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FACULTY OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

THESIS SUMMARY

IDENTITIES AND TRENDS OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT IN VILLAGES BELOW ŞES
MOUNTAIN

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ADDENDUMS: surveys, settlements sheets, interviews, households surveys, data processing from household surveys.

The doctorate thesis with title *Identities and trends of rural development in villages below șes mountain* coordinated by university professor Traian Vedinaș reflects a research meant to bring into the light level of development of the actual households, compared with data existing in the past century, from some villages situated below Șes Mountain, on the territory of Sălaj county, from three communes situated in the limitrophe area with Bihor county, here talking about Sîg, Valcău de Jos and Plopiș communes. Beside the households taken in view and general aspect of the villages like elements talks about settlement specifics.

The work is structured in three major chapters, the first revealing theoretic aspects extracted from modern and contemporary sociologists paradigms, the second regarding the applied methodology and way of work and research development, and the third chapter has in view the exposure of whole research. The short chapter about conclusions reflects general ideas exposed for the authentication of the previously debated aspects.

The keywords which are prevailed in doctorate thesis contents are the next ones: rural sociology, community, village, Sîg, Valcău de Jos, Plopiș, households, survey, agricultural, land, interview, sample, settlement sheet.

Forward I will write down the main ideas which summarizes the present doctorate thesis.

CHAPTER 1 – THE VILLAGE IN SOCIOLOGICAL PARADIGMS

INTRODUCTION

The rural: aspects and concepts

The problem of defining the rural is not a recent one. Finding a human who never leaved the urban space is practically impossible and quite difficult. The travels, touristic areas, everyones past memories, are making together everyones impressions regarding what the rurality means.

Most of the people associate rural area with the idea of great areas or free spaces, connected to traditions and cautious to the idea of change and new, beautiful by the nature and landscape point of view but poorly economic. If we say *rural* we are raporting to farms, agriculture works of the field, low population density, natural landscapes, artifacts for tradition.

There are plenty specificities which realise a difference between rural specific areas and the urban specific areas. I we talk about the the land usage inside the rural area, most of it ,in spectre of utilities, the land stais into a natural shape and it is used oftenly for agrocultures, forest area, tuoristic destination, animal farms, etc. In quite less terms, the land is used for human habitate (villages hearth and people places). So far after, the population in the rural area will be constantly reduced comparing to the urban.

In the urban area, as a difference from the rural is found a congestion of buildings, factories, commercial spaces, blocks with flats ,sport and entertainment areas, residential neighbourhood and most of it the are lands destined for thoroughfares from large boulevards to streets, alleys and sidewalks exclusively destined for people and cars .

Rural sociology: profile and concept

The most of the sociological opinions and definitions appreciate that rural sociology should be seen and adressed as a specialised part and by his own inside of sociology, given by the task of offering transparency on different aspects of the rural world. Thus rural sociology has to discover and conceptualise connected lines for multiple parts of social rural world and getting in front an assembly logics and also placing social rural phenomenon and institutional entities in global context. More than that, sociological analysys improve some point of view, having in

front the historic dimension and comparison potential, having as work instrument the historical time regarding to social phenomenon.

Rural sociology may be understood also as technic point of view, because it reflects some terms for his work. By Traian Vedinaş point of view, rural sociology has an apart status same to the urban sociology because these are a part according Ion Aluaş theory from also-known-as territorial communities sociology because thru it are not reflected only valences of the social or of the human as in the case of diverse branches of sociologies like those ones from religious, medical, scientific, cultural, medicine or other spheres .

DIMITRIE GUSTI: THE VILLAGE AS SOCIAL UNIT

In 1965, after 10 years from non-existence passing of the reputed sociologist, was published a book with title „Selected pages” where are reflected the mains points of view of the conducted researchs in time by Gusti. From this work it can be emphasized some essential points in order to establish the rural sociology as o science of his own, initially disputed by general sociologists. The monographic work of Gusti is divided in Scientific planification and Monographic methodology.

MIRCEA VULCĂNESCU : PEASANT HOUSEHOLD AND THE SPIRITUAL SPACE OF THE VILLAGE

After Mircea Vulcănescu considerations from the work „ *Sociological prolegomenas at the romanian village*”, peasant household is grounded on the work of a group which follows the satisfaction of his own consumption needs. Regarding to the optimal scope of the exploitation, the householders are establishing it at the level of the using of the most advantageous own work. The work exploitation intensity is established in order to obtain maximum revenue on work unit, without a low limit, but with a relative superior limit established in the sense of consumption needs satisfaction for the family for insurring the resistance to potential crisis.

Vulcănescu considers that a sociological research of village economic life is not easy because an economist designated to go on field with theoretical acknowledgement, trying to apply the to the village, without knowing that the loaned notions are used for an another type of economic life.

