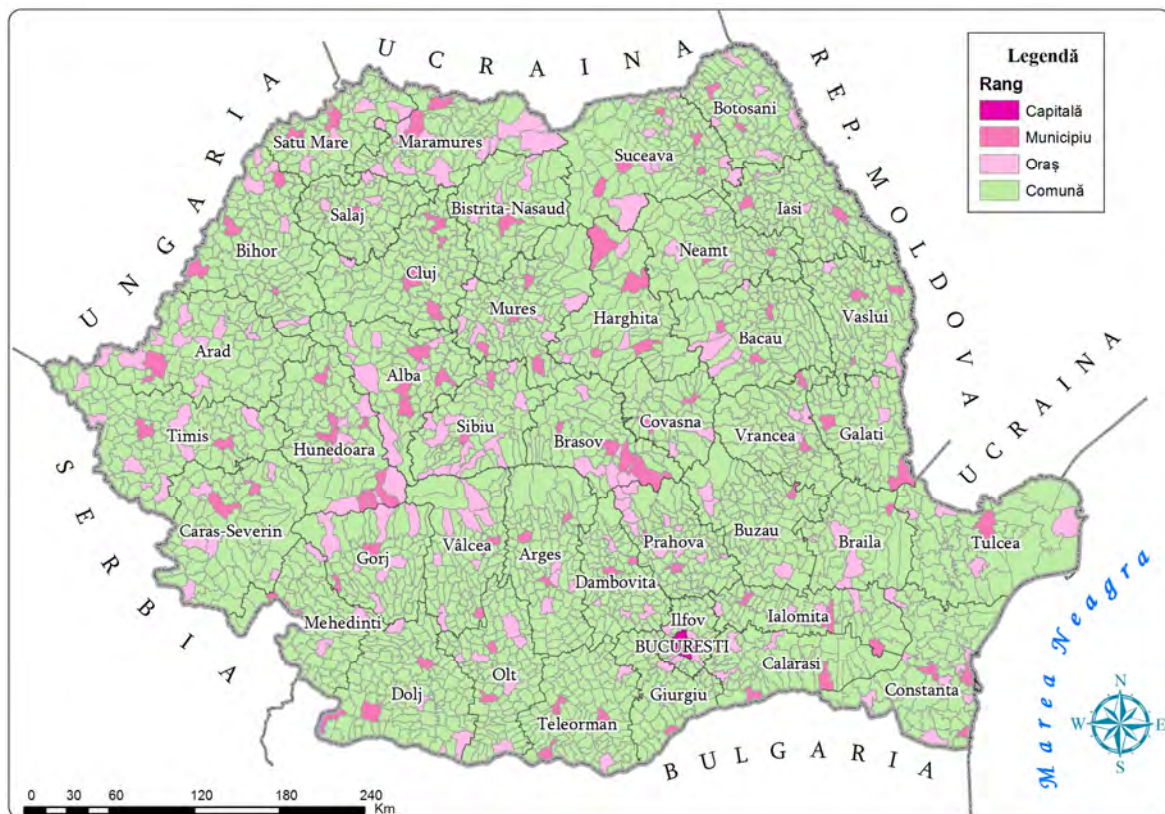
These types of activities constitute a settlement function. The classification of rural settlements will take into account the growing types of activities village life.

European Charter of Rural Space, adopted by the Council of Europe defines rural functions, namely economic function, ecological and social function.



**Figure 1** *Urban-rural typology used on county, applying the new methodology of OECD*





**Figure 2 Administrative organization of Romania territory**

In recent decades, EU countries have used several definitions of rural / urban, which differed considerably from one country to another, which is why the idea of uniform criteria for defining rural, established a common methodology as better defining rural areas. OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) uses a single indicator to distinguish rural from urban settlements, namely: the number of inhabitants / km. Rural settlements are considered those where population density exceeds 150 inhabitants. / Km. At EU level, the average population density is 115 instead. / Km, the criterion used to tie villages to cities is the density of 100 persons. / Km. Romania, in terms administrative is divided into 42 counties (including Bucharest), 320 towns and cities, 103 municipalities, 2,861 communes that comprise 12.957 villages.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The basis of any research a particular role is to address appropriate methods of the study, methods that emphasize the thread sequence whose final actions and represent the most

efficient desideratum analysis. The use of methods is possible only when the subject and scientific goals are well defined. Geographical methodology is essential in understanding the principles and rules underpinning of the research and development of scientific theories.

The empirical scientific research involves observing the different situations in order to systematically record varabilelor measurements that will reflect their properties.

Data collection represents all the ways in which primary and secondary data are sought, obtained, and then systematized, grouped and arranged to be used for subsequent analysis. The primary data are given for a particular purpose, of his own study, unlike secondary procured from other sources. The main advantage of primary data is that it is made in a specific manner, adapted to the case study, so that can be considered in terms of best quality. In contrast, secondary data are often the only data available that addresses a particular research topic or the most appropriate topic.

The programs used to create the database and presenting the results in the form of thematic maps are:

- Database: ArcGis 9.3; Global Mapper 11.0; AutoCad 2007; Ocad 9.0;
- Thematic maps: Arc Gis 9.3; Adobe Illustrator CS5.

The screenshot displays the ArcMap interface with the 'Attributes of Gospodarii\_membri\_final' table open. The table has 16 columns: FID, Shape, Nr gosp, Nume, Gen capFam, Varsta cap, Varsta int, Gen c 2, Varsta c 2, Gen c 3, Varsta c 3, M 7, M 7-13, M 14-17, M 18-25, M 26-39, M 40-64. The data rows show details for 7 polygons, including names like Hirt Manalia, Hicau Eusebiu-Sorin, Crean Espena, Chioresan Constantin, Ghisa Maria, Harau Aurel, Muresan Valer, and Muresan Ioan.

Below the main table are three additional attribute tables for the same shapefile, each with 15 columns representing different demographic and socio-economic variables:

- Table 1:** Columns include M 65, F 7, F 7-13, F 14-17, F 18-25, F 26-39, F 40-64, F 65, TOT M, TOT F, Total memb, Nr. Genar, Fara grad, Observatii, Pop act F, Pop act M, Pop act T, Copiii tot, >65.
- Table 2:** Columns include Ocup cap, Agricult, Ind con, Servicii, P stat, P Cap, P boala, Prescolar, Elev, Student, Somer, Ajut Soc, Fara ocup, Detinut, In Ro, In W, Spania, Italia.
- Table 3:** Columns include In W, Spania, Italia, Anglia, Austria, Franta, SMA, Danemarca, Belgia, Australia, Zilier, Salarati, Gimnaziu, Sc prof, Liceu, Posticeu, Facultate, Decedat.

Figure 3 The structure of shapefile: *Gospodarii\_membri\_final*

The image displays four screenshots of a GIS software interface, each showing a table of attributes for the shapefile 'Gospodarii\_bunuri\_final'. The tables are as follows:

**Table 1: Attributes of Gospodarii\_bunuri\_final**

FID	Shape*	Id	Nr gosp	Numele fam	Supr cstr	Cod mat	An edif	Deceniu	Sup cstr 2	Cod mat 2	An edif 2	Deceniu1	Tot case 1	Tot s cons	Grajd	Sura fan	Garaje	Nr anexe
3	Polygon	0 9		Chorean Constantin	55	3	1968	7					1	55	12	0	0	1
4	Polygon	0 10		Ghisa Aurelian	9	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Polygon	0 11		Ghisa Aurelian	9	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Polygon	0 12		Ghisa Maria	92	2	1969	7					1	92	0	0	15	1
7	Polygon	0 15		Hansa Aurel	60	2	1960	6					1	60	15	0	0	1
8	Polygon	0 5		Muresan Valer	87	2	1975	8					1	87	0	0	20	1
9	Polygon	0 4		Muresan Ioan	119	2	1970	7					1	110	20	20	18	3
10	Polygon	0 3A		Vaslas Ioan	110	2	1970	7					1	110	0	0	0	0

**Table 2: Attributes of Gospodarii\_bunuri\_final**

Anexe supr	Patule	Maqaz	Remize	Alte ane	Fanfan	1int	1ext	2int	2ext	3int	3ext	4int	4ext	5int	5ext	6int	6ext	7int	7ext	8int	8ext	9int	9ext	10int	10ext
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	15200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0	600	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	8600	4400	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	9700	4400
58	0	0	0	0	0	11200	14900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11200	14900
0	0	0	0	0	0	9200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9200	0

**Table 3: Attributes of Gospodarii\_bunuri\_final**

11int	11ext	12int	12ext	13int	13ext	14int	14ext	15int	15ext	16int	16ext	17int	17ext	18int	18ext	F39	F40	Nr Pomi	Meri	Peri	Piersici	Caisi zarz	Ciresi	
0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	1600	0	1600	1600	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1200	0	0	0	0	0	1200	0	2400	0	2400	1200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	0	0	0	0	900	0	1800	0	1800	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	16400	0	1640	400	44	20	10	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	1200	0	1200	1200	7	11	9	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	10100	4400	1450	1300	47	16	2	1	4	3	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	11800	14900	2670	800	31	12	1	0	0	1	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	9700	0	9700	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Table 4: Attributes of Gospodarii\_bunuri\_final**

Piersici	Caisi zarz	Ciresi	Visini	Pruni	Nectarini	Castani	Nuci	Aluni	Alti pomi	Duzi	Animale	Porcine	Bovine	Ovine	Caprine	Cabaline	Maqari	Iepuri	Pasari	Albine	Alte	
0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	4	0	0	10			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	3	3			0	0	0	30	9	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	10			
1	4	3	4	15			0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
0	1	3	1	12			1	0	0	32	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30		
0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

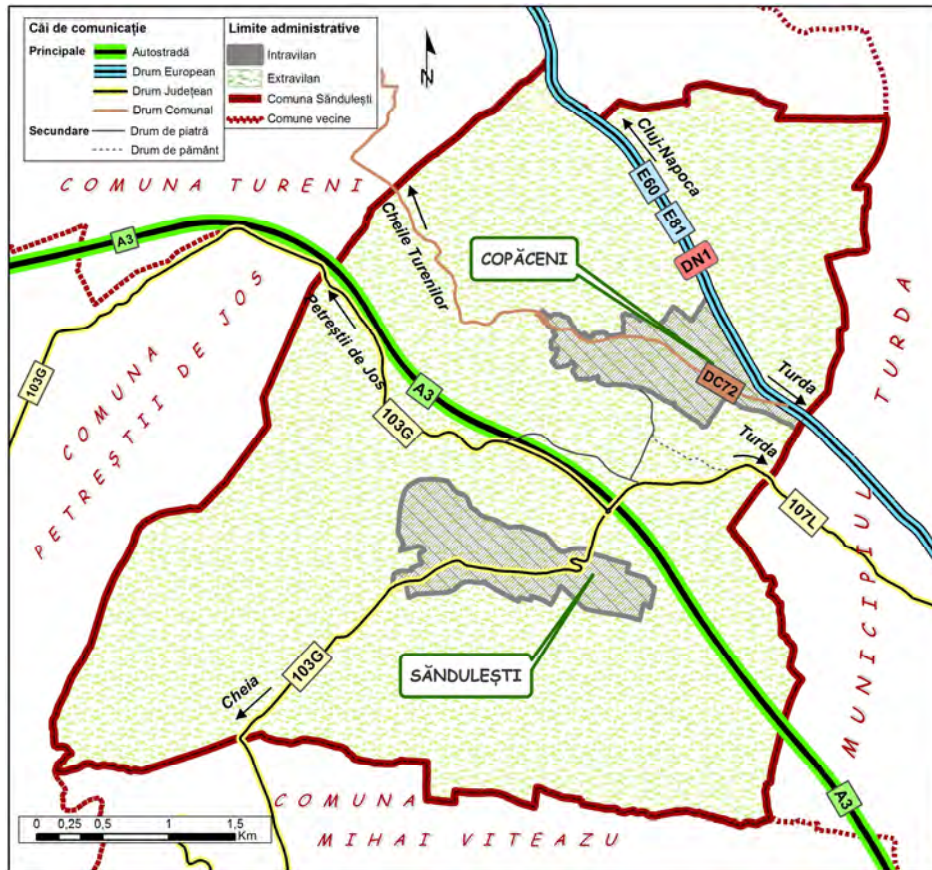
Figure 4 The structure of shapefile: *Gospodarii\_bunuri\_final*

## OVERVIEW OF COPĂCENI VILLAGE

From the administrative point of view, the commune includes two villages Săndulești: Săndulești, Copăceni common residence, located at a distance of 2 km.

Geographic coordinates of the village are: 46 ° 34'49 "north latitude and 23 ° 43'20" east longitude, respectively in the south of Cluj County and bordering territories of the following administrative-territorial units:

- ◆ West - Petreștii de Jos
- ◆ Nord și Nord-West - Tureni
- ◆ East - Turda
- ◆ South - Mihai Viteazu.



**Figure 5** *The administrative structure of Săndulești*

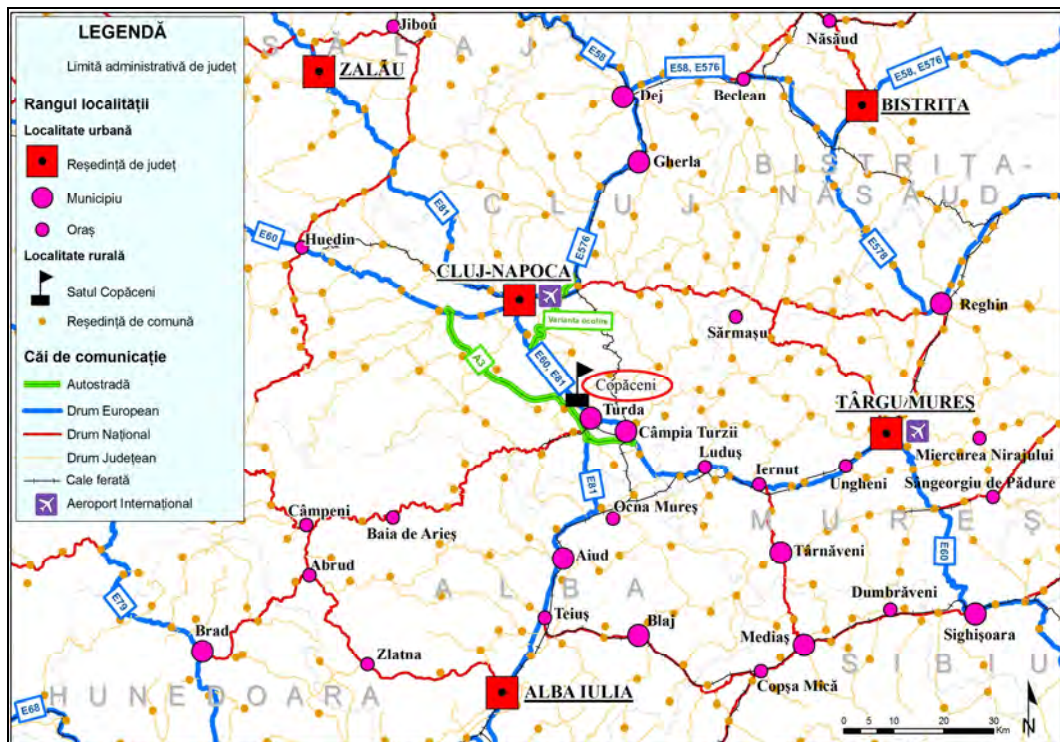
Săndulești commune covers an area of 22.48 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 0.34% of the total area of Cluj county (6674 km<sup>2</sup>) and is also the smallest administrative unit communal County, where the average only in rural areas, is 82.27 km<sup>2</sup>, including the largest territorial municipalities include: Măguri-Răcățău, Marge, Belis, Poieni Valley yesterday. If we include the area of urban centers (Cluj-Napoca, Turda, Dej, Gherla Turzii and Huedin), this value reaches 82.36 km<sup>2</sup>. Nationally, common Săndulești ranks in terms of territory position 123, the average area of a municipal administrative units being 75.03 km<sup>2</sup> if we include urban settlements that only 95.35 km<sup>2</sup> rural areas.



**Figure 6** *Location of Săndulești in Cluj County*

Copăceni village location along the major thoroughfares of Romania, DN1-E60-E81, has a special significance for the village ensuring good road links.

Regarding the connection to the village center, Săndulești, this is achieved by the national road DN1 (3 km), county roads and DJ DJ 1071 103G (3.5 km), but there is also a shorter way but possible be driven only in good weather, access accomplished through a segment of unpaved road (dirt road) crossing the village pasture by DJ 1071.



**Figure 7** *The transport network and the location of the village Copăceni*

The development of altitudinal relief plays an important role in the development of human activities, extension of residential areas, climate and plant floors layout and land management processes applicable to calculate the suitability of various crops.

The slope represents the morphometric feature that expresses the degree of inclination of the surfaces in the composition of landforms. Gradient slopes is subject to specific values of denudational processes, structural-petrographic typology, degree of development of landforms and current orfodynamics.

