

## SUMMARY

### **THE SOCIAL SITUATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE VALLEY BÂRGĂULUI, BISTRIȚA-NĂSĂUD COUNTY, AFTER CLOSURE OF THE PAPER MILL IN PRUNDU BÂRGĂULUI**

*poverty, unemployment, social, rural, mezosocial, agriculture, employment,  
demography, statistics, analysis*

The problem of unemployment and social disorganization in our country has evolved more and more pronounced after the fall of communism, and in recent years the situation has generated knowing another dimension as Romania in the European Union: extreme poverty alongside the core cohabitation around dumps garbage. Romanians know depletion situation at both macro perspective (structural, societal) and at mezosocial (groups, community) and micro (family, individual), poverty having serious effects on all levels.

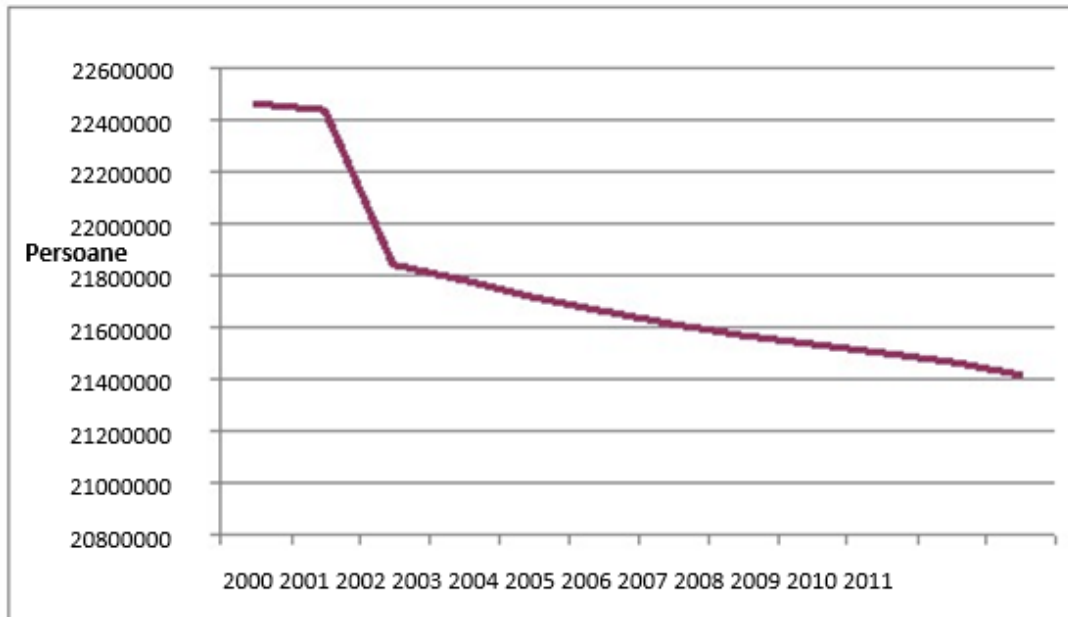
Accession to the European Union submitted Romanian rural area of major Changing the alignment and standardization in a special dynamic. The challenges imposed by certain standards have brought new problems that rural inhabitants, focusing on old forms of resource management, managed more or less effectively manage them, a special dimension considered for specialist is strength to change. Worth had in mind were the problems in the rural area, and by lack of jobs (in particular situations after the closure of production units mining or other), population migration mainly young people, lack of steady income from agriculture and weak recovery of agricultural production etc. This painting is highlighted by numerous studies and research, statistical data in rural areas, which had Roul alarm signals on how rural society is managed by policy makers.

Specialized analyzes show that human factors work in general, are the basics for economic and social progress, studies, theories and models of the labor market are related to economic growth. Analyses classic considerare take three determinants of economic growth: employment growth, increase capital stock and technical progress. Latest analysis instead taken into account: the level of education or instruction, research and development expenses, foreign trade, foreign

investments etc. In this way the number of models that try ever more fully a refined explain and simulate the whole process of economic growth, its fundamental mechanisms, as well as convergence increases in a spectacular way.