Vulcănescu takes in the up lines an archetype pattern of the romanian village, following in order to highlight the unique way of the pattern which from it is constituted a romanian village. Describes in short lines the geographic areas where the villages are finded

and their shape in a manner how only a narathor could do it, but meanwhile keeps his sociological character of the present essay. If we show in the case of the archaic-medieval village the situation of the weak presence for local authorities, well Vulcănescu shows through a panel the institutions which could be found at the beginninf of the XX-est century in a village, sign that the village developed anyway at least on the executory line. From those previously existing is kept the church which Vulcănescu enounce it first as a proof that villages people were puting the faith on first place, only after the commune hall and the gendarmerie as institutions of order and regulating, the school about we have talked before as local education institution and afterwards at the end of the priorities is finded the general store for aquisitioning in fact those stuffs which are not find in a household and which for is imposed a great necesitty like as household tools, household supplies, and from the alimentaries they were buying products which could not be obtained in the households: sugar, salt and other raw materials.

As about their occupations, it is obviously that is reflected in the agroactivity of plant coulture and animal raising, because, as also Vulcănescu says, work sectors were limited. Other occupations could also be the forestry, mining and fishery, but these ones in a very weak amount. Being more little settlements than those from the cities, in the the pre-interwar village and interwar village it was practiced the the mutual help beeing so much more easy for the peasants from a household group to get in a much short perriod a agricultural work of higher dimensions which also impose the presence of much more work force, the help here meaning the manual work or the work with animals force.

GEORGE EM. MARICA : THE ESSENTIAL VILLAGE

As a sociologist extremelly well documented technically and theoretically, Marica explains the difference between the european sociologists and the american sociologist in the way that the europeans have as structutal unit and base for the village, meanwhile the americans don t talk about the village, but they talk about communities with less than 2500 inhabitants, on americand the reference form beeing the farm, not the village. The american farms are isolated thru the ranch space which they are plant, they are surrounding a single family with his employee and they are organised as capitalist enterprises, built on the rentability criteria, meanwhile the peasant household from romanian village does not produce in order to win momey, but family own consumption, there beeing no capitalist enterpirse only an „*autharhic economy unit*”

Studying Marica's work we observe the common point of view of many ruralists, but explained in his own vision. In his vision, every ordinary village is the assembly of very spread settlements. The houses are not quite one next to each other, although they are situated at a great distance between them, being departed sometimes by huge spaces of field.

In the matter of the rural man's action, Marica describes in great lines the motivations regarding the mobility of the rural man in relation with himself, his household, the other households and the village himself.

After Marica, to understand the village, the peasant has to be analysed and this way the village social structure and to can speak about the peasant, it has to be watched in economical perspective and in economic activity of the peasant which from results his psychology and implicit, this way of study is an entering gate to which means sociology.

HENRI H. STAHL : THE JOINT PROPRIETOR VILLAGE

The primitive commune starts being taken in consideration once with the permeation of the capitalism in agriculture, but not as a natural fact but as a following of stopping of the bondage existence, after a relief of the peasant from ground beyondness, that one who was working on the domain, being let free even to change his village, and after as a matter of lack of infield in the property or the possession of the peasant, aspect which let the peasant in the situation of selling his own force of work, having no possibility in entering into industry like those ones in the urban area.

In antithesis feudal village type, the joint proprietor village is that village which, in contradiction with the middle age village and pretty late period of it, differs not only through its social structure but mostly by the fact that those villages were not subservient to a feudal noble, they depending straightly to the central authority, the state lord. Joint proprietor villages were for centuries, free villages, middle-class people village, spreaded specially in the area of Moldova or Wallachia.

Joint proprietor villages, archaic or evolved, are mentenable the first ones and soluble those behind. The archaic village is with an egalitary democratic community, vague colored in gerontocracy with a major population based on local natives, formed from a single group, using the landfield in absolutely joint proprietary, with a natural economy, through the direct work of the field, through primitive techniques of clearing and soil digging.

Joint proprietor village is an association of family households, based on a territory commun owned, where the colectivity has first and superior rights among compileing households, wield rights thru the demanding authority called „obște” (community).

Joint proprietor villages seemed to be territorial communities, in the way of remains of some ancients social formations on the same settlement, lasting from the period of primitive commune, with different historical circumstances. These were considered to be free villages, but nearby these seems to exist in the past other served villages, but still joint proprietor villages. Towards the western people, peasants romanian contries villages were not a part of ex-social-structures of servants, instead from some free peasant villages from feudal system.