**Table 1** *Classification of slopes and the area occupied*

Slope	Surface (km <sup>2</sup> )	Surface (%)
0° - 6°	5037	54,20
6° - 15°	3142	33,81
15° - 25°	499	5,37
25° - 35°	396	4,26
over 35°	220	2,37
<b>Total</b>	<b>9294</b>	<b>100,00</b>

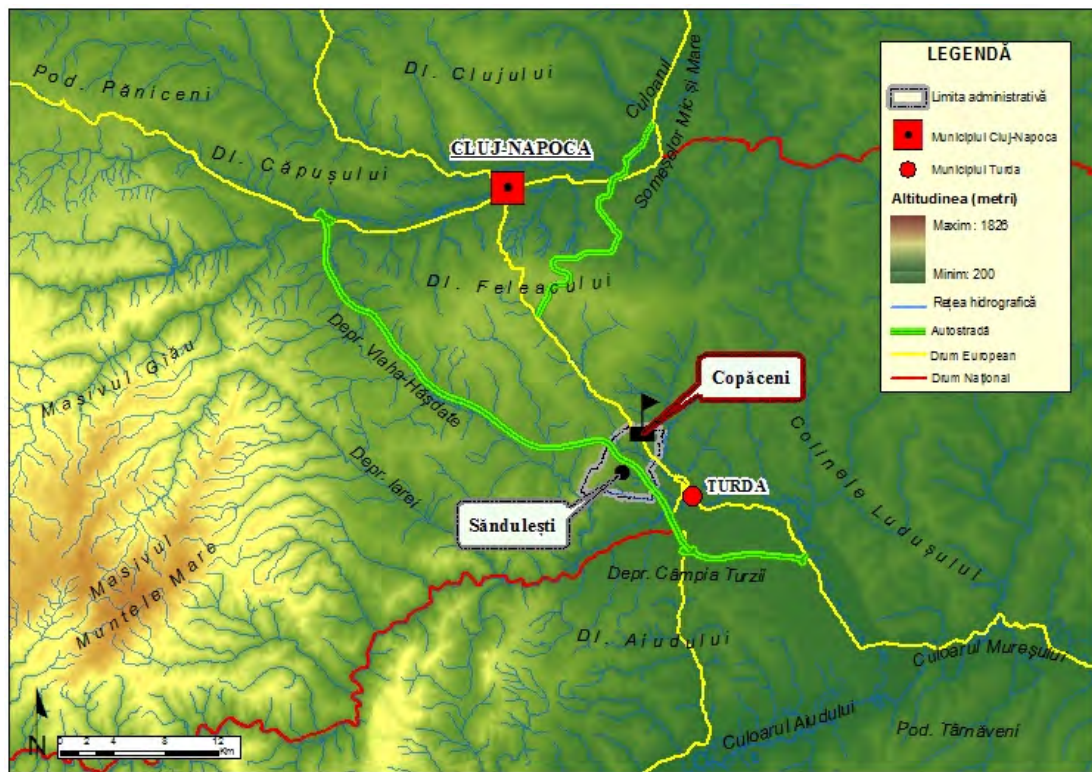


Figure 8 Geographical location

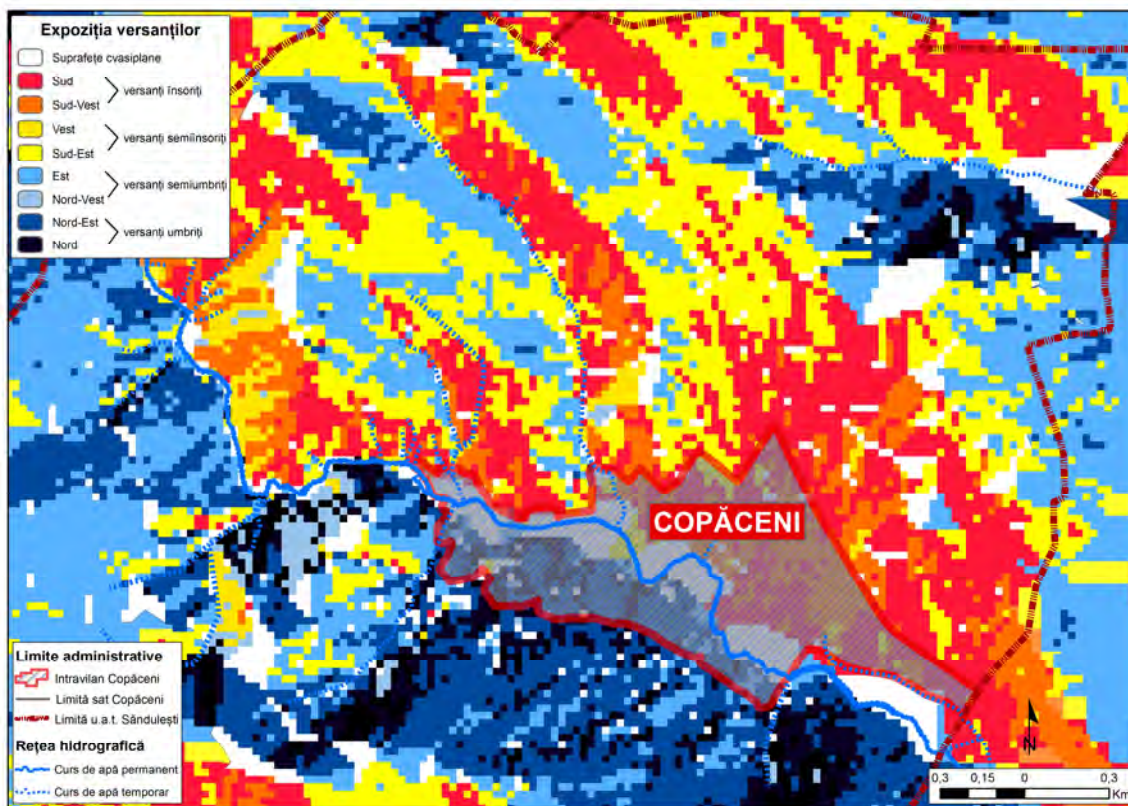


Figure 9 Slope map of Copăceni and its proximity

Taking into account the main directions of the slopes exhibition were particularly following types of surfaces (inclined) sunny (S, SV), poor sunshine (SE, V), poor shady (E, NV), shady (N, NE):

- Sunny - 26.06%;
- Poor sunny - 21.01%;
- Poor shady - 20.36%;
- Shaded - 22.57%.

About 10% of the village Copăceni consists of almost flat land.

## **Toponyms**

The toponym is a linguistic form used to identify a geographical location, often used as a benchmark for assignment of a geographic space locations, for example identifying a parcel of land. Geographical spread of toponyms contains intrinsic information on their origin, closely linked to a specific territory in connection with the dialects used or have been used in that territory.

The administrative area of the village Copăceni have kept a number of place names, related to the landforms, the river, to the use of land, categoriilor of use or form of ownership.



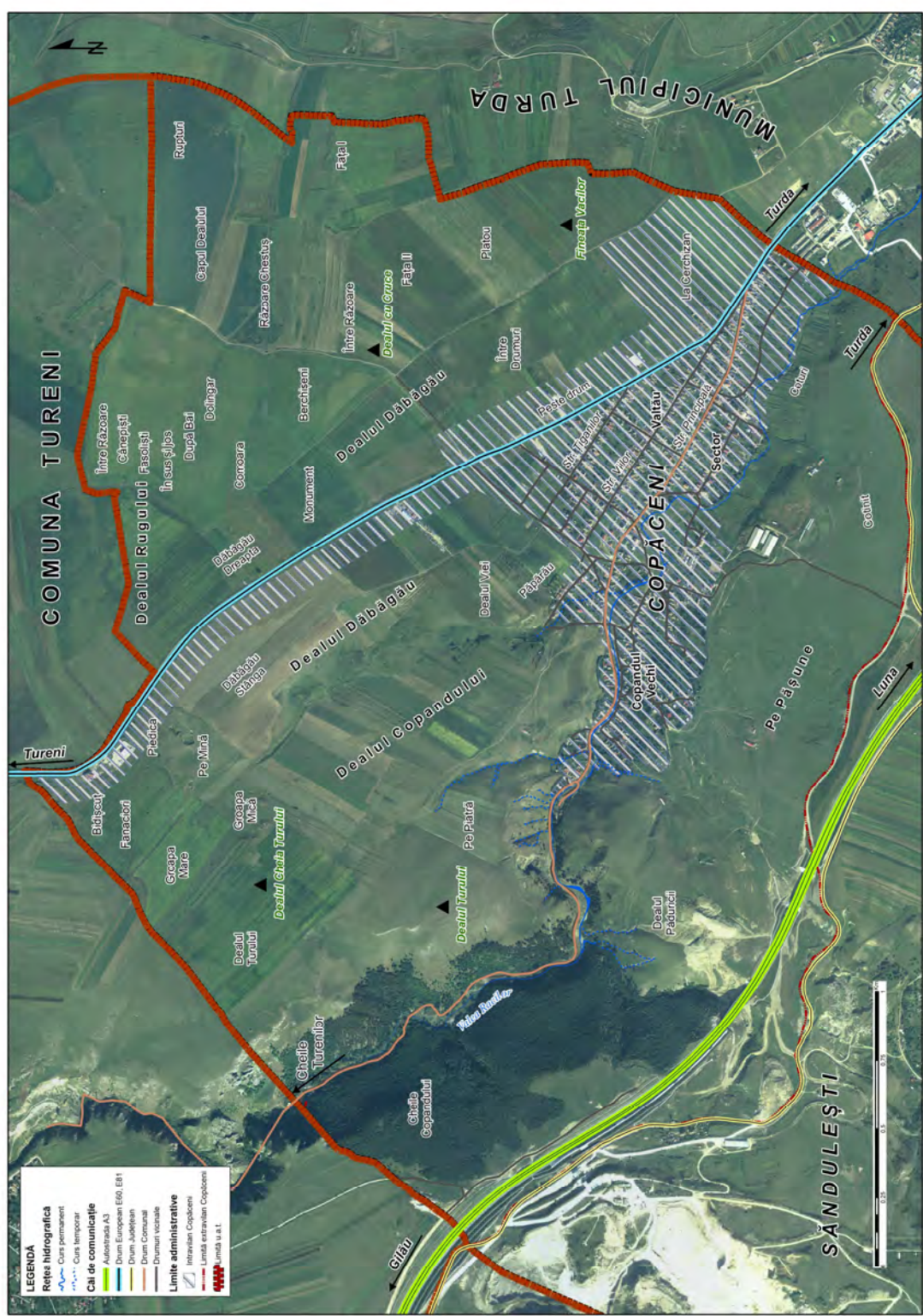


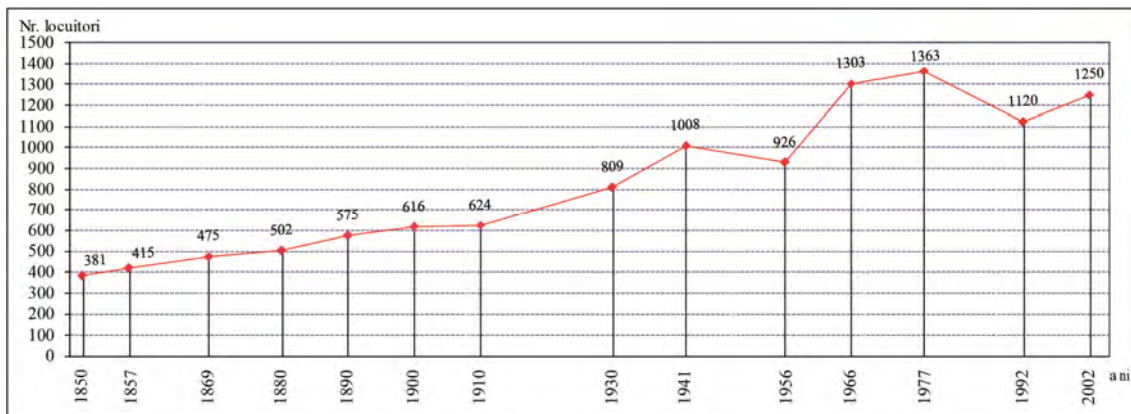
Figure 10 The toponyms of Copăceni village

## THE EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION AND OF THE TERRITORY

Population is the main component of productive forces, the socio-economic conditions expression of both the past and the present, the dynamism of the whole society, where the human factor is the central element of economic and social activities, to which other components of a settlement revolve.

The first element of the population of transylvanian statistics is „Statistica românilor ardeleni din 1760-1762” material developed by Dr. Virgil Ciobanu, one of the researchers of great probity in Transylvania during his years in Vienna (1906-1914) and subsequent published in Cluj National History Institute Yearbook, Volume III, 1924-1925. This document reveals information on "the number of Orthodox Christians and joined the former Transylvania".

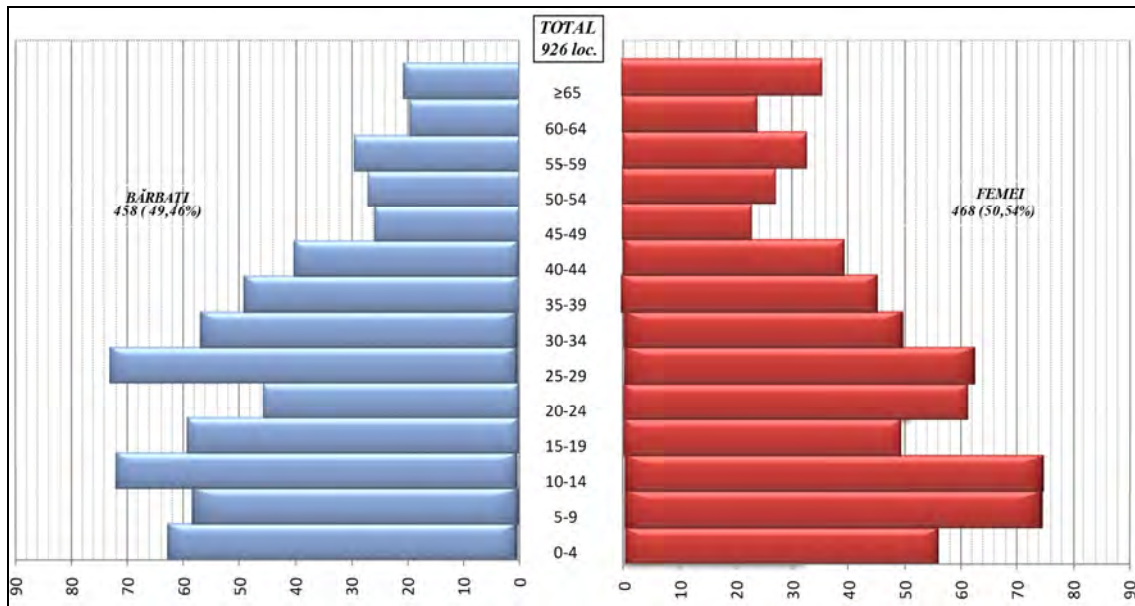
This statistic was made by Baron Adolf von Buccow Nicholas, general commander of Transylvania, later president of the government of this province between 1762-1764, with Baron von Moringer Lambert and Fr. L. Dietrich and kept in the archives of war in Vienna in December 1762 under the title "Tabellae Dismembrationis Templorum Unitorum et non Unitorum in Principatu Transilvaniae existentium, ab auditorium Annis comission in 1760, 1761 and 1762 successive developed et Authentic extradited".



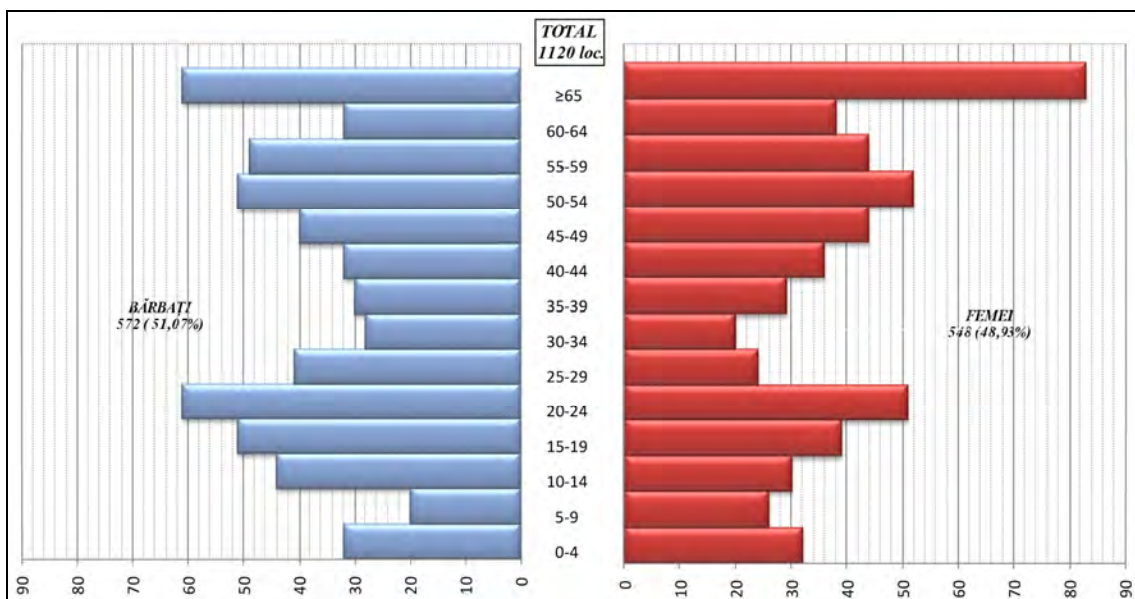
**Figure 11 Numerical evolution of Copăceni village population: 1850-2002**  
(source: Cluj County Statistics Department)

Numerical evolution of population rhythms were dictated for economic, historical and political events. Since 1850, when we have statistical information by the year 1941 Copăceni village population has steadily increased, from 381 residents to 1008, then between 1942 and 1956, knows a slight decline (926 inhabitants), and in 1966 the statistical results express a

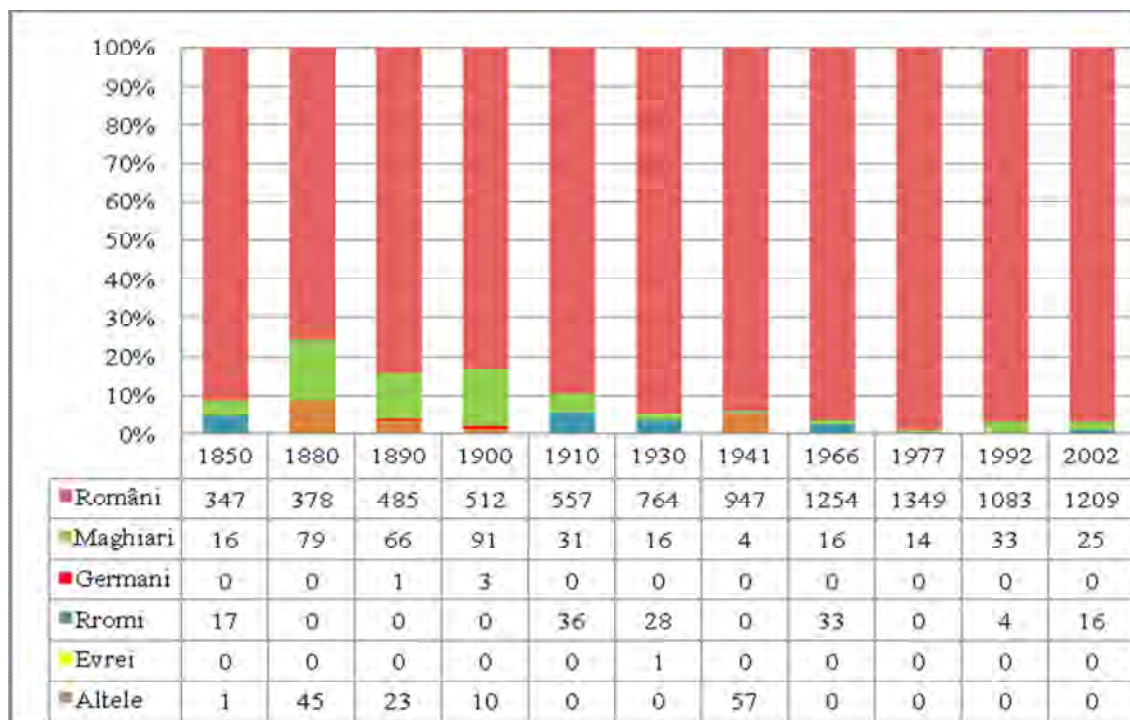
strong demographic development (1303 inhabitants), evolving surprised also in 1977 (1363 inhabitants).