The employment rate is heavily influenced by demographic trends. The demographic dynamics is directly correlated with the degree of economic development. Thus, the evolution of a country's population is affected in the long term, as actual demographic phenomena and economic dynamics. In Romania, the total population increased continuously during 1960-1990, from 18,400,000 to 23,200,000 (in 1990 actually being recorded historical record scale population). After 1990, however, the population has registered a very negative dynamic, up from just 21.4 million in 2010. This development was due to: natural increase and migration.

**Grafic 1 – Evolutia populatiei totale din România**



Sursă: Eurostat

In the period 2000-2010, according to data analyzed by INS occurs permanent downward trend both public participation in the labor force and employment rate, a phenomenon correlated with the socio-economic context in Romania, but also of the international. The decrease was 1318 thousand people for the working population and 1.268 million respectively for the

employed persons, due to reduction of the female population in economic activities. It finds and reducing active and employed population in rural areas compared to urban areas.

Societatea contemporary Romanian faces a series of social problems that were generated by major transformations in all spheres of social life with a negative impact on the society.

The approach doctoral considers issues of social inequality in the closure of the paper mill in the town Prundu Bârgăului and area training where I work I facilitated obtaining data for doctoral research in a convenient comparison of two localities emerging Prundu Bârgăului in the context factory paper and Rodna in closing the mine in the village.

Thus, in chapters theoretical work, we addressed issues of epistemology social issues like unemployment, employment, post-communism, including developments rurarului Romanian and have called for studies on the subject in the following sections we described the developments statistics of employment and unemployment in November and research conducted both on social inequality in general and on the consequences on rural society.

Przenta own research in pen paper we propose is a ray of Bistrita County of perspetică two key common Prundu Bârgăului and Rodna in an attempt triangulating information from people in the area surveyed. So comparing the two communes on the developmental financial situation we next doeth: in Prundu Bârgăului compared fruitful, households are more endowed with land, livestock and agricultural machinery (FDA) and the home with modern (TV / PC / Internet sources of income rather than wages and pensions, FDM), but the house is less equipped with durable goods, running water, with bath (FDL). The two communities are very similar but in the assessment of their own material conditions (FPA).

Assumptions:

1. Product deindustrialization rural differences in wealth and population mentality.
2. entrepreneurial spirit correlated with the financial situation of people in rural areas de-industrialized.
3. entrepreneurial spirit correlates with the education level of people in rural areas de-industrialized.
4. The importance given to a correlate features of a good job with the entrepreneurial spirit.
5. The standard of living experienced correlates with entrepreneurial spirit.
6. local infrastructure Findings correlate with entrepreneurial spirit.

7. Disponibilizații local units of large enterprise presents differently depending on the type of that unit.

8. The mobility of people in rural areas de-industrialized correlated with entrepreneurship.

9. importance given to religion correlates with entrepreneurship.

10. To verify the hypothesis use open questions of the questionnaire, respondents were asked directly about what it meant to her local job loss, closure meant for locals, and therefore redundant employees of local businesses (factory paper or mines). Further use of the material status indicators built, the enterprise and compare mean values of the two common indicators.

11. Open questions after coding the answers to the statistical test retained only the first three types of response in descending order of frequency, the other presents around 20-30 cases in total and differ quite a lot of content. Also mentioned the fact that only 1-2 responses were positive ("advantage", "a step forward").

Localitate	Denumire	Ce a însemnat pt.respondent pierderea locului de muncă din localitate			Total	Prag de semnificație
		Șoma j	Sărăcie , lipsa banilor	Dezas tru, necaz		
Prundu Bârgăului	N	82	10	18	110	p<1 0 <sup>-15</sup> (p<0,001)
	%	74,5	9,1	16,4	100,0	
Rodna	N	30	61	46	137	
	%	21,9	44,5	33,6	100,0	

The differences are very significant in terms of work that comes to mind respondent when asked about the fact that it meant for him to job loss (in total only 319 people declared that he lost his job in the village following the closure activity factory , mine). In Prundu Bârgăului unemployment is the word that comes to mind most respondents in Rodna poverty. In Rodna twice higher the percentage of those who experienced job loss as a disaster, sorrow than in Prundu Bârgăului.

The sample consists of 1,271 people, 636 of the 635 Prundu Bârgăului and Rodna. Age of respondents is - except for two women Rodna, one 16, another 17 years - is between 18 and 91 years, with average of 50.7 years.