GHEORGHE ȘIȘEȘTEAN: THE TRANSYLVANIAN VILLAGE

At the end of the XVIII-th century the inland rural space was dominated by the archaic thereupon is added the lack of own social elites. Austrian occupation in Transylvania and Bucovina could hardly and with a lot of persuasivity in the modernisation proposals to level-up those from romanian majority rural to the status of citizens, in strong teresianist or josefinist activities, starting on the territories from the border of The Austrian Empire: Mountainous Banatul, Făgăraș and Năsăud.

These forms, once imposed they became gradually tradition kept until the XXth century, especially in which looks the household reorganisation. In West Plain area were done huge works of assanation of the marshy lands because of the lack of dams on the valleys of the great rivers and water catchments and also there was a proceed to the deforestation of the low area in Tisa-Carpați country area. But also was replanned the road network from Transsylvania as a matter of fact that that the original roads were projected thru high area zones and much hard accesible by the fact that the eventually roads up then thru valleys areas could be flooded in spring and autumn, only that once with the riversides assanation, there were taken a series of new roads thru Tisa river area, aspect which takes meantime to the isolation of a few villages which are found in the hill area where before were passing the former main roads.

ILIE BĂDESCU: SYSTEMATIC RURAL SOCIOLOGY

As Ilie Bădescu explains in the work „Rural sociology”, the romanian village has passed, in the second half of the XX-th century, some great processes. First time was developed the forced collectivization of the agriculture after the model of the sovietic

kolkhoz, the property of the land being taken from the peasants, the system passing over peasant people againstness, in order to be blackmailed with a form of collective property. Just after in the communist period took place a proces of modernisation of the agriculture characterised thru: great farming development, professionalisation, mechanisation and technologisation of agriculture work, rationing after economic efficiency criteria of the agriculture sector.

Because of a more obvious and extended crysis at worldwide level, the system of values of the people knows himself some modifications, as an answer to this worldwide crysis. Because of the fact that the continuous degradation of life quality in urban area which now has a majority, we will see that, in this context, the nature and the life the natural rural space became values extremely important, because they motivate and induce residential behaviours, of consumption or leisure for the people. The return in rural area (retromigration) and at the rural, at his specifications, they appear as tendences which are transcending national and continental boarderes.

ION MIHĂILESCU :THE VILLAGE– TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY

Social life holds in territorial human communities. A territorial community is a group of people who live inside of a social division of work, towards a geographic area, with a comun culture and a social system of comun structure of the activities and with membership conscience to that community. Territorial community is the social space core in which is related the place of work and the residence. The territory influences the human capital towards to certain characteristics or adaptatives processes like space distribution of people and institution, concentration-centralisation-decentralisation of the habitat, functional specialising of some communities, people mobility, social and spatial structures configuration.

The rural communities even if they are good keepers of some ancient contingent and processual elements, they are not passive or immuable, they being submissive for methamorphosys along time as a matter of dynamysm or extralocal behaviours. The rural community is a aggregate of households with a certain territory, aggregate which allows the intervention in the life of every household, after Ischupow opinion, meanwhile after Lefebhre the rural community is a social group which organises with the help of historical modalities determined by an ensemblee of families fixed on a territory. After Redfield, the rural community is defined as a whole human, in the way that no member has no status outside the community meanwhile for Arensberg the rural community is a social culture spreader.

MIHAI PASCARU: THE VILLAGE- MATRIX COMMUNITY

The community is defined usually by reporting to society, just that the term „community” in sociology science is the most vague and more elusive term to work with. Taken after Aluaş, which in his way also quotes on Tonnies, the term of community suffers some ambiguities, because it is assumed to be a community that society which is interknown and visible face-to-face, in this criteria being framed the rural world, and for enlarging the reference horizon it needs to be added to the term of community also the society term, even if in this case forms a dichotomy. Tonnies have different types of communities, namely : kinship in order to use some commune elements as a matter of blood connection, the neighbourhood seen as a utility of public and local interest assests, the friendship used in herself with commune interests and way of thinking.

Community matrix and community modernisation are in opposite-proportionality raport, because a high level of modernity of a community represents a low level of communitary matrix, so, as a village is greater, as smaller will be the index of communitary matrix. In a community exists miscelanneous types of communities, like affinity, neighborhood and friendship. By affinity it is understood the posesion and comun use of the facilities left behind by the ancestors. Neighborhood in change suppose the proximity of the households and the redidences, perceived as limits of the lands, establishing connexions between people beside the feeling of communion generated by legacies, comun administration of agriculture activities and mutual trust. The friendship in change is an effect of comun identification of social conditions and of comun vision for at least two householders.

TRAIAN VEDINAŞ: SOCIAL DYSSYNCHRONNY

In Traian Vedinaş opinion, there take place a nationalism fall which is granted in a huge measure also to social dyssynchronny phenomenon, Vedinaş discovering an argument in the point of view of Gheorghe Cordoş in the publication in 1996, where this one from behind that inside family dyssynchronny took place as a matter of cultural and intellectual development, but more often by unsynchronysed social behavior of every family member, given by the fact that every member has a particular development with a lot of dyssynchronnies.