**Figure 12 Population pyramids by gender and age in 1956, Copăceni**  
 (source: Cluj County Statistics Department)



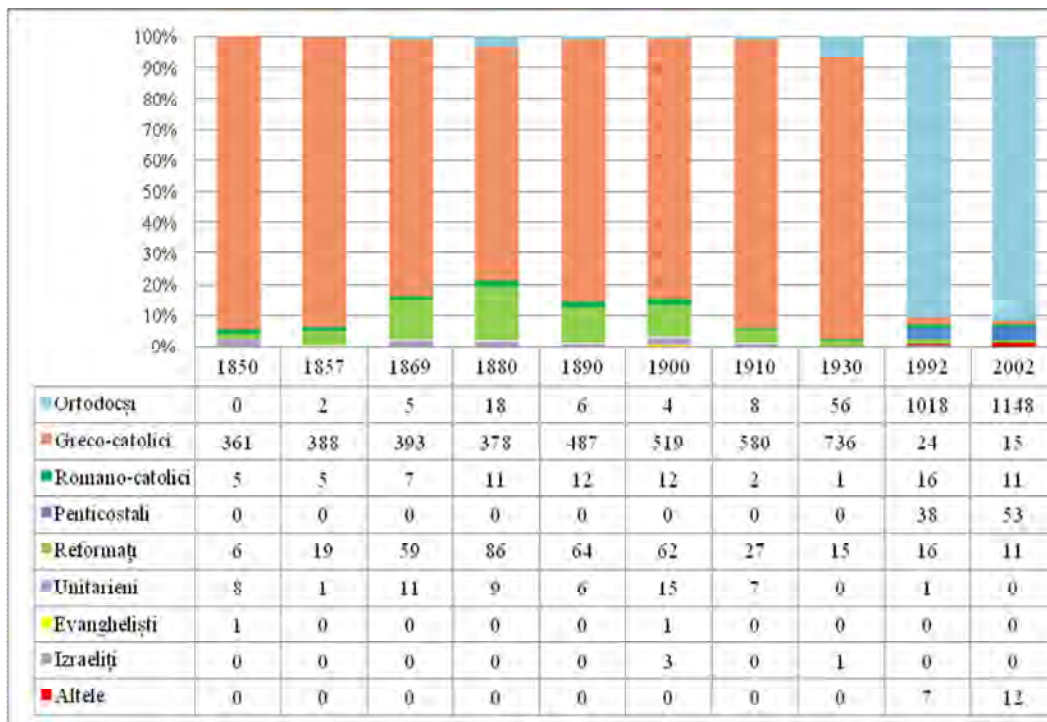
**Figura 13 Population pyramids by gender and age in 1992, Copăceni**  
 (source: Cluj County Statistics Department)



**Figure 1 The ethnic structure of Copăceni village: 1850-2002**  
*(source: Cluj County Statistics Department)*

Regarding Copăceni village, ethnic minorities were the most important and yet are represented by hungarians and gypsies, but did not reach the percentage recorded in many villages of Transylvania: in 1850 the village is recorded in the presence of 16 (4.20%) hungarians and 17 gypsies (4.46%) in 1880- 79 hungarians (15.74%) in 1890- 66 hungarians (11.48%) in 1900 - 91 hungarians (14.77%), in 1910 - 31 Hungarians (4.97%) 36 Gypsy (5.77%) in 1930 - 16 hungarians (1.98%), 28 gypsies (3.46%) in 1941- 4 hungarians (0.40%) in 1966-16 hungarians (1.23%) 33 gypsies (2.53%) in 1977-1914 hungarians (1.03) in 1992- 33 hungarians (2.95) in 2002-25 hungarians (2.00%).

For the period 1948-1990 we have no official statistical information, however, as can be seen in the figure below, there is a clear majority of the population of the Greek Catholic rite between 1850-1930 (from 1850 to 94.75% 1857 to 93.49%, 1869 to 82.74%, 1880 to 75.30%, 1890 to 84.70%, 1900 to 84.25%, 1910 to 92.95%, 1930 to 90.98%), later, in 1992, to be represented only 24 Greek Catholics (2.14%) and 15 (1.20%) in 2002. Also, since 1992, a new denomination notes, the Pentecostal, whose followers benefit in 2009 and a church - „Biserica lui Dumnezeu Apostolică”.



**Figure 15** *The religious structure of Copăceni village: 1850-2002*  
 (source: Cluj County Statistics Department)

## THE DIAGNOSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION OF SPECIFIC RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE IN COPĂCENI

Infrastructure term was first used in 1927 to refer collectively to the roads, bridges, railways, and similar public works that are indispensable to the functioning of industrial economies.

During the Second World War was developed by military strategists to indicate extensive logistical elements of war. Subsequently, economists coined the term in economic literature and used in alternation with the phrase "overhead capital".

Gradually "infrastructure" has become a popular word, but often continue to be used in a very vague sense. Distinctions such as "social infrastructure", "economic infrastructure", "hard infrastructure", "soft infrastructure", "physical infrastructure", "institutional infrastructure" were set in order to emphasize a particular aspect of those attributes that "infrastructure" contains.

The existence of adequate physical infrastructure is a prerequisite for any sustainable economic development. To assess the current situation of Copăceni village infrastructure will be analyzed following:

- Public facilities;
- The infrastructure of utilities;
- Cultural activities;
- Economic activities.

The classification of public facilities is based on the following criteria (V. Surd, 2002):

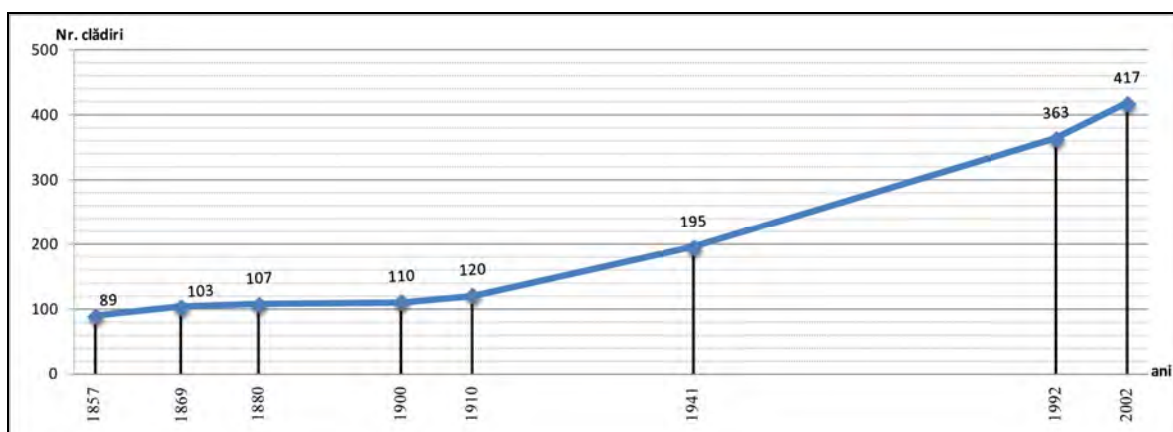
- destination;
- use;
- rank.

Copăceni village has the following members of the public network facilities:

- - School "Simion Balint" classes I-VIII - also contains a nursery;
- - Places of Worship: Ortodox Church, Pentecostal Church;
- - Human Dispensary;
- - Small and medium sized enterprises.

An important component of rural development resources, with direct impact on the degree of civilization of the rural village, is the physical infrastructure. Infrastructure helps reduce transport costs (road infrastructure), access to clean water and a clean environment (water and sewerage network) access to information (TV, internet), to facilitate communication (fixed and mobile) per overall the quality of life.

In about 150 years, the housing structures of Copăceni underwent remarkable changes, if in 1857 there were 89 residential buildings in 2002 there was a total of about 80% more housing.



**Figure 16 The evolution of houses: 1857-2002**

(source: Cluj County Statistics Department)

## THE ANALYSIS OF COPĂCENI HOUSEHOLDS

The household is the basic component of any society in all historical periods, changes be its political, social or economic events that directly impacts daily activities developed in a household with repercussions on an indeterminate period of time.

In order to analyze households located across the Copăceni village will be made statistics of the population (number of persons, age and gender of household members, age and gender of household head, employment status, etc.), the construction (house, annexes household) from the statements recorded in the Agricultural Register for the year 2011-2012 and also using field survey (employment status and educational level - studies).

Agricultural Register is the official document of recording primary data of households, namely:

- a) the head of the household and its members;
- b) the land they own, regardless of title, by category of use, areas planted with major crops and the number of trees by species;
- c) livestock species and categories existing in early, the annual change in the number of cattle, pigs, sheep and goats;
- d) residential buildings and other household structures;
- e) cartage and mechanical equipment;
- f) tractors and agricultural machines.

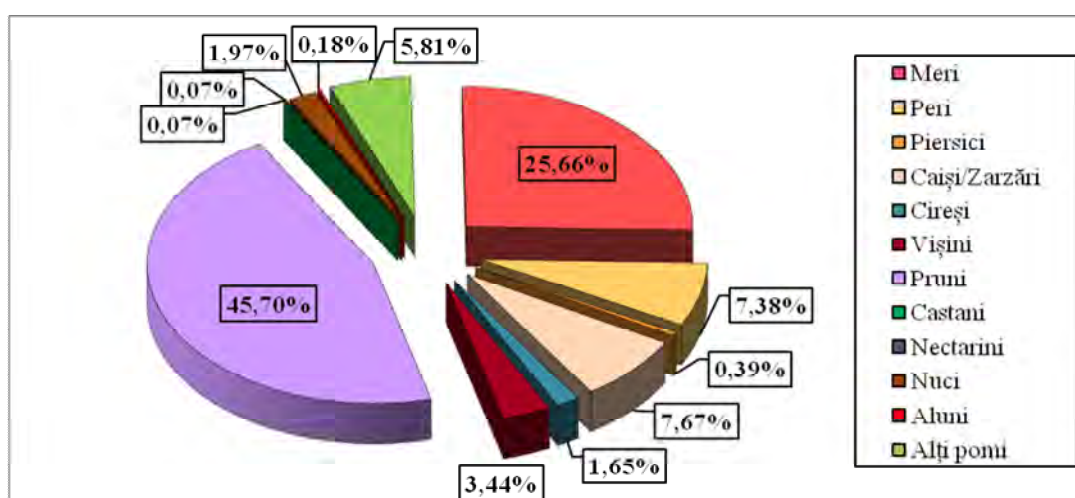
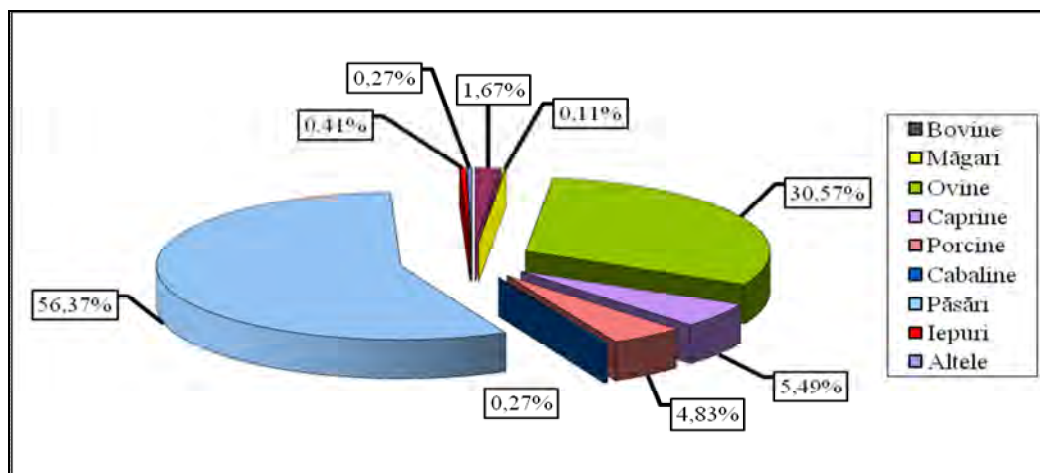


Figure 17 Species of fruit trees, Copăceni 2012

In Copăceni village were identified in 2790 fruit trees, of which 45.70% plums (1275) and 25.66% apple (716). Among other trees find: apricot (214 - 7.67%), pears (206 - 7.38%), cherry (96 - 3.44%), nuts (55 - 1.97%), cherry (46 - 1.65%), peaches (11 - 0.39%), hazel (5 - 0.18%) and chestnut (2 - 0.07%).

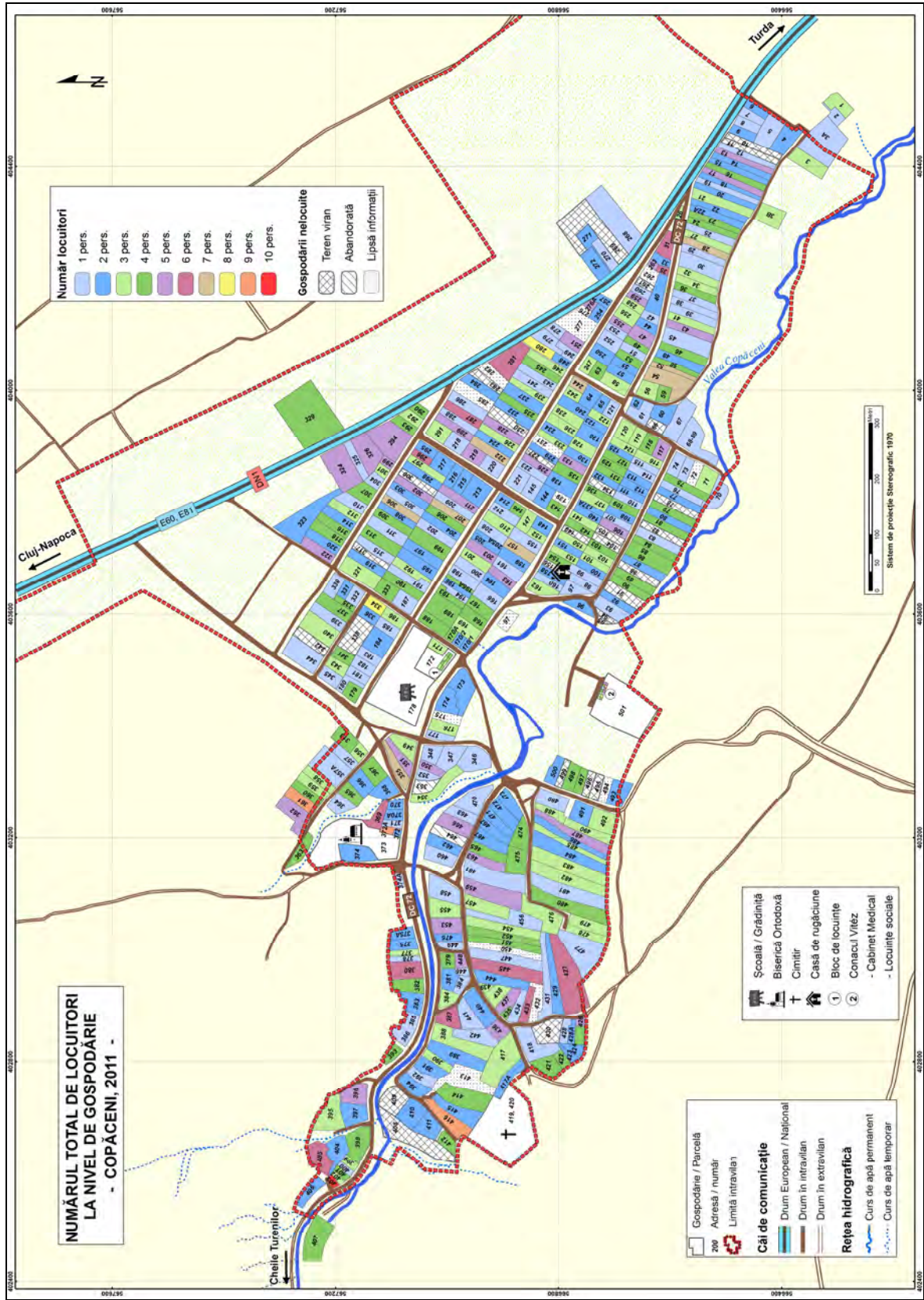
To determine the number of animals used were appropriate information Chapter VII of the General Agricultural Register "Pets and / or wild animals bred in captivity under the law. The situation at the beginning of the semester "where you can just have it recorded data on livestock, the total species and the main groups of age and sex, the existing locality.