Grupa de vârstă	Prundu Bârgăului			Rodna		
	Bărbați	Femei	Împreună	Bărbați	Femei	Împreună
-34	16,4	19,6	18,1	13,4	16,7	15,0
35-49	29,2	28,4	28,8	34,0	38,4	36,1
50-64	32,5	27,8	30,0	31,9	27,2	29,7
65+	22,0	24,2	23,1	20,7	17,7	19,2
Total (%)	100,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total (N)	305	331	636	329	305	634

Product deindustrialization rural differences in wealth and population mentality. The two communities differ significantly in the assessment of subjects who have lost their jobs with the closure of factories / mines to the fact it was their lives shortly after 1989 than it is now: in Prundu Bârgăului a percentage considerably higher deemed immediately after 1989 he lived worse than now, and Rodna share of respondents that lived better after the revolution of 1989 is higher.

Description of the population of the two joint looks as follows:

Grupa de vârstă	Prundu Bârgăului			Rodna		
	Bărbați	Femei	Împreună	Bărbați	Femei	Împreună
-34	16,4	19,6	18,1	13,4	16,7	15,0
35-49	29,2	28,4	28,8	34,0	38,4	36,1

	2	,4		0	,4	
50-64	32,5	27,8	30,0	31,9	27,2	29,7
65+	22,0	24,2	23,1	20,7	17,7	19,2
Total (%)	100,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Total (N)	305	331	636	329	305	634

Entrepreneurial spirit correlated with the financial situation of people in rural areas de-industrialized. Linking the most important factor endowment is found between modern housing and adventurous spirit factor ( $r = + 0.385$ ;  $p \ll 0.001$ ): the respondent's dwelling is equipped with modern goods (mobile, cable TV or satellite dish, PC or laptop, internet connection etc.), the adventurer Entrepreneurship is more pronounced (agrees that differences in income should be higher, not that hard work brings success, that people can get rich at the expense of others etc.). Surprise of the very high among those with weak endowment with modern things of life to those who show entrepreneurial spirit adventurer, are more sober, and age does not matter in this relationship (correlation between entrepreneurship adventurer and age factor is  $r = -0.006$  respondent ). As a result there are weak correlations, but significant between some factors of the economic circumstances and some factors of entrepreneurship, but in other cases there is correlation, so the hypothesis is verified only partially.

Entrepreneurial spirit correlates with the education level of people in rural areas de-industrialized. The education level of respondents have formed five different categories and these categories well represented and we calculated mean factors entrepreneurship. The differences are all very significant. No surprise that those with lower educational level have higher scores to factor state socialist spirit, but is somehow surprising that educated people achieved top score very high factor risky entrepreneurship.

The importance given to a correlate features of a good job with the entrepreneurial spirit. factor analysis ( $KMO = 0.946$ ) shows that those 15 items are grouped into six factors (power of explanation 77.7%). Three factors strongly correlate with one item: [most important

characteristics of a good job] to be well paid ( $r = + 0.987$  factor 1), job security ( $r = + 0.954$  factor 2), according to the capacities person ( $r = + 0.862$  with a factor 3). Then, two items are grouped in factor 4: Working in a pleasant ( $r = + 0.794$ ) and to have a good chance of being promoted ( $r = + 0.632$ ), four items in Factor 5: have a program convenient ( $r = + 0.836$ ), to have a satisfactory leave ( $r = + 0.700$ ), not to be pushed back ( $r = + 0.620$ ) and meet people ( $r = + 0.617$ ). The remaining 6 items are grouped around the factor 6: the service is respected by people in general ( $r = + 0.752$ ), job responsibilities ( $r = + 0.635$ ), interesting ( $r = + 0.628$ ), to feel that you can achieve something ( $r = + 0.626$ ), being useful to society ( $r = + 0.586$ ) and the ability to take initiative ( $r = + 0.563$ ). People who choose as important characteristics of a good job with capacities item is suitable person they score significantly lower, negative, adventurous spirit, so do not place adventurers. It has an interesting profile and mark those who choose item to work in a pleasant ambience as important characteristic of a good job: significantly less adventurous and more sober, less socialist socialist state and more moderate.