In the post-communist household, Vedinaş sees the co-existance of the traditional tools like the plow, the harrow, the hoe, the scythe or the hay-fork together with modern familial objects like the refrigerator, the TV, the radio, the washing machine, towards is added

ways of transport, here speaking about cars, vans or trucks nearby the wagon with animal traction, plus other daily elements. So the dyssynchrony manifest by the intercourse of traditional society with industry and informational society. In the opinion of Vedinaş, human societies at intercourse of XX and XXI century is diachronic, having a continuous development, working synchronically with a simultaneous development and manifests dyssynchronically with a differential development.

SPECIFICITIES OF THE CONTEMPORARY ROMANIAN VILLAGE AND HIS TRANSFORMATIONS

Rural communities have certain characteristic features which are define and give them a special status. From the romanian people psichology to ancestrhal spirituality and religious elements. Rural communities, represented by small groups of related individuals, appointed on stable and rhythmic exploitation of the natural environment, are living, generally, in cosmic temporality, in the way that succeeding season improve a certain harmony with nature, some type of reiteration, a kind of pandeism expressed by a rich philosophy in this way. By the perspective of cosmic time, people of the rural communities are placed in a kind of silence of a archetipal origin, created by the consollant myth of the soulsalvation in the disinterested and mechanic leak of the time. This belief which is governing the rural communities makes that cosmic time to become a mhytic time, which contains the model of every activities which repeats along his existance. This kind of belief consider that manifested phenomenon through rural existence gets real issues only if an archetype is repeated. This kind of belief found his feed-back in a series of phylosophic opinions, as those of Plato above the essences or in Goethe thesys among originary phenomenon. These thesis sustain that the multitude of rural manifestations is not anything else than specific and diversified expression of some immutable essences. The rural communities get, most of the time, to this myth of originary indestructability in complexe historical moments, when is put into danger his own existance continuity.

ROMANIAN VILLAGE INSTITUTION

On every comune does not exist institutions which are placed regullary in county residence cities, like the prefect institution, county council or diverse institution coordinated by their resort ministry which are placed in capital Bucharest. In a holded village included in a pattern, as we show previously, the only institutions which are finded usually are the school, the church, the culture hall, general store. Upon all these, in commune center village are find other institutions the city hall, the local police station, human dispensary, veterinary

dispensary, the school which usually has legal personality and has all classes from preparative up to the VIII-th class and in some cases are included high school classes larger communes in the area; and not the last one on the list is the communal library. In commune centers are precisely operating the local offices of the romanian mail.

The commune hall, the main institution of the village has his next internal strucure :

DEPARTMENT	POSITION
The lead	Mayor
	Vice-mayor
	Commune secretary
Local council	Local counselor
Budget-finance, accountancy, taxes, tolls	Accountant
	Cashier
Social services	Inspector
	Sanitary intercessor
	Personal assistant
Land managing	Inspector
Agricultural register	Counselor
Emergency	Inspector
Public administrator	Public administrator
H.R. and marital status	The secretary
Public overtakes	Responsable
Mayors office	Counselor
Commune library	Lybrarian
Public sanitation	Workers
Public sentinel	Sentinel

Household service	Driver
	Workers

SOCIAL ACTORS IN THE ROMANIAN VILLAGE. TIPOLOGIES

The contemporary romanian village has a large amount of people tipologies, together with another tipology for everyones households. Romanian village people are catch for the moment in the social agitator which blends the tradition with the modernity, letting him involved at the border of two worlds, the transition beeing no reality soon that the rural human does not want with necesity to become a modern people even if he has the wish, but meantime wish to detach from the past and meanwhile to keep the legacy elements from his very ancestors.

The romanian peasant wheares somehow an intense struggle in his own social and cultural beeing timely his rural nature was fastly transformed and forced from a slow volatility of the social and historical time to a congery of aspects which from no one has a primary role: the romanian peasant is an agricultor and meanwhile is implicated in the work force, the romanian peasant is involved in the work force but he is also an agricultor, this only if in youngnes does not leave the village or as a reverse, or if he is not returning in village once with his middle age or at least in the moment of retireing, or a more special situation when the man in discussion is an urban citizen during the week and rural citizen in weekend time.

Even if the romanian agriculture recorded a fall in the past years, the huge amount of rural residents is represented by agricultors, even if this is one of his many other roles. Those who practice agriculture are not all of them landholders, because some of them are coming in the fill of those who have land and animals. The role of village residents is also as qualified workers, a big part of the agricultors preffering to be worker in order to obtain greater incomes or preffering to be workers but have residence in the rural area. They being the second mass of the village residents as proportion are taken into computation. The uninvolved population in activity includes: the children, the students, social assistes people, people without occupation willfully.