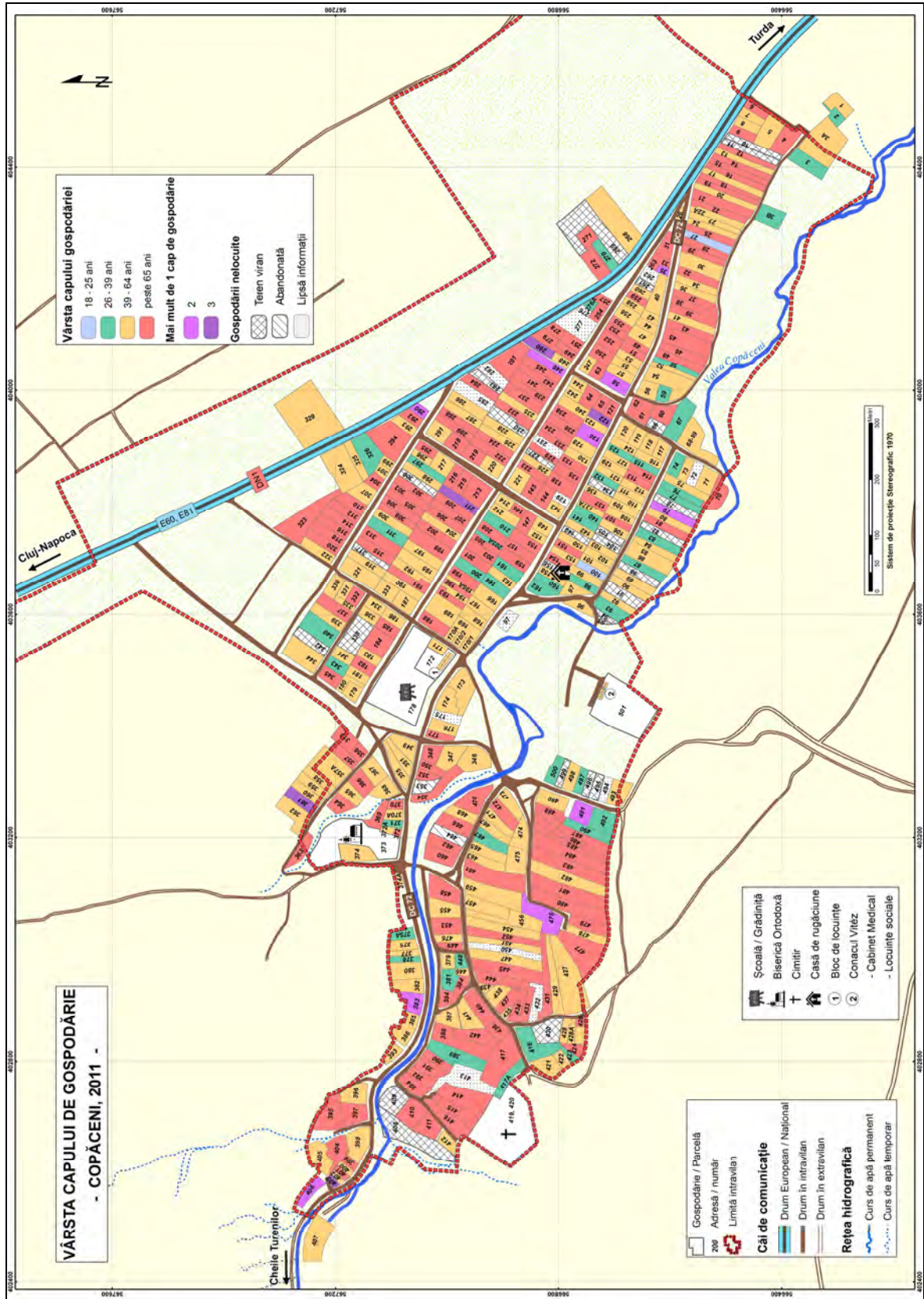


**Figure 18 Total number of animals, Copăceni 2012**

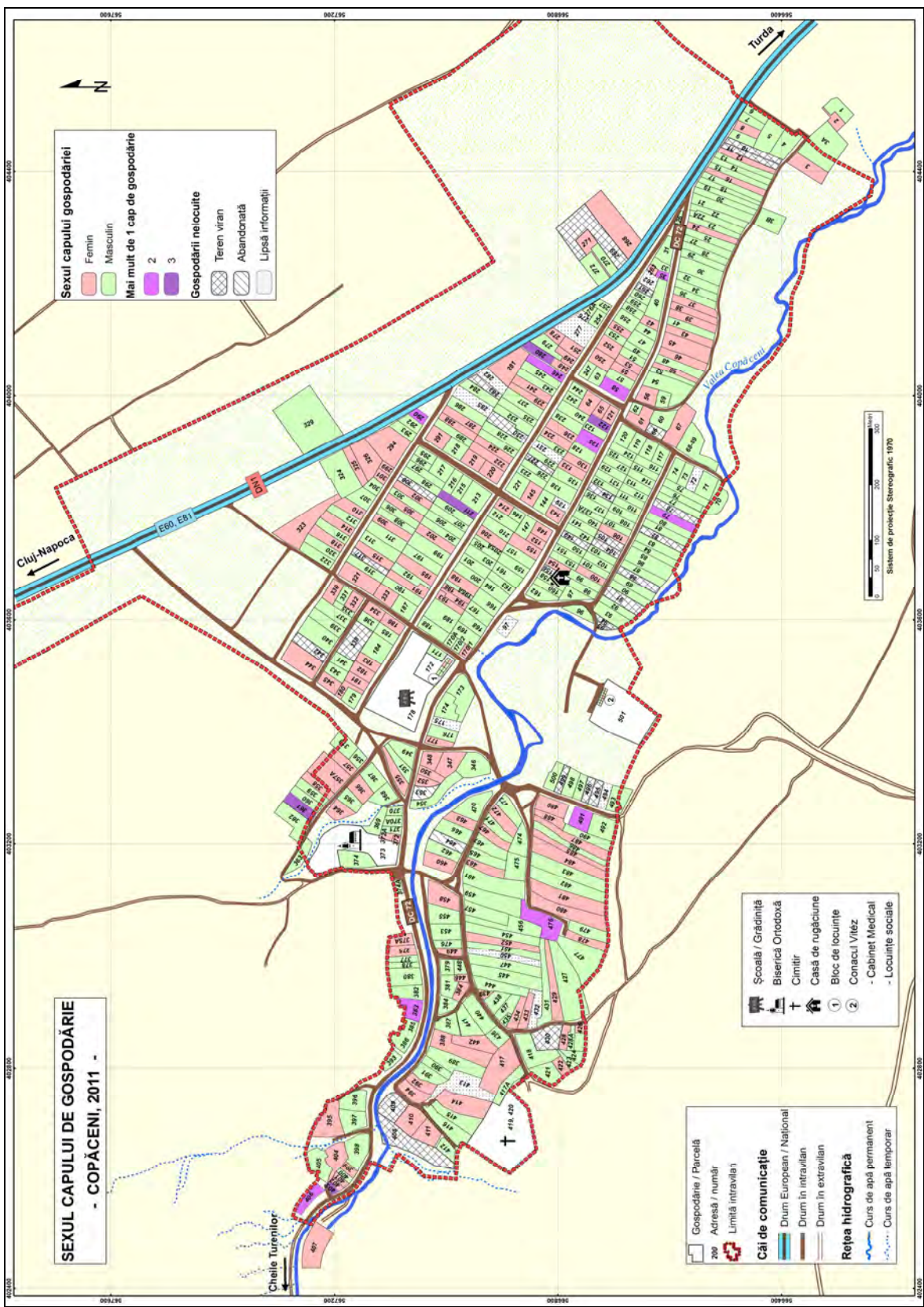
In the following pages there will be presented a set of thematic maps as a result of different processes to collect all datas in a single file (database) about various elements analyzed at the household level.







**SEXUL CAPULUI DE GOSPODĂRIE**  
- COPĂCENI, 2011 -



**Sexul capului gospodăriei**

- Feminin
- Măsculin

**Mai mult de 1 cap de gospodărie**

- 2
- 3

**Gospodării neoculte**

- Teren viran
- Abandonată
- Lipsă informații

Gospodărie / Parcelă

700 Adresa / număr

Limită intravilan

**Căi de comunicație**

- Drum European / Național
- Drum în intravilan
- Drum în extravilan

**Rețea hidrografică**

- Curs de apă permanent
- Curs de apă temporar

- Scoală / Grădiniță
- Biserică Ortodoxă
- Cimitir
- Casa de rugăciune
- Bloc de locuințe
- Conacul Viteaz
- Cabinet Medical
- Locuințe sociale

0 100 200 300

Sistem de proiecție Stereografic 1970

644400 644400 644400 644400

403300 403300 403300 403300

967200 967200 967200 967200

967200 967200 967200 967200

967200 967200 967200 967200

967200 967200 967200 967200

Cluj-Napoca

Turda

Chelie Turonilor

View Copăceni

644400 644400 644400 644400

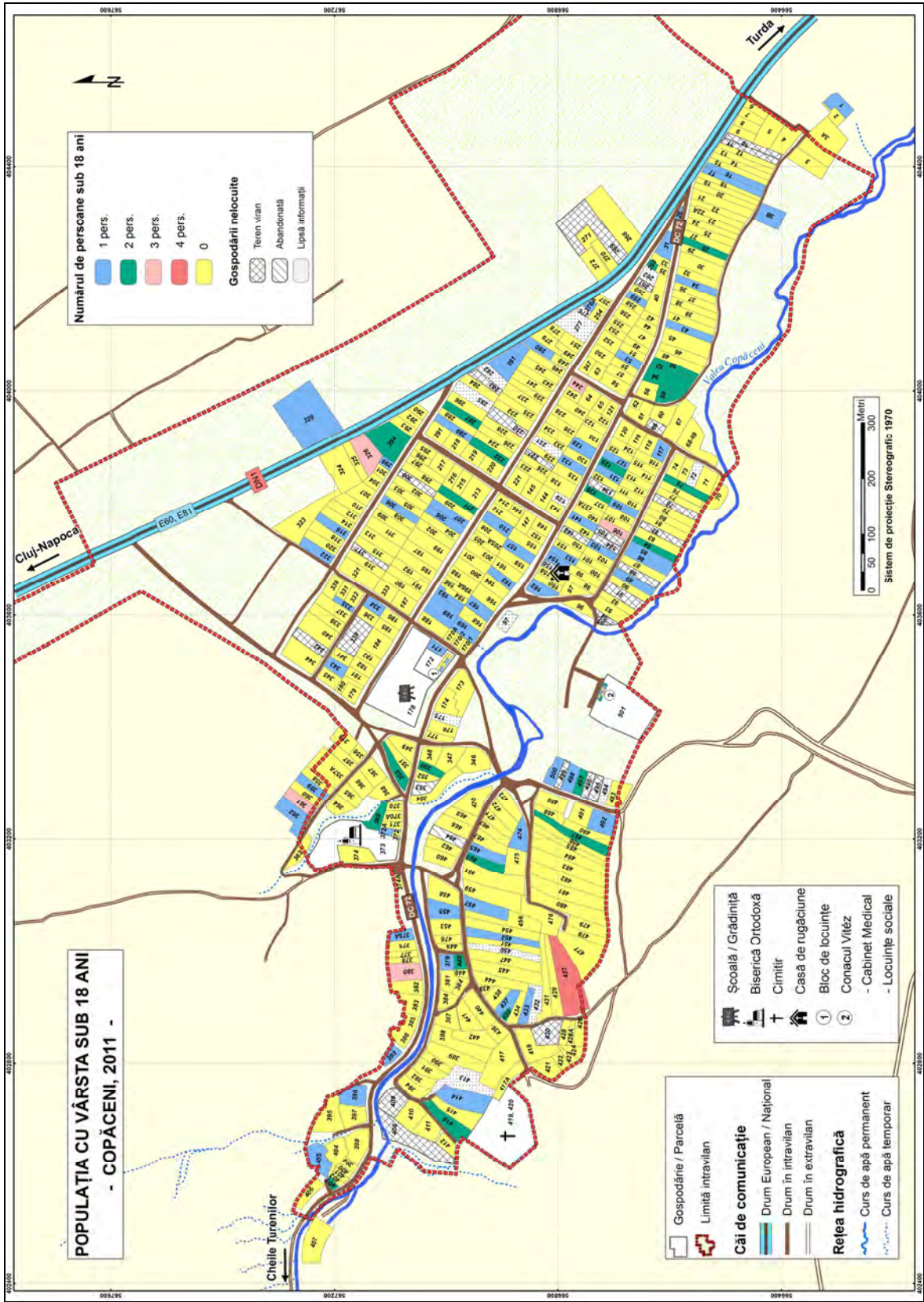
403300 403300 403300 403300

967200 967200 967200 967200

967200 967200 967200 967200

967200 967200 967200 967200

967200 967200 967200 967200



**Numărul de perscane sub 18 ani**

- 1 pers.
- 2 pers.
- 3 pers.
- 4 pers.
- 0

**Gospodării nelocuite**

- Teren vian
- Abandonată
- Lipsă informații

**POPULAȚIA CU VÂRSTA SUB 18 ANI**  
- COPĂCENI, 2011 -

- Școala / Grădiniță
- Biserica Ortodoxă
- Cimitir
- Casă de rugăciune
- Bloc de locuințe
- Conacul Vitez
- Cabinet Medical
- Locuințe sociale