The standard of living experienced correlates with entrepreneurial spirit. The differences are very significant: those who lived better immediately after 1989 are less socialist state and entrepreneurs, and those who now live better have a very high score adventurer Entrepreneurship factor. The differences are very significant, except in the case of factor entrepreneur risky: those who have lived more than 5 years ago are more socialist state and less socialists moderates, enterprising adventurers, sober, and those who now live better are scoring higher all factors except the spirit of socialist state.

Findings local infrastructure correlates with entrepreneurial spirit. People with enterprising spirit adventurer are dissatisfied with all six aspects mentioned above (the largest materiality is only 0.019), as well as those with moderate socialist spirit (highest materiality is just 0.035). Those with an entrepreneurial spirit sober are dissatisfied with the state of roads, street cleaning and activity hall and are more satisfied with the work of local police, the local priest and the local medical assistance (highest materiality is just 0.018). Those with greater spirit of socialist states are more satisfied with the condition of roads ( $p = 0.006$ ) and City Hall activity ( $p = 0.018$ ), the rest correlations are insignificant. Surprise risky link between entrepreneurship and satisfaction of local police work: the spirit significantly higher risk are satisfied with the work of local police ( $p = 0.030$ ), the rest are significant correlations. the vast majority due to the closure of the paper mill Prundu Bârgăului (118) and mines from Rodna (178).

Disponibilizații local units of large enterprise presents differently depending on the type of that unit. The distribution by sex shows some differences, but not as big as we think about the miners being in one of the city: the paper mill disponibilizații were 39% women to 29% Rodna mines. While working, almost all were satisfied or very satisfied of the work. We find significant difference in the percentage of those very satisfied with the work, 89.2% of those made redundant from the paper mill to miners and 61.7% ( $p < 0.001$ ). Of disponibilizații these two large economic units 252 factorial scores in entrepreneurship, 97 workers of the former paper mill and 155 former miners. From the point of view of entrepreneurship adventurer situation is totally different in the two categories redundant: those coming from the paper mill are more aventuriri than former miners, and in the spirit of socialist moderate average scores is negative in both categories, but disponibilizații Me This spirit is far less now than at others. The other components of entrepreneurship differences are insignificant.

The mobility of people in rural areas de-industrialized correlated with entrepreneurship. Those who see more clearly in a place other than the actual place of residence have a very similar profile: their socialist spirit moderately more pronounced than those seen in 5 years all the village ( $p < 0.001$ ), less spirit socialist state ( $p < 0.001$ ), and are more of the risk ( $p < 0.001$ ) and less aveturieri ( $p = 0.041$ ) and less sober, but here the differences are not significant ( $p = 0.296$ ). Surprise likeness, indeed, those of low profile states that over five years of their child or children are abroad and those who see them all home.

The importance given religion correlates with entrepreneurship. Looking at the profiles we see that the people for whom religion is important are less adventurous, more sober and less moderate socialist spirit in contradiction with others (in all three cases  $p < 0.001$ ). Something unusual, however insignificant we find the spirit of socialist state: paradoxically, those for whom religion is of little or no socialist state have less spirit ( $p = 0.073$ ) and to entrepreneurship is risky similarity ( $p = 0.725$ ).