CHAPTER 2 –APPLIED SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY AND THE STEPS FOR RESEARCH REALISATION

APPLIED SOCIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

In order to realise the present doctorate thesis research were used a series of research methods meant to bring success in research accomplishment. It has been used quantitative methods such as qualitative methods. The quantitative method which was used was the sociological survey structured in instruments like the household survey and observation sheet realised with operators help for other used methods. In exchange, the qualitative methods used were the observation, documents analysys and individual structured interview.

The purpose of this research is to determine the medium and the life quality of some human communities situated under Şes (Plopiş) Mountain. In this present case is about the communes Sîg, Valcău de jos and Plopiş, these ones situated in Sălaj county. Even if this work wants to be a kind of regional micro-monography, it can be talked meantime also about a report regarding quality life for inhabitants from the discussed geographic space.

The used sociological methods, by their instruments, were not used, timeline speaking, discretely or separately, contrary, they were used alternatively. Timeline speaking, the first used method was a qualitative one regarding documents analysis, realised by the access to the agricultural registers from commune halls, corroborated with the quantitative method of the survey by using the survey sheet in order to realise some settlement sheets, followed again by the survey in order to apply some household surveys regarding the life quality with the help of some volunteers operators, after that to get back into qualitative by applying some interviews inside the research area.

The clear aspect of the alternancy in using methods is the successfull completion of the research after the analysys of all data collected and transducted. As it will can bee see also in the part about the research analysys, it will be observed the realisation of a social radiography which fixes geographic and economically all the researc area, even if he is not reflecting any omogenity, maybe instead could show enoughly easy the communities direction, comparing with the other communities which cabd be found in the research area. The single aspect necesarryly commune is that one for placeing the settlements geographically speaking.

The research took place after next table:

THE DESCRIPTION OF MICROREGIONAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH	
<u>Research period</u>	November 2013 – October 2015

<u>Research method</u>	Work tools	Method area use
<u>Documents analysys</u> <u>Qualitative method</u>	Agriculture files from years 1951-1955 and 1959-1963, researched at commune hall visits	Sîg, Fizeş, Tusa, Valcău de Jos, Valcău de Sus, Subcetate, Preoteasa, Lazuri, Plopiş, Iaz, Făgetu.
<u>Observation sheet (survey)</u> <u>Quantitative method</u>	„Settlement sheet” realised by operators	Sîg, Fizeş, Tusa, Mal, Sârbi, Valcău de Jos, Valcău de Sus, Subcetate, Preoteasa, Lazuri, Plopiş, Iaz.
<u>Household survey</u> <u>Quantitative method</u>	Household surveys about life quality realised by field operators	Sîg, Fizeş, Tusa, Mal, Sârbi, Valcău de Jos, Valcău de Sus, Preoteasa, Lazuri, Plopiş, Iaz.
<u>Interview</u> <u>Qualitative method</u>	Interviuri cu întrebări prestabilite aplicate unor somităţi locale cu ajutorul reportofonului	Sîg, Mal, Valcău de Jos, Valcău de Sus, Subcetate, Preoteasa, Plopiş, Iaz.
<u>Wicknesses</u>	The initial geographic area was very extended; commune halls which does not answer at requests; uncooperative mayors; bad weather situation; damaged roads; collapsed bridges; unapproachable people; birocracy; large time intendment and processing for surveys and interview, personal matters research disjoined, etc.	
<u>Relevant aspects and facilitations</u>	Contact persons obtained by recomandations, help from mates and relatives, friends and kith, scientific leader help, modern communication facilities.	

Research setting out

Proffesor Vedinaş traced me initially a certain geographic territory for the work research. So i had to get initially in these communes: Treznea, Agrij, Buciumi, Horoatu-Crasnei, Cizer, Bănişor, Sîg, Valcău de Jos, Plopiş şi Halmăşd. My purpose was that to find

inside comune halls in this area situations about previously or present problems on land fund, so I have started my research.

At the beginning of the november 2013 I have reached in Sîg commune hall and i have contacted mr. vice-mayor Daniel Țîrlea, asking him for help in my research, he instead asking an allow from the mayor, Florian Bonțe, for launching my research inside the commune hall.

Exploring the agricultural registers I have found aspects of people lifes on the middle of the 20th century, at his end and nowadays. I have established by the simple observation what social status had the families and the households by then and I took the conclusion of essential differences in the households living, in toolsof the households and the richness in animals and lands of the household. This situation helped me to get a clear image about which way my research could take and also in which parameters I could stand. The given situation maked me understand better the sociology sense, to understand his contribution on developement and social radiography, but more than that I get a clear image which get into my thouthts a lot of bad feelings, making me so to understand the difference between that precarities and actual benefits.