**Gospodărie / Parcelă**

- Limită intravilan

**Căi de comunicație**

- Drum European / Național
- Drum în intravilan
- Drum în extravilan

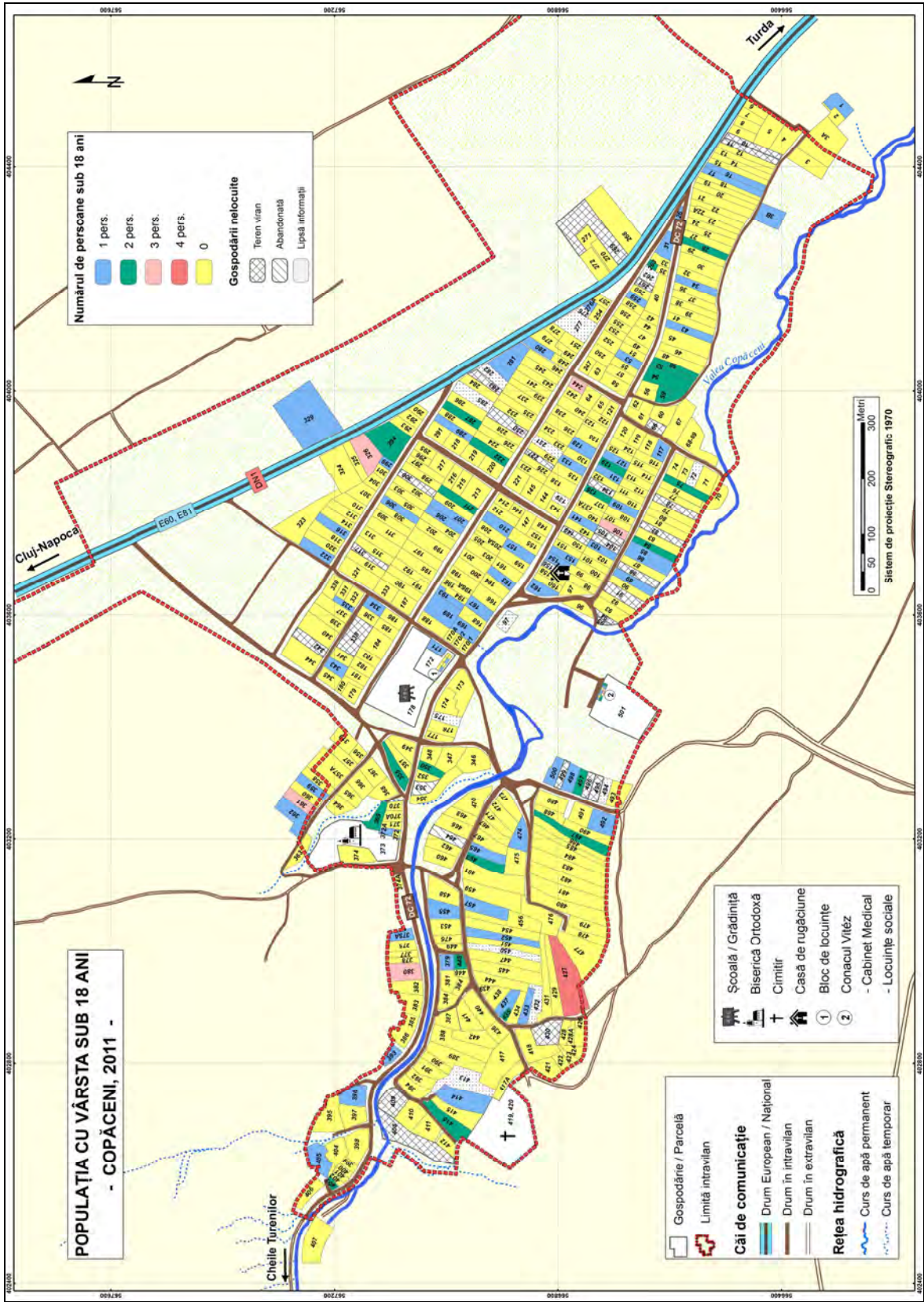
**Rețea hidrografică**

- Curs de apă permanent
- Curs de apă temporar

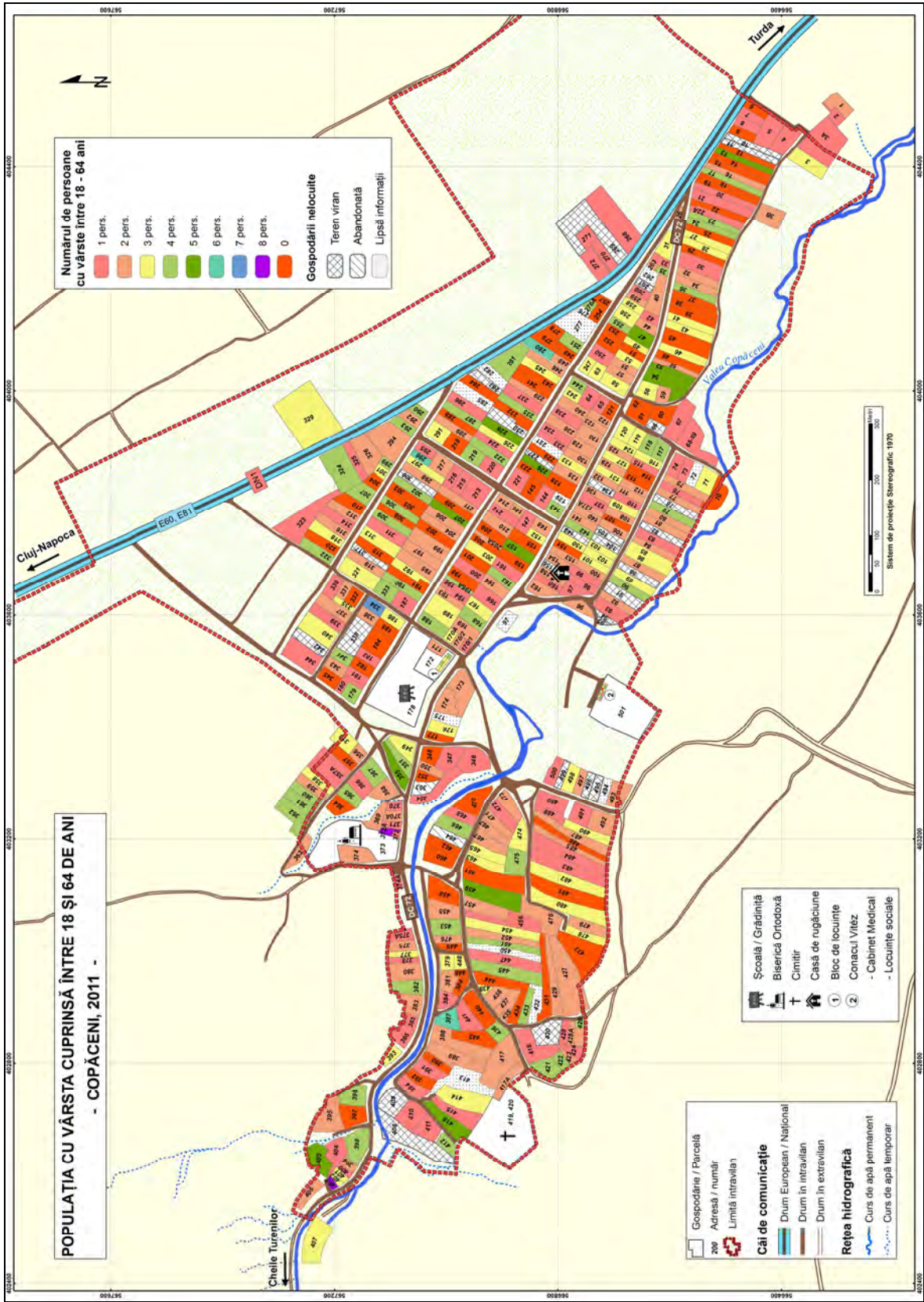
Meni

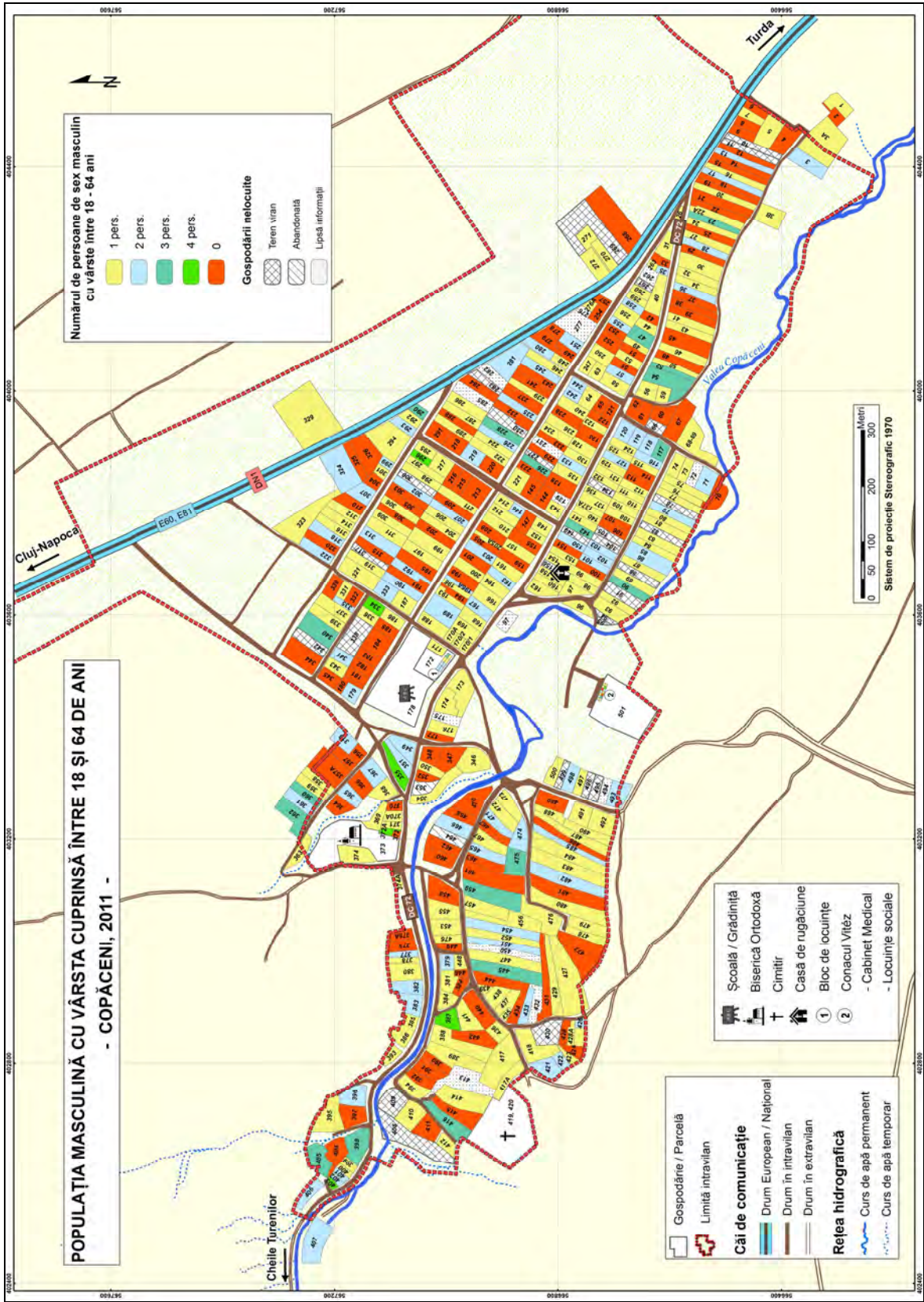
0 50 100 200 300

Sistem de proiecție Stereografic: 1970

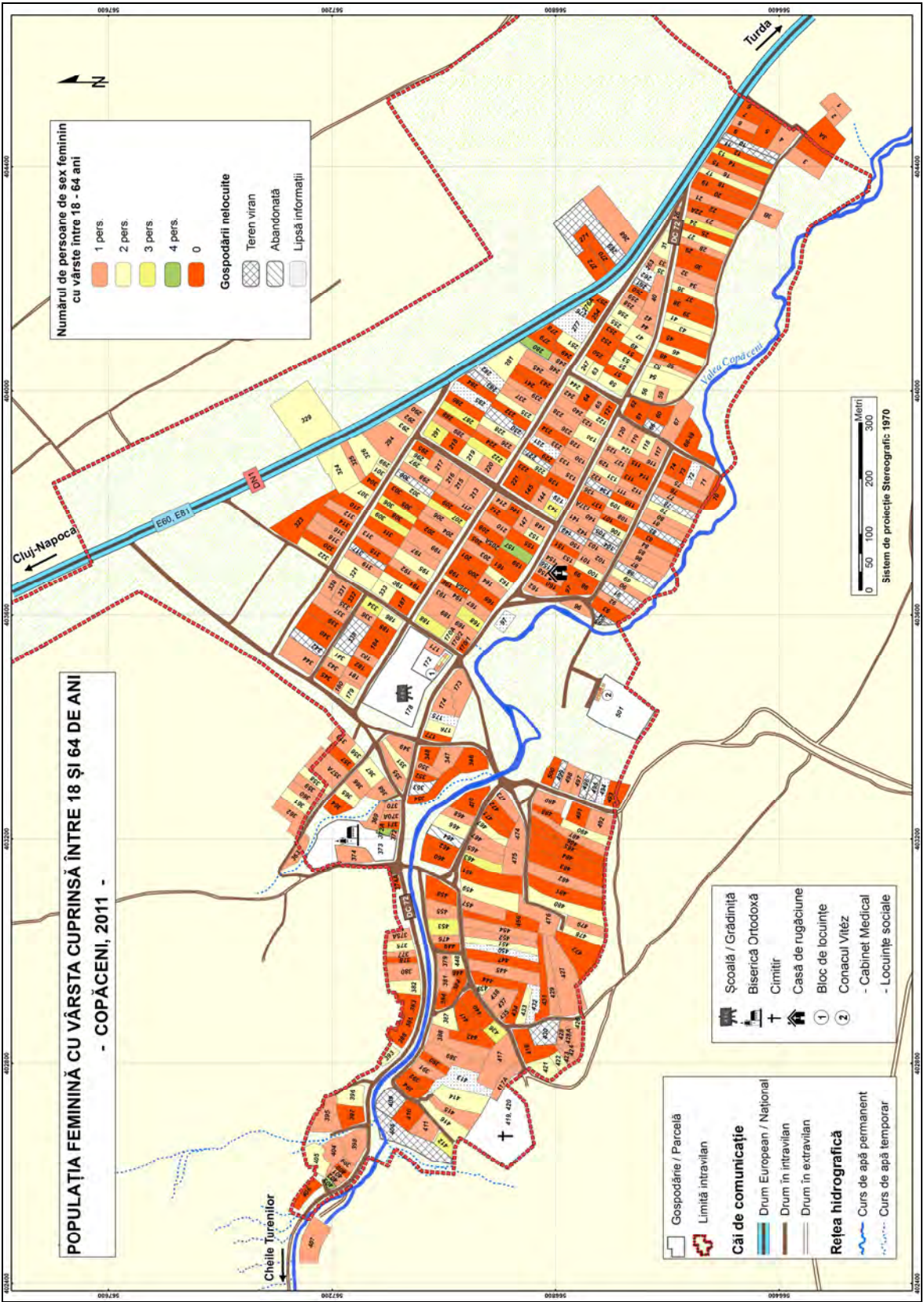


**POPULAȚIA CU VÂRSTA CUPRINSĂ ÎNȚRE 18 ȘI 64 DE ANI  
- COPĂCENI, 2011 -**





**POPULAȚIA FEMININĂ CU VÂRSTA CUPRINSĂ ÎNTRE 18 ȘI 64 DE ANI**  
 - COPĂCENI, 2011 -



**Numărul de persoane de sex feminin cu vârste între 18 - 64 ani**

- 1 pers.
- 2 pers.
- 3 pers.
- 4 pers.
- 0

**Gospodării nelocuite**

- Teren viran
- Abandonată
- Lipsă informații

- Școală / Grădiniță
- Biserică Ortodoxă
- Cimitir
- Casă de rugăciune
- Bloc de locuințe
- Conacul Vitez
- Cabinet Medical
- Locuințe sociale

**Gospodărie / Parcelă**

- Limită intravilan

**Căi de comunicație**

- Drum European / Național
- Drum în intravilan
- Drum în extravilan

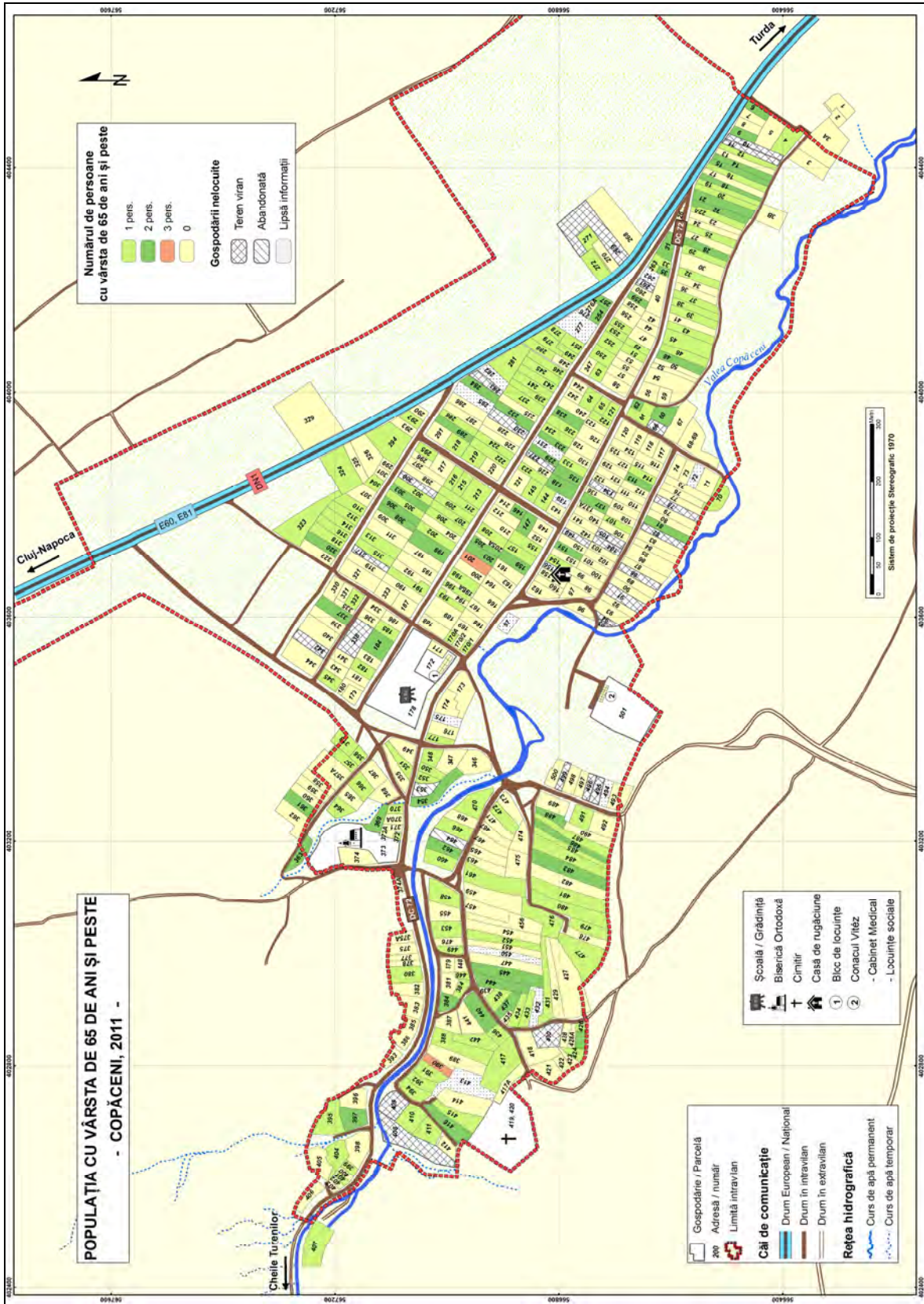
**Rețea hidrografică**

- Curs de apă permanent
- Curs de apă temporar

Scara: 1:3000

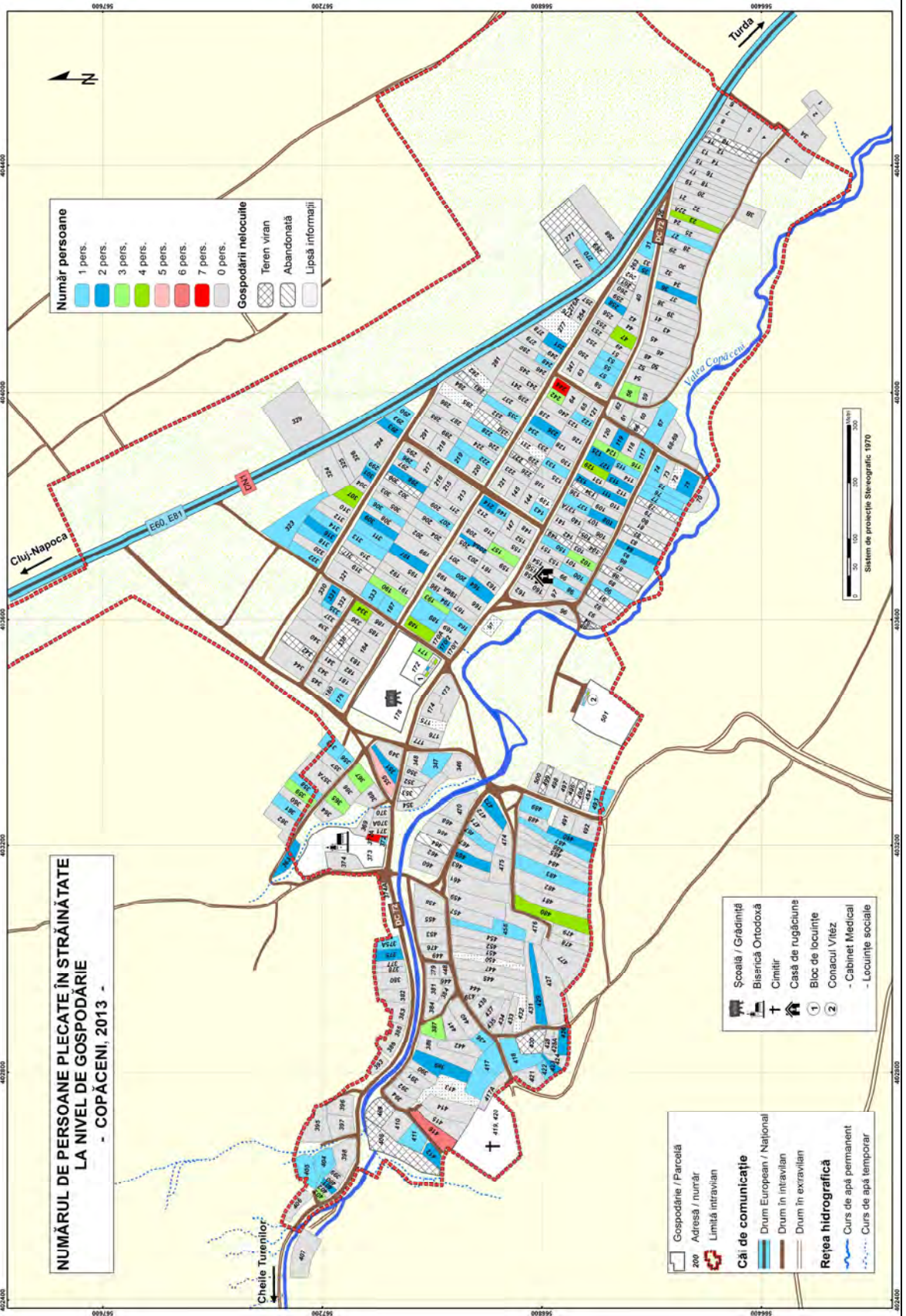
Menț: 0 50 100 200 300

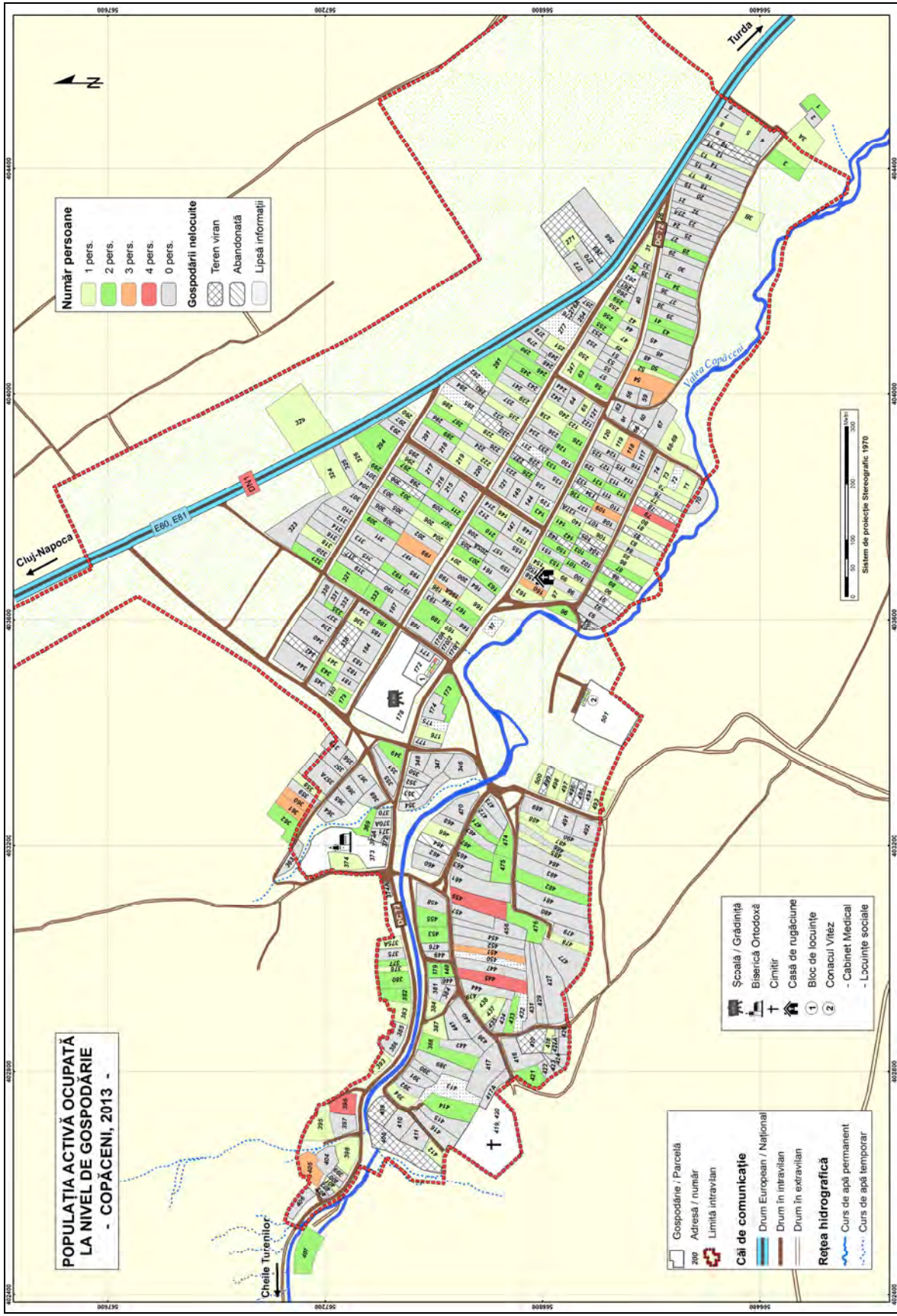
Sistem de proiecție Stereografic: 1970





**NUMĂRUL DE PERSOANE PLECAȚE ÎN STRĂINĂȚATE  
LA NIVEL DE GOSPODĂRIE  
- COPĂCENI, 2013 -**





**POPULAȚIA ACTIVĂ OCUPATĂ  
LA NIVEL DE GOSPODĂRIE  
- COPĂCENI, 2013 -**

**Număr persoane**

- 1 pers.
- 2 pers.
- 3 pers.
- 4 pers.
- 0 pers.