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## CUPRINS

### INTRODUCERE/5

### CAPITOLUL I

#### CADRE TEORETICE ȘI DEFINIREA CONCEPTELOR DE ȘOMAJ, DEZORGANIZARE SOCIALĂ ȘI SĂRĂCIE/7

##### 1.1.ȘOMAJ DEFINIRE GENERALĂ /8

1.1.1.Ocuparea și șomajul /8

1.1.2. Ocuparea și șomajul în perioada 2013-2015/11

1.1.3. Evoluția ratei de ocupare a populației de 15 ani și peste, pe grupe de vârstă/12

1.1.4. Evoluția pieței forței de muncă din România /15

1.1.5. Particularități și evoluții ale șomajului în România /16

1.1.6. Piața forței de muncă și șomajul în județul Bistrița-Năsăud /17

##### 1.2. DEZORGANIZARE SOCIALĂ, DIAGNOZA PROBLEMELOR SOCIALE, APLICAȚII PRACTICE /21

1.2.1. Diagnoza problemelor sociale-șomajul /24

##### 1.3. SĂRĂCIA /33

1.3.1. CĂDEREA ÎN SĂRĂCIE /41

1.3.1.1. Programele de protecție socială și sărăcia/42

### Capitolul II

#### SCHIMBAREA SOCIALĂ A RURALULUI ROMÂNESC/44

##### 2.1.DEZBATERI ȘI OPTIUNI EPISTEMOLOGICE/44

2.1.1. Ruralul și limitele societății tradiționale /47

2.1.2. Capitalul social al grupurilor vulnerabile /61

2.1.3. Suport perceput vs. suport primit /64

2.1.4. Influența personalității asupra proceselor suportului social /64

2.1.5. Definirea conceptului de suport social /65

2.1.6. Bazele teoretice ale analizei rețelelor sociale. Aplicații ale teoriei rețelelor sociale. /66



**2.1.7. Aplicații în științele sociale /67**

**2.1.8. Metode ale analizei rețelelor sociale /67**

**2.1.9. Încredere, capital social și coeziune social /69**

**2.2. CAPITAL SOCIAL. COMUNITATEA ÎNȚELEASĂ  
CA RESURSĂ/72**

**2.2.1. Definiții și efecte/72**

**2.2.2. Forme ale capitalului social. Capitalul social ca premisă a dezvoltării durabile /72**

**2.2.3. Coeziunea socială/75**

**2.2.4. Analiza coeziunii la nivel microsocial /75**

**2.2.5. Analiza coeziunii la nivel macrosocial /76**

**2.2.6. Antreprenoriatul ca o inovație social /77**

**2.2.7. Antreprenori comportament antreprenorial /78**

**CAPITOLUL III.**

**SITUAȚIA SOCIALĂ A LOCUIȚORILOR DE PE VALEA BÂRGĂULUI,  
JUDEȚUL BISTRIȚA-NĂȘAUD ÎN URMA DESFINȚĂRII FABRICII DE  
HÂRTIE DIN PRUNDU BÂRGĂULUI (CERCETARE PROPRIE) /80**

**3.1. REFERINȚE METODOLOGICE /80**

**3.1.1. Clarificări metodologice /80**

**3.1.2. Scurtă descriere a arealului de cercetare /80**

**3.1.2.1. Comuna Prundu Bârgăului /80**

**3.1.2.2. Comuna Rodna /82**

**3.1.3. Descrierea populației țintă/83**

**3.1.3.1. Dinamica populației /83**

**3.1.3.2. Structura populației /86**

**3.1.3.3. Mișcarea naturală a populației /87**

3.1.3.4. Structura socio-economică a populației /88	
3.1.3.5. Turismul din zonă /89	
3.1.3.6. Educația /89	
3.1.3.7. Asistența medicală /91	
3.2. METODOLOGIA CERCETĂRII /91	
3.2.1. Descrierea eșantionului /91	
3.2.1.1. Eșantionul de respondenți /91	
3.2.1.2. Eșantionul de gospodării /94	
3.2.2. Construcția indicatoarelor/98	
3.2.2.1. Indicatorii stării materiale ale gospodăriei/familiei /98	
3.2.2.2. Indicatorii spiritului de întreprinzător, atitudinii față de muncă și proprietate/103	
3.3. OBIECTIVELE ȘI IPOTEZELE CERCETĂRII /115	
3.4. ANALIZA ȘI INTERPRETAREA DATELOR /115	
3.4.1. Ipoteza 1./115	
3.4.2. Ipoteza 2. /120	
3.4.3. Ipoteza 3. /123	
3.4.4. Ipoteza 4. /125	
3.4.5. Ipoteza 5. /128	
3.4.6. Ipoteza 6. /132	
3.4.7. Ipoteza 7. /133	
3.4.8. Ipoteza 8./134	
3.4.9. Ipoteza 9. /135	
3.5. CONCLUZII /137	
3.6. PROPUNERI PENTRU OPTIMIZAREA SITUAȚIEI LOCUITORILOR DUPĂ DESFIINȚAREA FABRICII /140	
4. LISTA TABELELOR /142	
5. LISTA FIGURILOR/144	
6. ANEXE/147	
7. BIBLIOGRAFIE /172	