First conclusions

After my displacements in the area, in order to make the research, done until in march 2014, I have concluded at that time that I have had walk a lot and I did not accomplished very much work, the financial investition beeing inefficient, without talking about time resources. Finally professor recommended me to focus just on Sîg, Valcău de Jos și Plopiș communes, because their specific is the same, is a compact area at the bottom of Șes area.

After completion and presentation of the first report to Doctorate School I have decided together with professor Vedinaș to apply a rural household survey, in those 3 communes we decided to continue the research: Sîg, Valcău de Jos și Plopiș.

After completion the survey form we decided to apply it for the first time in Sîg commune, so we took in consideration to apply the household survey by VIII-th degree students about we considered that they are enough mature apply a number of 4-5 survey eachone. The experiment seemed to be failed, reason why I went on applying surveys by mature operators.

After thar during the year 2015 were applied the interviews.

CHAPTER 3 – REGIONAL MICROMONOGRAPHY OF SÎG, VALCĂU DE JOS AND PLOPIȘ COMMUNES SITUATED IN NEARBY BARCĂU SPRINGS AND ȘES MOUNTAIN

The 3 communes situated in the research area are found in direction West-South-West of the Sălaj county, in north-west of Transylvania and of Romania. The approximately surface of the 3 communes territory, Sîg, Valcău de Jos și Plopiș, sums 231,49 km².

These communes are at the limit of Sălaj county in direction West-South-West, from those communes, only Sîg commune is in abutment at with Cluj and Bihor counties, having access road to Cluj county on DJ191D, found into rehab during this writing; with Bihor county being no important road to connect, the limitroph territory being covered only by forest area hardly reachable. Valcău de Jos commune is in abutment at south with Bihor county, being no important roadways just only a communal road which leaves from Preoteasa and gets in a village of Borod commune in Bihor county. In exchange Plopiș commune has access by DJ110E in Bihor county, recently rehab in order to facilitate the access for slovak community from Făgetu village with their coetnics from Bihor county.

The communes from the research area, found in Sălaj county territory, which surround those three communes are in order from east to west: Cizer, Bănișor, Crasna, Boghiș, Nușfalău and Halmășd. Sîg commune is bordered on east with communes Cizer and Bănișor, on north with Crasna commune, on west with Valcău de Jos commune, and on south with Cluj and Bihor county. Valcău de Jos commune is limited on east with Sîg commune, on north with Crasna and Boghiș commune, on west with Plopiș commune and on south with Bihor county.

Plopiș commune is neighbouring on east with Valcău de Jos commune, with Boghiș and Nușfalău communes on north, with Halmășd commune on west and on south with Bihor county. The major landform which cross also these 3 communes wears the nomination of Șes Mountains, being a mountain plateau stretched on three counties: Cluj, Sălaj and Bihor. Plopiș Mountains, locally also known as Rez Mountain or Șes Mountain, are a mountain group of Apuseni Mountains belonging to Occidental Carpathians mountain range. The highest peak is Vârful Măgura Mare, 918 m high. They cross the east part of Bihor county, the north-western part of Cluj and also the north-western part of Sălaj county (on administrative territory of communes: Halmășd, Marca, Plopiș, Sîg and Valcău de Jos) and it is crossed by the national road DN1H, recently rehabilitated, which links Aleșd city from Bihor county with the city of Zalău from Sălaj county.

The main flowing water which cross the area is the Barcău river, river wich has his springs in Sîg commune, in the area of natural reservation called Izvoarele Barcăului, and the main springs are Izbucul Mare and Izbucul Mic, on which are added insignificant tributaries. In the upper river area, Barcăul present an asimmetry, having tributaries especially on the left side from the nordic height of Plopiş Mountain and his piemont on the territory of the Hungarian Republic.

The first known attestation of these 3 communes is placed somewhere in XIII-th century A.D. . From therse studied villages, Valcău de Sus village has the oldest attestation since 1214, and Lazuri and Sârbi villages are both attested in 1481. Făgetu and Ratovei villages, which are not entering in the study appeared in 1830, respectively 1956 year, in the first case is talking about the populating with slovak woodcutters brought by the former authorities in order to exploit the timberwood, and for the second case is talking about the foundation of a new settlement by the fact that there exist a group housing distinguished by the area of Valcău de Jos village, this as a decision of the communist authorities.

The rest of the village by this study firstly appeared documented certief in the interval of XIII – XV centuries being all initially villages contingent with a few households, about 10-12, here talking about most probably by families sended the local lord to explote the land and the forests around the discussed villages, meantime the villages being very expansive, with a few exceptions, Mal village being at once without inhabitanst as results from certain documents during time.