**Gospodării nelocuite**

- Teren viran
- Abandonată
- Lipsă informații

Gospodărie / Parcelă  
200 / Adresa / număr  
Limită intravilan

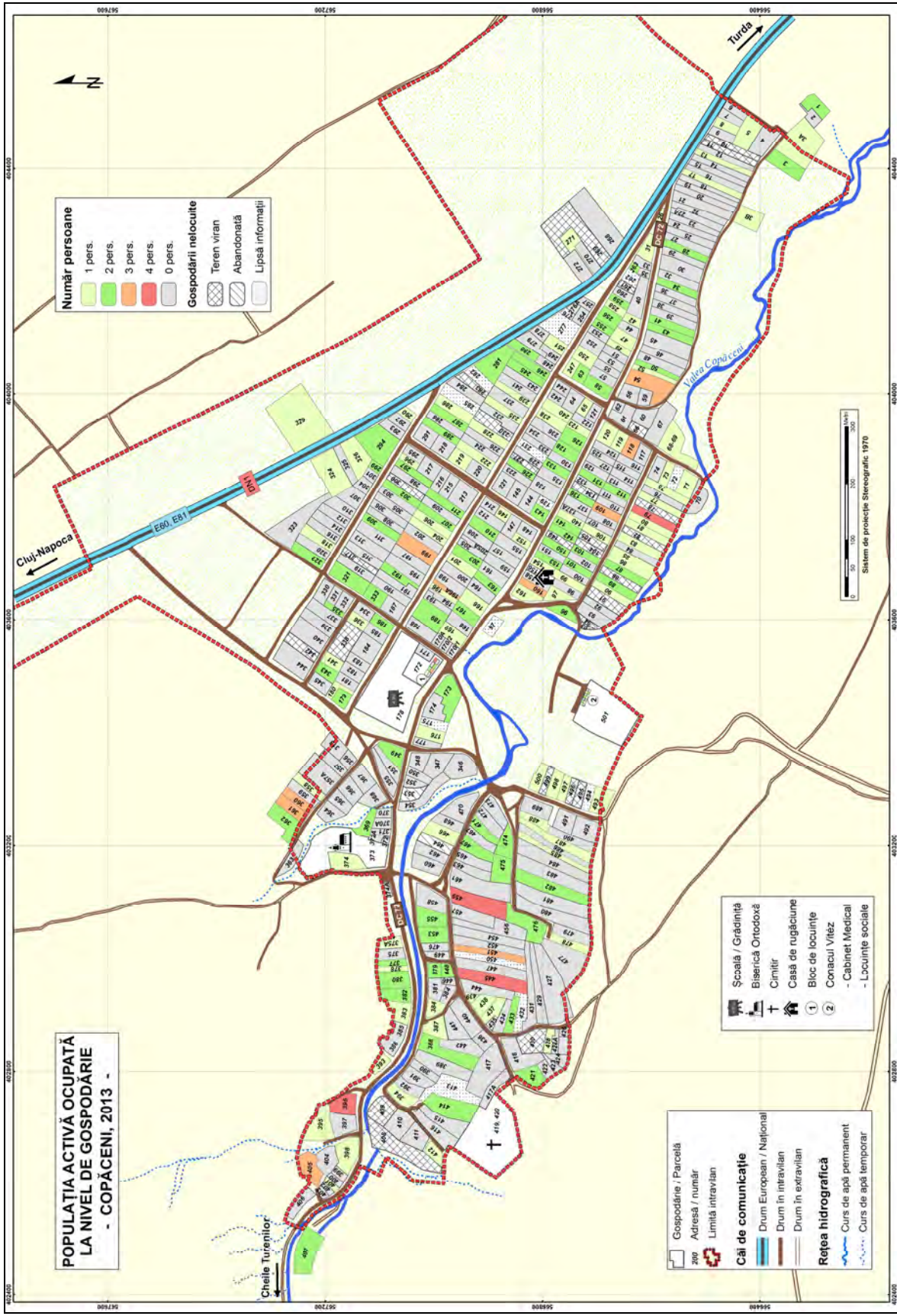
**Căi de comunicație**

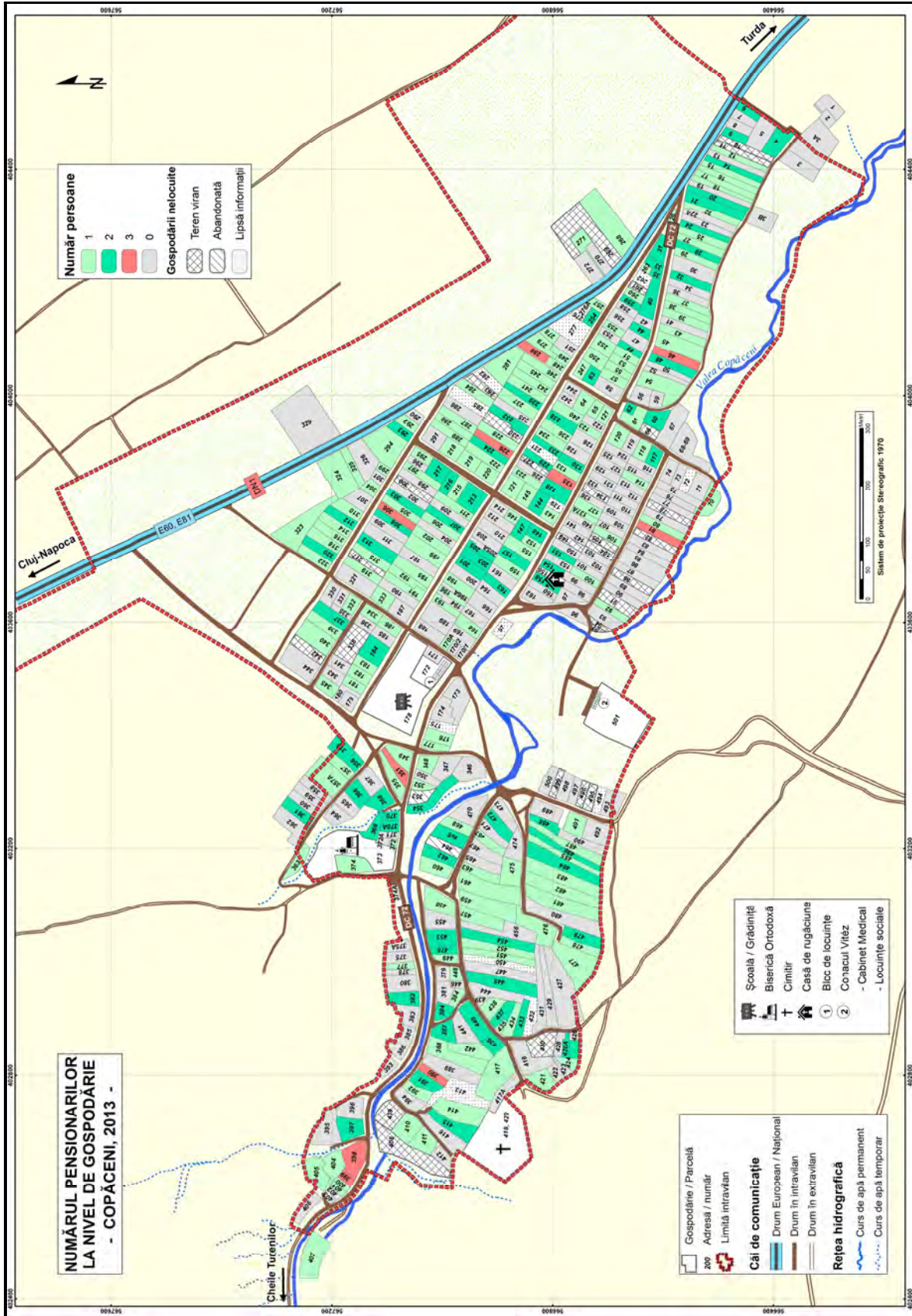
- Drum European / Național
- Drum în intravilan
- Drum în extravilan

**Rețea hidrografică**

- Curs de apă permanent
- Curs de apă temporar

Școală / Grădiniță  
Biserica Ortodoxă  
Cimitir  
Casa de rugăciune  
Bloc de locuințe  
Conacul Viteț  
- Cabinet Medical  
- Locuințe sociale





**NUMĂRUL PENSIONARILOR  
LA NIVEL DE GOSPODĂRIE  
- COPĂCENI, 2013 -**

**Număr persoane**

1
2
3
0

**Gospodării nelocuite**

Teren viran
Abandonată
Lipsă informații

**Gospodărie / Parcelă**

200 Adresă / număr

Limită intravilan

**Căi de comunicație**

Drum European / Național

Drum în intravilan

Drum în extravilan

**Rețea hidrografică**

Curs de apă permanent

Curs de apă temporar

Școală / Grădiniță

Biserică Ortodoxă

Cimitir

Casa de rugăciune

Bloc de locuințe

Conacul Vitez

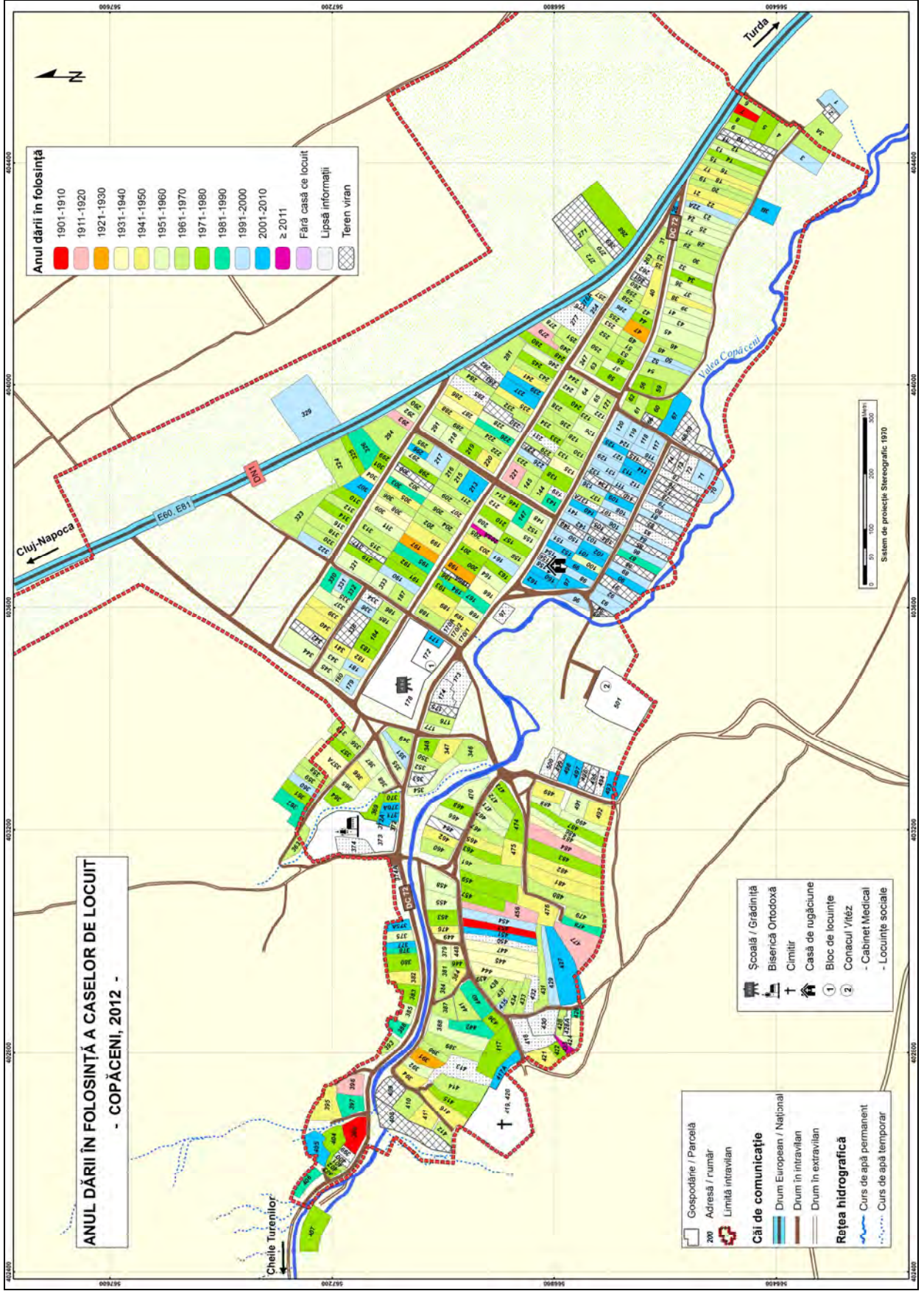
Cabinet Medical

Locuințe sociale



Map coordinates: 412000, 412500, 413000, 413500, 414000 (X-axis); 564000, 564500, 565000, 565500 (Y-axis).

Geographic labels: Turda, Valea Copăceni, Cluj-Napoca, Cheile Turcilor.



**Anul dării în folosință**

1901-1910
1911-1920
1921-1930
1931-1940
1941-1950
1951-1960
1961-1970
1971-1980
1981-1990
1991-2000
2001-2010
≥ 2011
Fără casă ce locuit
Lipsă informații
Teren viran

**ANUL DĂRII ÎN FOLOSINȚĂ A CASELOR DE LOCUIT  
- COPĂCENI, 2012 -**

Gospodărie / Parcelă
200 Adresă / număr
Limită intravilan
<b>Căi de comunicație</b>
Drum European / Național
Drum în intravilan
Drum în extravilan
<b>Rețea hidrografică</b>
Curs de apă permanent
Curs de apă temporar

Scoală / Grădiniță
Biserică Ortodoxă
Cimitir
Casă de rugăciune
Bloc de locuințe
Conacul / Iteș
Cabinet Medical
Locuințe sociale



402400 402300 402200 402100 402000

567000 567200 567400 567600 567800

Turda

Cluj-Napoca

E60, E81

DP-11

DP-27

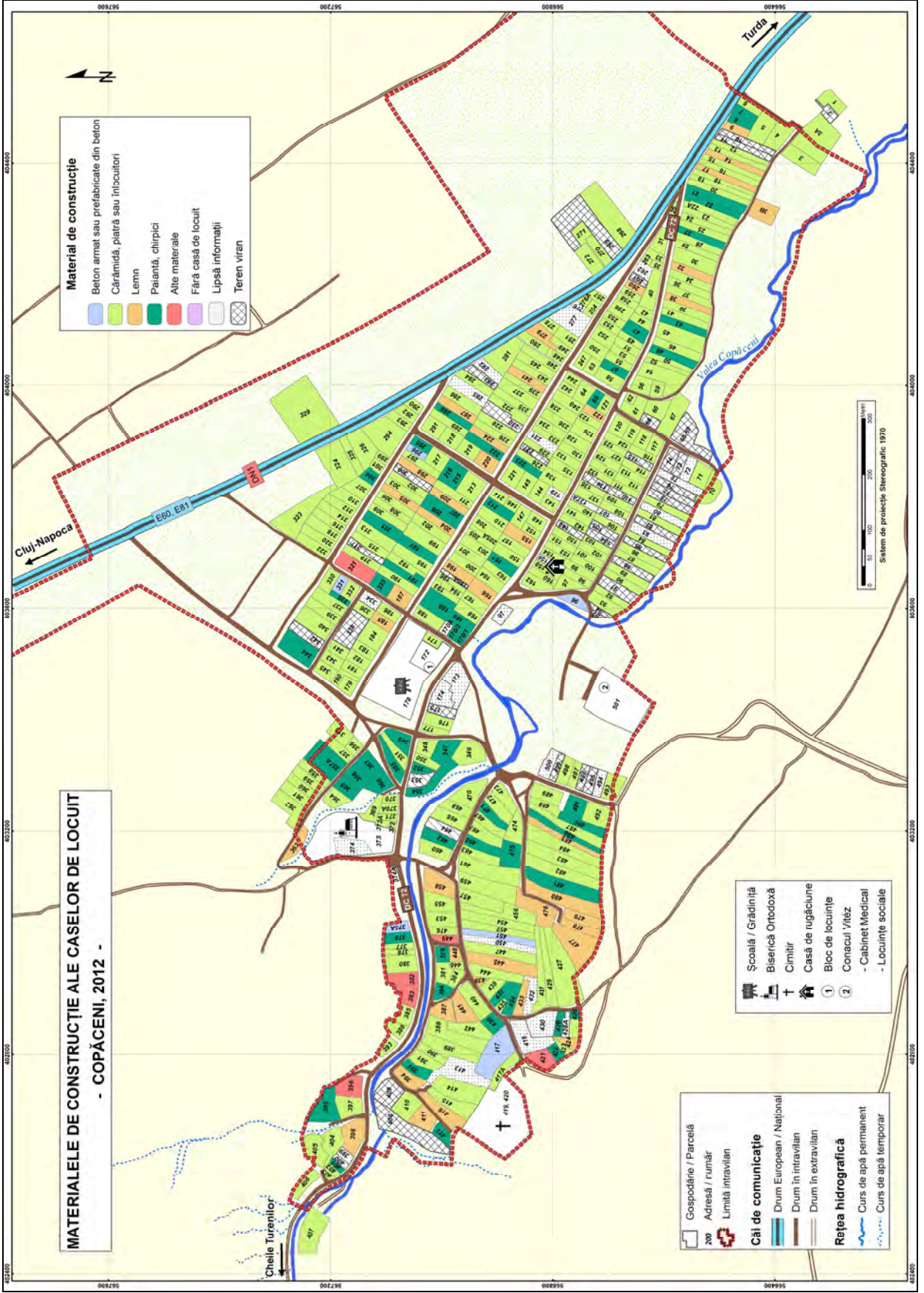
Valca Copăceni

Chieșle Turenilor

416, 419

402400 402300 402200 402100 402000

**MATERIALE DE CONSTRUCȚIE ALE CASELOR DE LOCUIT**  
- COPĂCENI, 2012 -



**Material de construcție**

- Beton armat sau prefabricate din beton
- Cărămidă, piatră sau incușcături
- Lemn
- Paianță, chirpici
- Alte materiale
- Fără casă de locuit
- Lipsă informații
- Teren viran