Approximatelly in the period of first attestation of the researched villages was built and fortified Valcău Citadel, today only a ruin from which is kept today only a few corners of wall, placed upstream Subcetate village, nominee of the village which is significant related by the citadel antecedence. The role of the citadel was a strategic one first, being placed on the top of a hill, called Plai by the local inhabitants, being a place with maximum visibility for the around area, at that time, the heights being considered essential points the defense strategy, the prevention role and after the preparative role assuring reactiontime in the eventuality of some attacks, the area is a rich one by agriculture and forestry reasonsless mining, the single approached mine being situated on Ip. Migratory people had more precisely a specific about robbing the worked lands and the animals, the local inhabitants could in short time to to hide their cereals and animals in the hideouts from the deep forest, letting so place for the soldiers from the citadel to interfere with their weapons and defense.

Inside the research I undertook a sociological survey in commune halls of those 3 researched communes, resorting to agriculture file study from periods 1951-1955 and 1959-1963.

As a result of the investigation I concluded the fact that the peasant households were grouped into 2-3 categories. In period 1951-1955 in the top corner of the related household sheet was noted with the pencil, after case, three situations: poor peasant, middle peasant, kulak. These adnotations take the reference in fact at the household chief, which one as a rule was the holder of the role of husband and father, and in the case of monoparental families, for instance the head of the family had the status of a widow beside the role of father or mother. I have also took some photos of some registry sheets in the conditions I have found no related scanner with the sheet format which it was similarry with an A2 format, just that the hand writing being small and hardly legible.

After performing the social survey in the researched commune halls, when i still had in view the communes across Meseş mountain was conceived a strategical survey, in order to beaddressed to the mayors from researched communes. Indeedly was started the steps for applying them, only that the mayors in cause falter to answer on survey or they called me for an another meet. Even if I let a survey in commune halls any answer or survey did not return ever.

Although I have let more surveys in the commune halls, any mayor did not return the discussed survey, only mister Mircea Şandor, who occupies the position of the personal counselor fot the mayor Ioan Roşan from Valcău de Jos commune. Even if all the questions had an answer, I considered that the answers are incomplete and because there is not at least any other completed survey for a very comparation, finally, I abandoned the idea for research by that survey type, with no answer by survey filling denial by the mayors. The most painful aspect is represented by the fact that in any commune hall I have found no present mayors.

In the same period of the investigation inside commune halls I was succesfull through collected data to compile some settlements sheets, in order to take a radiography of the involved villages, these one before the interviews and household surveys applying. In theory these are calld settlements books, but for their reduced dimensions, it was choose to be used the nominee of settlement sheets. Their mission were to determine in great lines aspect about local geography and nominations, roads nominee, agriculture specificities, elementes of economic or commercial and aspects about traditions, customs, local people and local objectives, very well explained in the addendums.

There has been applied the settlement sheet among all villages included in the research meaning villages Sîg, Mal, Tusa, Fizeş and Sîrbi from Sîg commune; Valcău de jos, Valcău de sus, Subcetate, Preoteasa and Lazuri from Valcău de jos commune; Plopiş and Iaz from Plopiş commune.

The great sections of these kind of sheets are : geographic description and toponimy, property description in surfaces, geographic position and the roads, the economic profile and local particularities. In geographic description and toponimy enters into range name categories like: streets and alleys, rivers and springs, forests, fields, heylands and agorterritory. The property description in surfaces is divided into land surfaces of the households and their coetient in this lapse, from properties below 1 hectare and properties over 20 hectares.

There is a number of 12 sheets drafted for all those 12 villages placed in the research. For each one it was tried the sampling of a large amount of data from which to result the particularities of every settlement. The sheet request include a lot of fields of data to fill in, just that some informations were unavailable, others could not be sampled, other informations are not existing. Every researched settlement has his own style, multiple particularities, a large amount of different elements, etc. Broked into pieces we find a large variation of nominations which gives to our research straight and clear data which helps a lot in research taking. Forward it will be find a lot of tables which will show up the large amount of names for people from the village, data regarding the road and their status, households properties, specific domestic animals, markets, diverse costumes, local nominations for some flowers and constellations, nicknames of the people from the village.