Gospodărie / Parcelă  
207 Adresă / număr  
Limită intravilan

**Cai de comunicație**

- Drum European / Național
- Drum in intravilan
- Drum in extravilan

**Rețea hidrografică**

- Curs de apă permanent
- Curs de apă temporar

- Școală / Grădiniță
- Biserică Ortodoxă
- Cimitir
- Casă de rugăciune
- Bloc de locuințe
- Conacul / Iteș
- Cabinet Medical
- Locuințe sociale



402200 402300 402400 402500

567200 567300 567400 567500

568000 568100 568200 568300

568800 568900 569000 569100

Cluj-Napoca

E60, E81

DN11

Turda

Chieile Turenilor

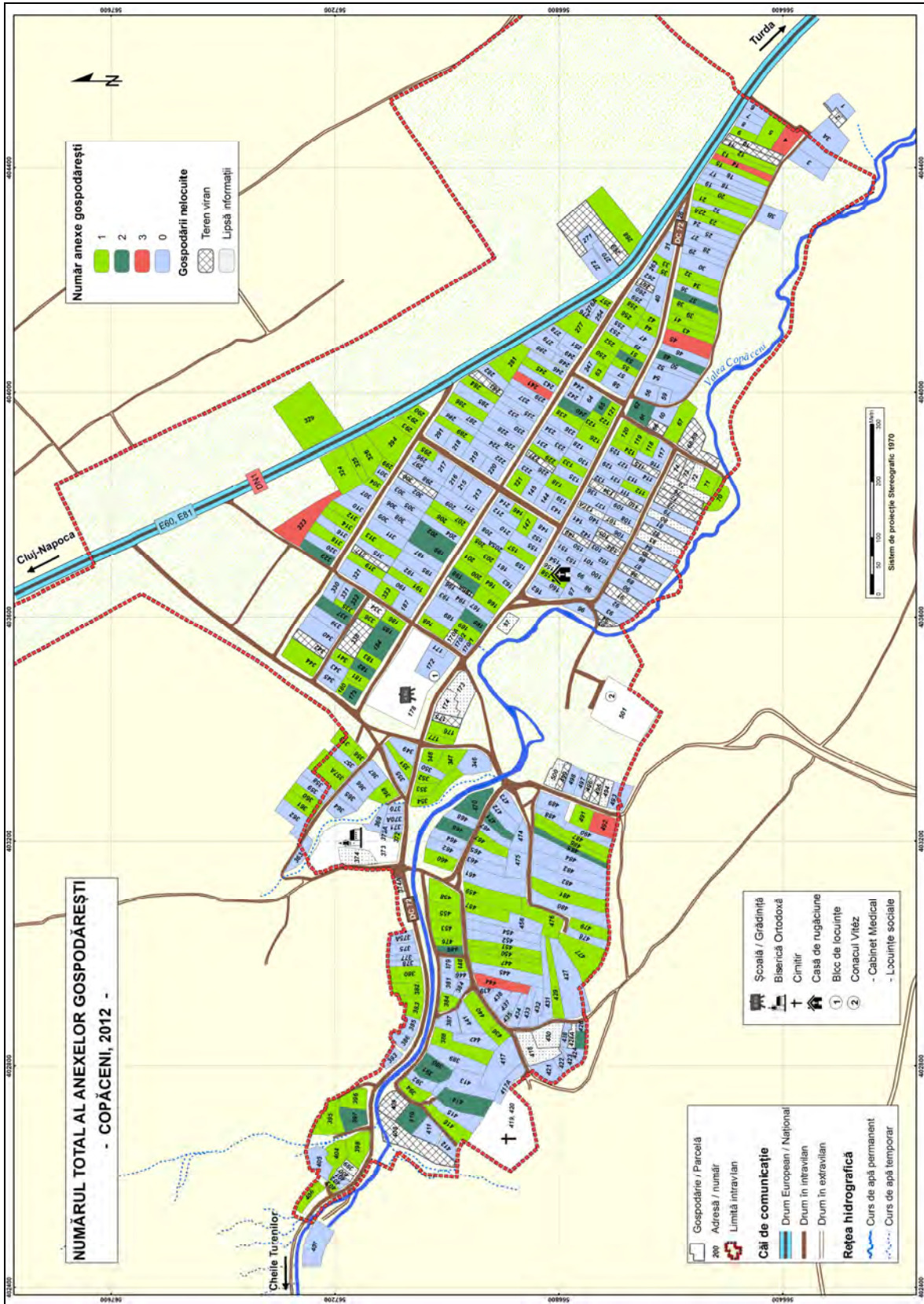
Valea Copăceni

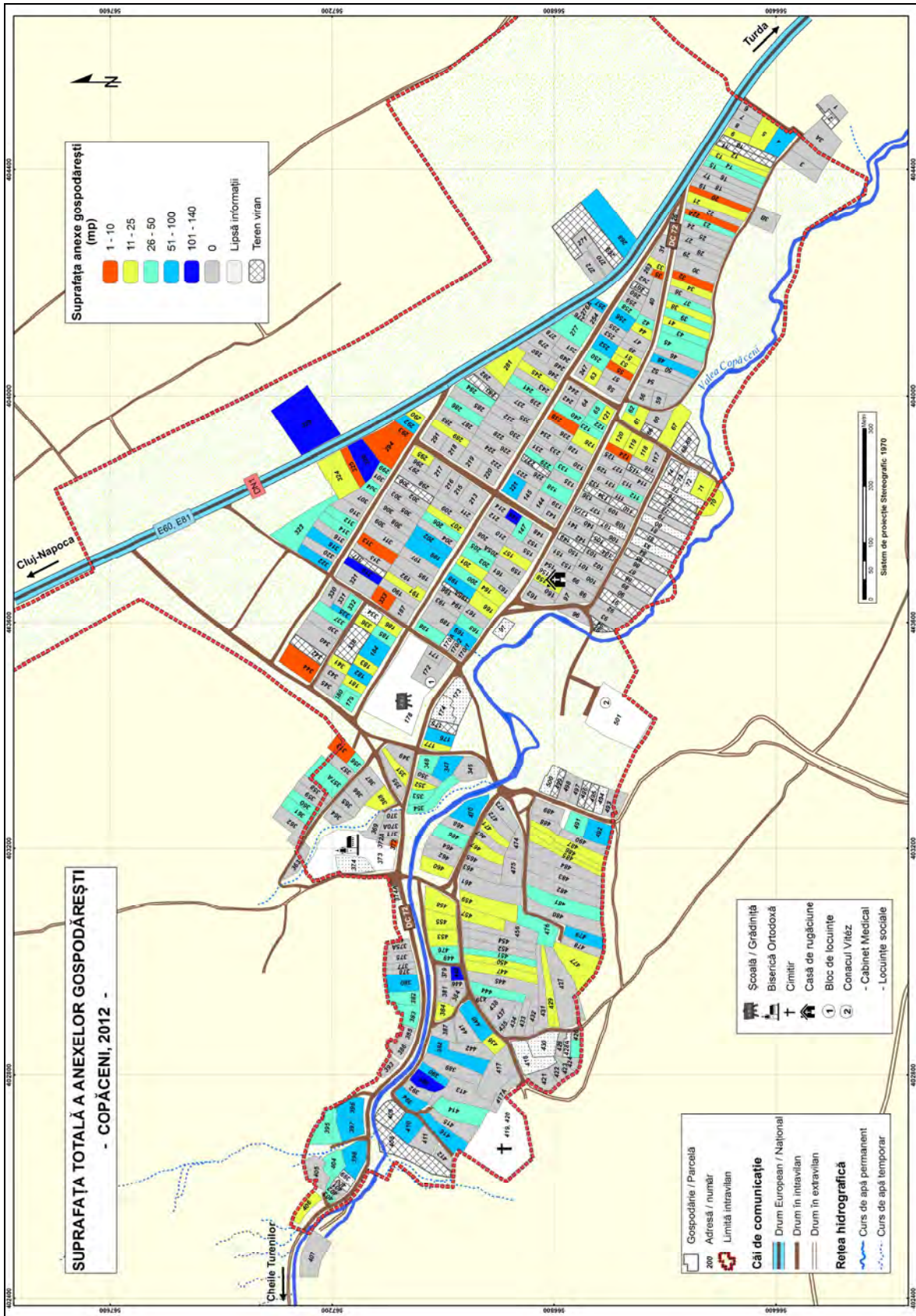
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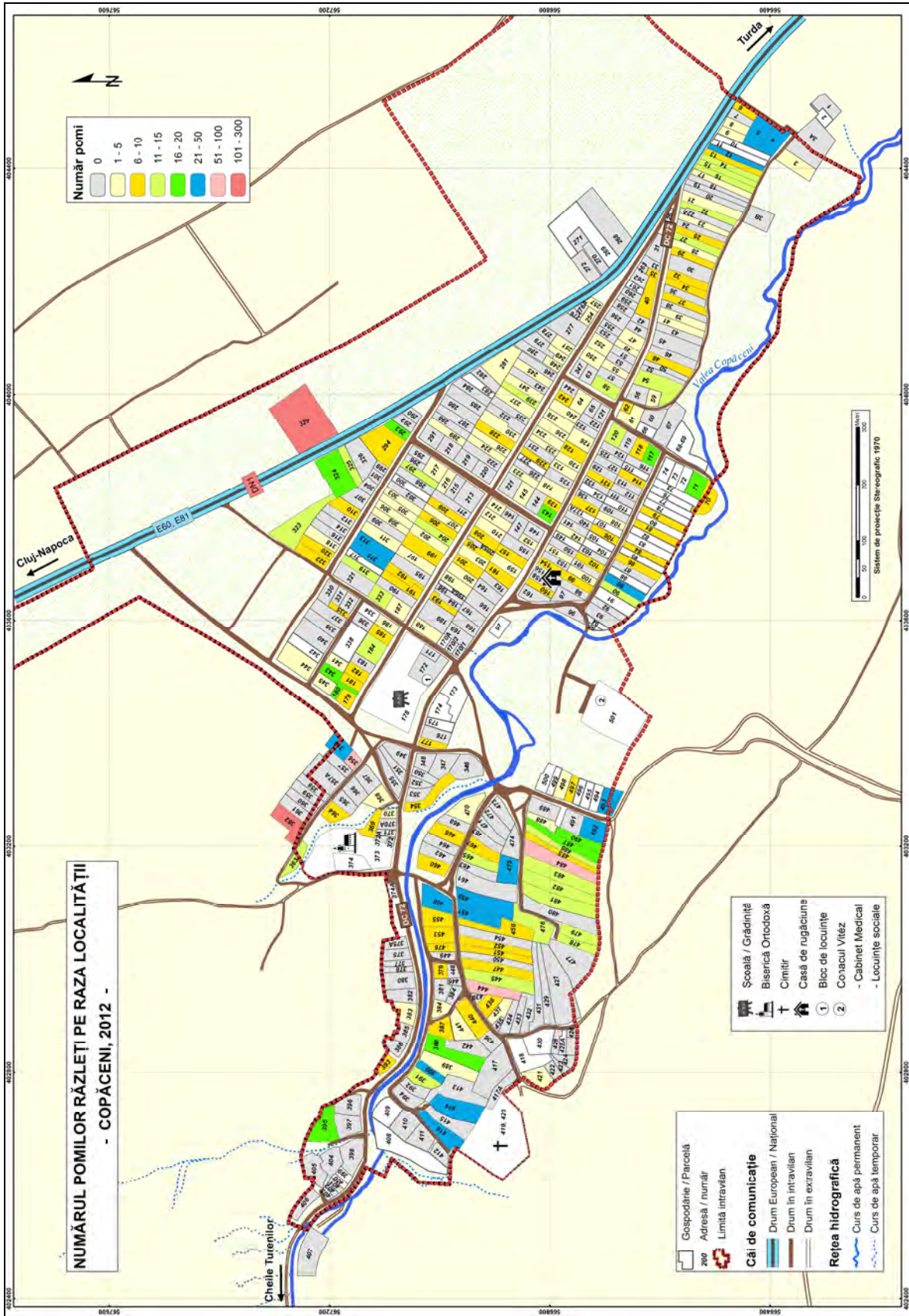
567200 567300 567400 567500

568000 568100 568200 568300

568800 568900 569000 569100







**NUMĂRUL POMILOR RĂZLEȚI PE RAZA LOCALITĂȚII  
- COPĂCENI, 2012 -**

**Număr pomi**

0
1 - 5
6 - 10
11 - 15
16 - 20
21 - 30
51 - 100
101 - 300

	Gospodărie / Parcelă
	200 Adresă / număr
	Limită intravilan
<b>Căi de comunicație</b>	
	Drum European / Național
	Drum în intravilan
	Drum în extravilan
<b>Rețea hidrografică</b>	
	Curs de apă permanent
	Curs de apă temporar

	Școală / Grădiniță
	Biserica Ortodoxă
	Cimitir
	Casă de rugăciune
	Bloc de locuințe
	Conacul Viteaz
	Cabinet Medical
	Locuințe sociale

0 50 100 150 200 250 300  
Sistem de proiecție Stereografic 1970



## THE LAND USE STRUCTURE

In Romania, the cadastre is made under article 1 of Law no.18/1991 the "whole land of any kind, regardless of the destination and the title on which are owned or in the public or private part" . The structure is closely related to land use, both natural positioning of the special relief, and the existence of work planning and land improvement. Thus, a rational use of the land, it is necessary quantitative and qualitative inventory by use and properties.

In order to classification and delimitation of land use in particular category, for 1990, vectorization was made from cadastral plans, and for 2011, as cartographic material was used orthophotomap by analyzing the terrain texture.

**Tabel 2 The land use structure - 1990, Copăceni**

Group	Land use	Surface(ha.)	Percentage of extravilan surface (%)	Percentage of total surface (%)
Agricultural	Arable	436,40	51,72	46,95
	Pasture	266,69	31,61	26,69
	Hay	29,30	3,47	3,15
	Orchard	0,08	0,01	0,01
Total		732,47	86,81	78,81
Non-agricol	Forests	76,34	9,05	8,21
	Land waters	3,76	0,45	0,40
	Căi de comun.	14,91	1,77	1,60
	Roads	0,44	0,05	0,05
	Unproductive	15,88	1,88	1,71
Total		111,33	13,19	11,97
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>843,80</b>	<b>100,00</b>	<b>90,79</b>

**Tabel 3 The land use structure - 2011, Copăceni**

Group	Land use	Surface (ha.)	Percentage of extravilan surface (%)	Percentage of total surface (%)
Non-agricultural	Arable	408,7	52,14	43,97
	Pasture	207,89	26,52	22,37
	Hay	7,17	0,91	0,77
	Orchard	1,54	0,20	0,17
Total		625,3	80,03	67,28
Non-agricultural	Forests	79,64	10,16	8,57
	Land waters	1,07	0,14	0,12
	Căi de comun.	16,34	2,08	1,76
	Roads	8,33	1,06	0,90
	Unproductive	53,2	6,79	5,72
Total		158,58	19,97	17,06
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>783,88</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84,34</b>

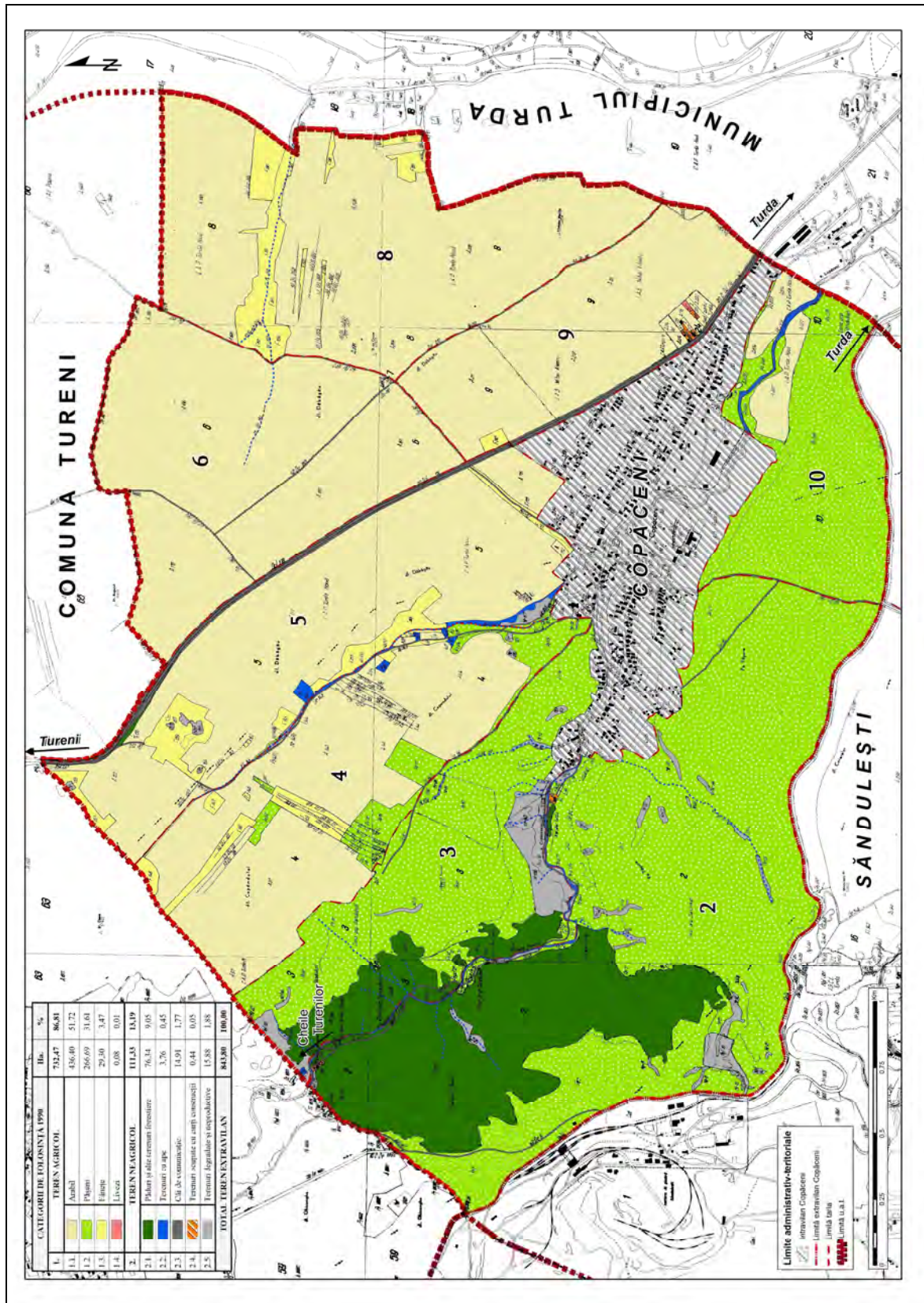


Figure 19 The land use structure - 1990, Copăceni

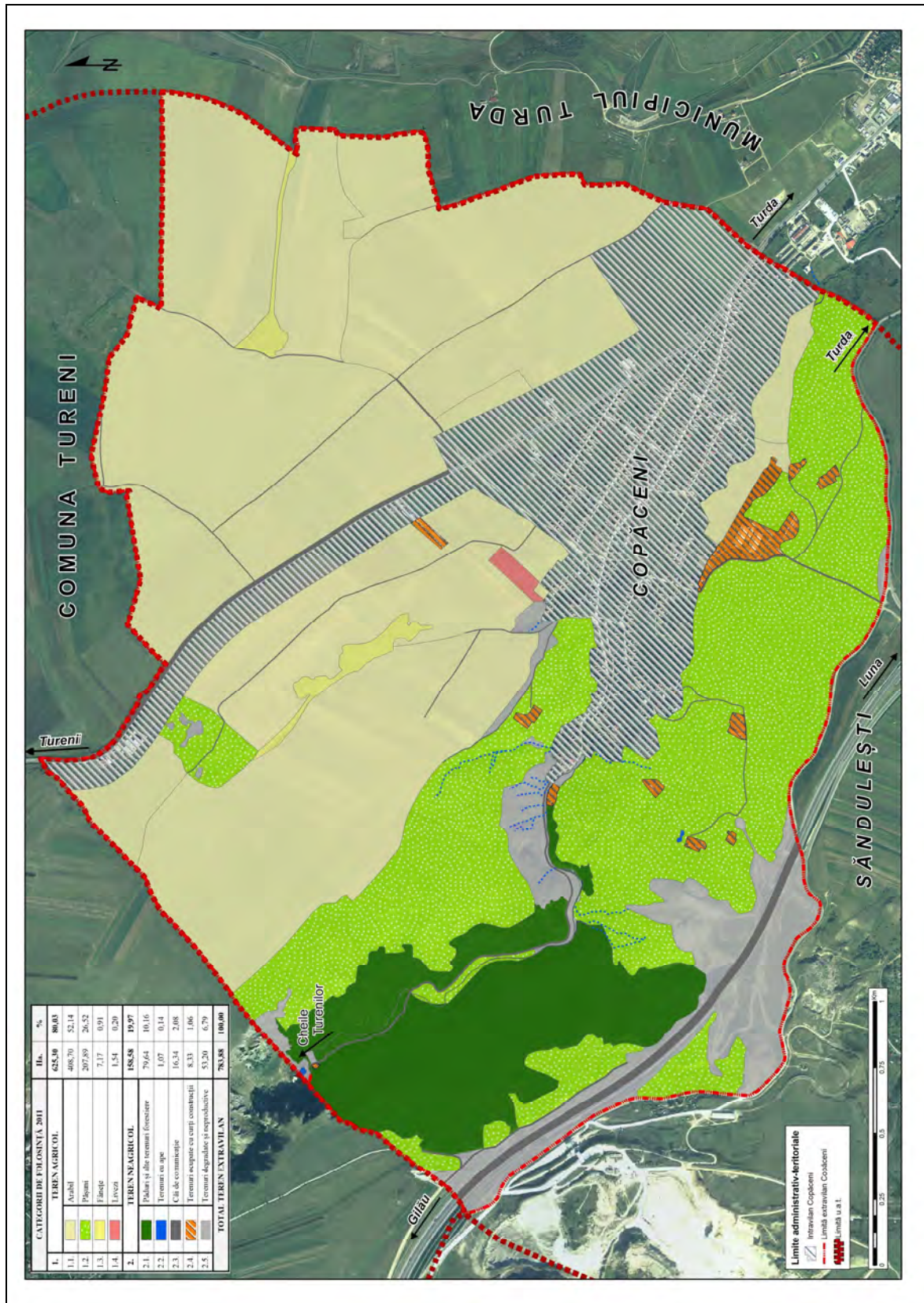
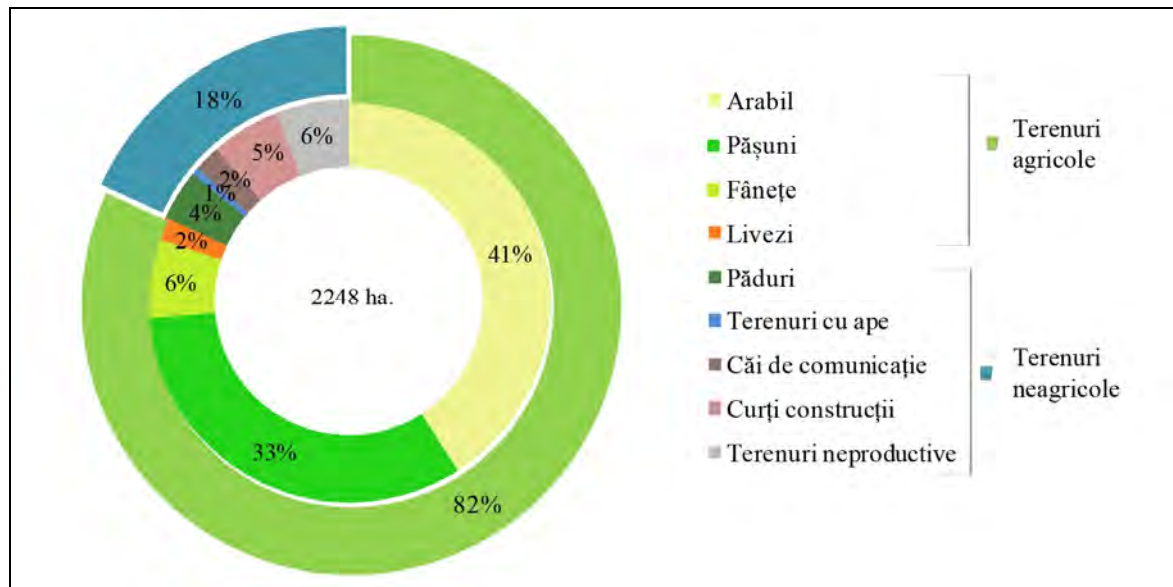


Figure 20 The land use structure - 2011, Copăceni

At the level of Săndulești commune, according to reports of the National Institute of Statistics, 81.85% of the area is constuit of agricultural land, namely: 50% arable land, 39.95% pasture, hay 7.88%, 2.17% orchards. The rest of the related non-agricultural land consists of: 22.30% forests and other forest land, land with water 3.19%, 11.52% roads, 30.64% land occupied by construction yards, 32.35% land degraded and unproductive.



**Figure 21** *The land use structure of Săndulești commune, 2011*

(source: Cluj County Statistics Department)

## CONCLUSIONS

In the present study was performed a radiography of all rural specific components to the smallest detail, represented by households and integrating all information with GIS functions in a geographic database using various software in order to achieve the proposed outcome.

During the research there were a number of impediments to gathering information, given that there is no system to centralize all data across municipalities, thus requiring the procurement of different sources and manually enter each existing information in digital form of each household datas and difficult communication with various public institutions for the provision of various datas that were to be used in scientific purpose.

I would also like to mention that there have been attempts to apply a set of questions via questionnaires to every household but both locals reluctance to provide personal

information that was requested, and the relatively short time to persist regarding this issue I have I determined to confine the discussion to people in my ability to communicate information concerned. In this regard I want to thank the local administration of Sănduleșt communei for their kindness and positive response to give me time and materials at their disposal.

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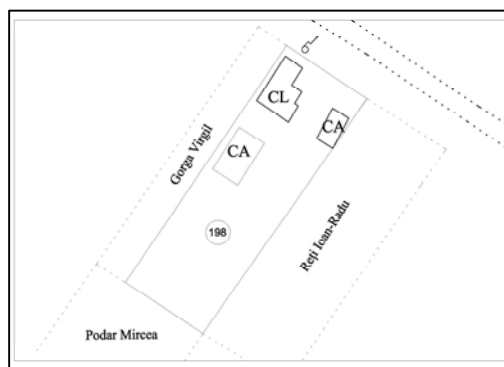
\*\*\* Legea nr. 351 din 6 iulie 2001 privind aprobare a Planului de amenajare a teritoriului național Secțiunea a IV-a . Rețeaua de localități;

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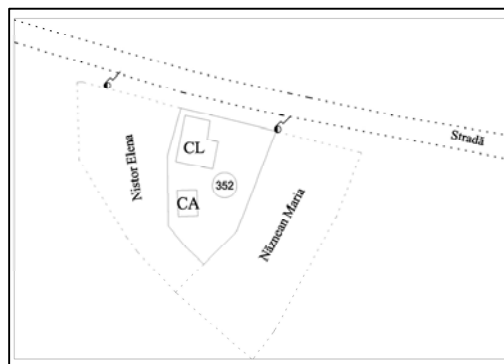
- \*\*\* Anuarul Institutului de Istorie Națională 1924-25, Institutul de Arte Grafice „Ardealul”, Cluj-Napoca, 1926;
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## ANEXA 6 - FIȘA GOSPODĂRII

<b>Adresă</b>	198 Copăceni, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Floreia Maria			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Floreia			
Vârsta capului de familie	81			
Sexul capului de familie	F			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar			
Studiile capului de familie	Gimnaziu			
Număr membri	1			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	-			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	1			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	-			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	1			
Număr salariați	-			
Număr pensionari	1			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	-			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
Număr pers. plecate în străinătate	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	64	3	1926
2	Grajd	50	-	-
3	Șură	12	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	400	-	
2	A	1000	-	

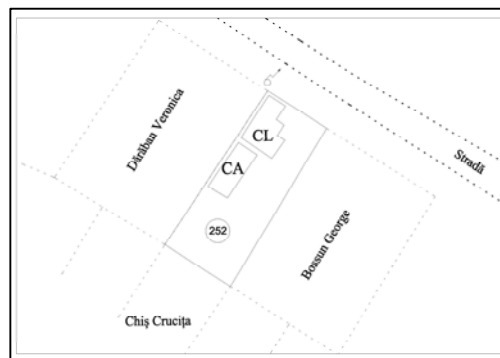


<b>Adresă</b>	352 Copăceni, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Suciu Viorica			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Suciu			
Vârsta capului de familie	67			
Sexul capului de familie	F			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar			
Studiile capului de familie	Gimnaziu			
Număr membri	1			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	-			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	1			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	-			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	1			
Număr salariați	-			
Număr pensionari	1			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	-			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
Număr pers. plecate în străinătate	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	68	4	1958
2	Grajd	16	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	300	-	
2	A	600	-	
3	A	-	6100	

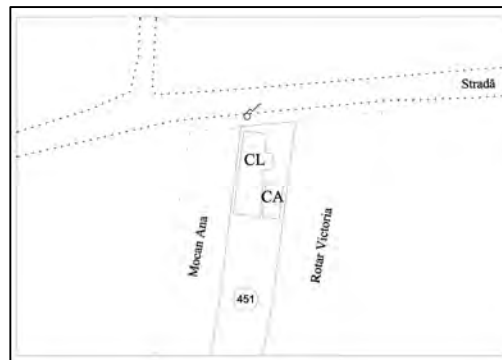


## ANEXA 6 - FIȘA GOSPODĂRIEI

<b>Adresă</b>	252 Copăcenii, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Popa Eugenia			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Popa			
Vârsta capului de familie	76			
Sexul capului de familie	F			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar			
Studiile capului de familie	Gimnaziu			
Număr membri	1			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	-			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	1			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	-			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	1			
Număr salariați	-			
Număr pensionari	1			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	-			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
Număr pers. plecate în străinătate	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	78	2	1961
2	Grajd	55	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	400	-	
2	A	700	-	
3	A	-	25900	

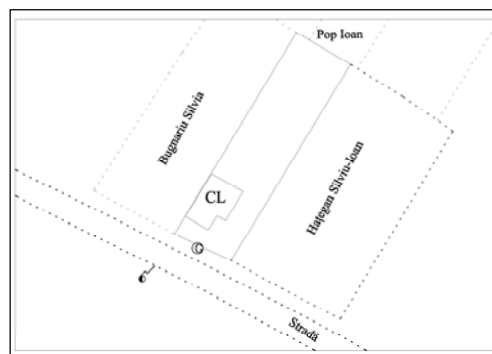


<b>Adresă</b>	451 Copăcenii, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Cosma Ioan			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Cosma			
Vârsta capului de familie	61			
Sexul capului de familie	M			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar			
Studiile capului de familie	Școală prof.			
Număr membri	4			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	4			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	1			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	2			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	2			
Număr salariați	4			
Număr pensionari	-			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	3			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	1			
Număr pers. plecate în străinătate	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	60	1	2010
2	Garaj	32	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	400	-	
2	A	1000	-	
3	A	-	500	

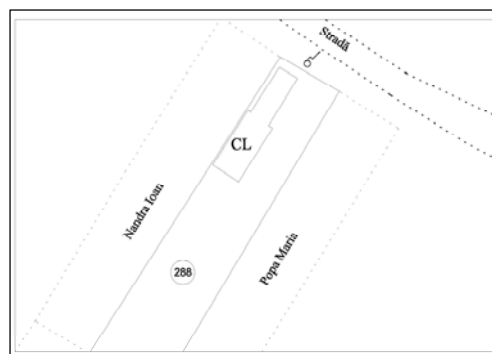


## ANEXA 6 - FIȘA GOSPODĂRII

<b>Adresă</b>	130 Copăceni, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Szabo-Pal Arpad			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Szabo			
Vârsta capului de familie	40			
Sexul capului de familie	M			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar boală			
Studiile capului de familie	Școala prof.			
Număr membri	2			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	2			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	-			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	1			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	1			
Număr salariați	-			
Număr pensionari	2			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	2			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	69	2	1964
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	300	-	
2	A	400	-	
3	-	-	-	

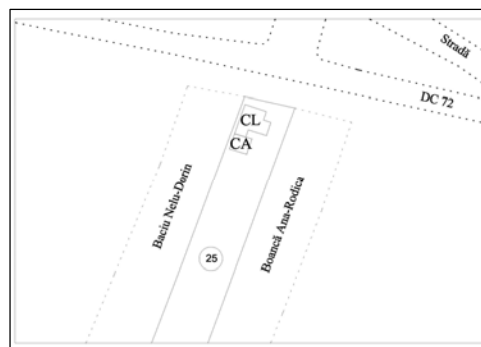


<b>Adresă</b>	288 Copăceni, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Buglea Ludovica			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Buglea			
Vârsta capului de familie	90			
Sexul capului de familie	F			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar			
Studiile capului de familie	Gimnaziu			
Număr membri	1			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	-			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	1			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	-			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	1			
Număr salariați	-			
Număr pensionari	1			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	-			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
Număr pers. plecate în străinătate	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	66	4	1947
-	-	-	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	400	-	
2	A	600	-	

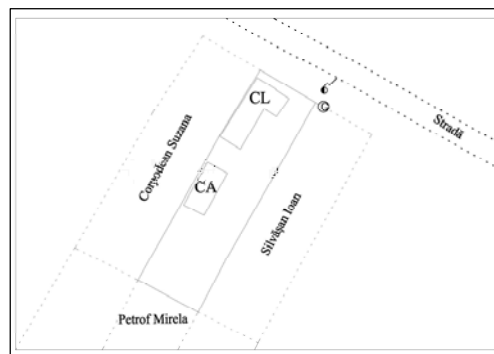


## ANEXA 6 - FIȘA GOSPODĂRII

<b>Adresă</b>	25 Copăceni, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Mocan Avram			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Mocan			
Vârsta capului de familie	80			
Sexul capului de familie	M			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar			
Studiile capului de familie	Gimnaziu			
Număr membri	1			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	-			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	1			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	1			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	-			
Număr salariați	-			
Număr pensionari	1			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	-			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	45	2	1955
2	Magazie	-	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	300	-	
2	A	800	-	
3	A	-	2900	
4	A	-	5800	



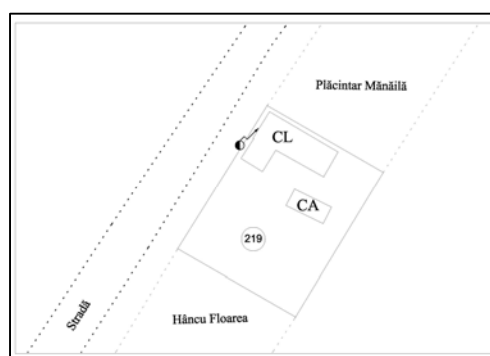
<b>Adresă</b>	153 Copăceni, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Hapa Ilisie			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Hapa			
Vârsta capului de familie	40			
Sexul capului de familie	M			
Ocupația capului de familie	Strungar			
Studiile capului de familie	Școală prof.			
Număr membri	3			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	1			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	2			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	-			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	1			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	2			
Număr salariați	2			
Număr pensionari	-			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	2			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
Număr pers. plecate în străinătate	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	60	2	2001
2	Magazie	-	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	300	-	
2	A	400	-	
3	A	-	1900	





## ANEXA 6 - FIȘA GOSPODĂRII

<b>Adresă</b>	219 Copăcenii, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Gârbovan Ana			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Gârbovan			
Vârsta capului de familie	76			
Sexul capului de familie	F			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar			
Studiile capului de familie	Gimnaziu			
Număr membri	5			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	4			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	1			
Număr pers. de sex masculin	2			
Număr pers. de sex feminin	3			
Număr salariați	1			
Număr pensionari	1			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	1			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	2			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
Număr pers. plecate în străinătate	1			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	94	2	1974
2	Garaj	-	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	500	-	
2	A	600	-	



<b>Adresă</b>	20 Copăcenii, com. Săndulești			
<b>Proprietar</b>	Ghișa Traian			
<b>Informații sociale</b>				
Numele familiei	Ghișa			
Vârsta capului de familie	63			
Sexul capului de familie	M			
Ocupația capului de familie	Pensionar			
Studiile capului de familie	Școală prof.			
Număr membri	2			
Număr pers. < 18 ani	-			
Număr pers. 18-65 ani	-			
Număr pers. > 65 ani	2			
Număr salariați	-			
Număr pensionari	2			
Număr elevi / preșcolari	-			
Număr pers. cu studii medii	1			
Număr pers. cu studii superioare	-			
Număr pers. plecate în străinătate	-			
<b>Date referitoare la construcții</b>				
Nr.	Destinație	Supraf. (mp)	Cod*	An
1	Casă de locuit	50	2	1970
2	Magazie	9	-	-
<b>Date referitoare la terenuri</b>				
Nr.	Categorie folosință	Supraf. (mp)		
		Intravilan	Extravilan	
1	Cc	400	-	
2	A	1000	-	
3	A	-	5800	