In the scope of research were done a series of interviews designed to bring aspects and points of view from local citizens in the researched area. I did not realised interviews in every village, but I have took in consideration to be at least two interviews on every commune, making 3 interviews in Sîg commune, 4 interviews in Valcău de jos commune and 2 interviews in Plopiş commune. It was taken in consideration the idea of overtaking points of view from people with lower education, but also from persons with higher education, in scope of establishing potential diferences for vision. For transparency there will be write down their names, studies and actual occupation:

Settlement	Name	Education level	Occupation
Sîg	Țîrlea Gheorghe	Middle School	Pensioner

Sîg	Palce Aurel	University	Financial clerk
Mal	Costina Florian	High school	Pensioner
Valcău de jos	Prunean Alin	University	Project manager
Valcău de sus	Neaga Gabriel	High school	Agriculturist
Subcetate	Sîrca Alexandru	University	Former teacher
Preoteasa	Rad Avram	University	Former teacher
Plopiş	Lupou Cosmin	High school	Commercial agent
Iaz	Bodea Alexandru	University	Commune manager

The purpose of these interviews realisation was innitially that one to substitute the lack of surveys addressed to the mayors, adjusting the same set of questions for every interviewed people. The questions were the next ones:

1. Tell us please local nominees fot the village territory!
2. What main occupations had and have now the village inhabitants?
3. What advantages took the village as a matter of being/ being no collectivised?
4. What tendences for development could have your community?
5. How are envolving the local counselors in community developments?
6. What do you know about the former popular artisans of the village?

The questions suffered more adjustments for every person asked and there were sugested during the interview small little questions in order to obtain much more precisely answers. Some interviews were with labour formulated answers, others with straight answers and less consistent. Even if the expects regarding an interview are high and they raise up objectiveness claims, locally, some of the respondants had some subjective interpretations, letting place oftenly to their own opinion, beside a vision of the entire community.

The interviews were realised in 2015 year, in the months from april to october, related to the available time of the responders and the researcher.

The household surveys applied in those 3 communes reveales some aspects worthy to be taken in consideration in order to prove a comparison between the period from the middle of the last century and and nowadays lifestyle and evolution.

The applied surveys, as one from the addendums, used a lot of detail indicators which help with were framed a series of large tables exposed in addendum but there were very

realised a few synthesis exposed in the next pages but also in concrete data tables from 10 settlements of 12 exposed to the research.

Because it is considered that the research area is relatively compact by administration and culture, general terms were applied among the entire sample acquiescent for surveying, 110 household surveys, 296 people for entire sample.

The survey was divided in 3 major sections of interests: family and education; household; agriculture exploitation. Surveys content may be viewed in the addendum.

Regarding family and education section are watched indicators as people number in the household, gender, age, education, profession and occupation for everyone and the family monthly income.

The household section talks about residence, his structure, year of build, stable, other enclosures, electros, vehicles and household machines, water supply, sewerage and heating method.

Agriculture exploitation includes land surfaces of the household and their destination, cultures divided in tillable land, type and number of the animals and the eventually products selling, with the specification about sold products and the cash amount, if there is a will to communicate it.

Once collected and extracted the data from the household surveys we got a series of local situations for every each village and conclusions regarding the life quality for a village inhabitants. First time there was taken in place the specificities of the households by their inhabitants number, starting with 1 inhabitant, 2 inhabitants, 3 inhabitants, 4, inhabitants, 5-6 inhabitants. Afterwards it was taken in discussion the absolvens of different levels of study on their age criteria, and after that to take a radiography of every settlement where the household surveys were applied.

The surveyed households in a number of 110 were splitted in households of 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5-6 people. In every type of household there were identified on general and aggregate criterias some specificities. So were set 5 types of patterns.

The education in the rural area is another difficulty for those who want to follow after middleschool graduating a highschool or an university. The very same problem in past was clinging by the same situation once with primary school graduation in the villages where has been no middle school. Nowadays, the main problem is represented by the lack of

opportunities and financial issues, getting to high school or university graduation only those who had financial possibilities.

The household survey applying facilitated the projection of some explicit tables regarding the surveyed household characterisation on the research area villages. It was done so the realisation of some complete schemes which shows diverse variations from one village to another. Obviously that exists the selection specifics with subjective potential of the household surveys operators because it was not improved any selection criteria by the researcher demand, but the sum and the average of every selection proves a kind of cohesion on the research area level regarding the education, the occupation, the household and agroexploitation and the general trends. It will be observed a variation of households types, but could not be delimited in a matrix, reason why it was chosen the settlement analyze. It could obviously observe that in settlements which are commune centers the existence level and the household equipment are obviously on higher levels, meanwhile the same hugeness village have less aggregates, and the little and isolated settlements, the level of household development is much more reduced. There could be no comparison between households from "50-"60 years of the past century, because the development indicators were quantitative and generated by the ratio of the household lands surface, number of the animals, number of mechanic and agricultural tools, meanwhile in nowadays it has to be kept in view the qualitative indicators like education and professional training, the building material of the house, barn or addendums, household facilities regarding water supply, termofication and sewerage, and on the other side, the financial incomes. In the same line is taken into consideration also the fact about selling products obtained in the households in order to obtain some incomes, only that the phenomenon, as it can be seen in the present situations, seems to not exist anymore or exists in sporadically situations.

All survey aspects were broken into a lot of interpretative tables among there were exposed conclusions with relative statistics at micro level of a community.

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