

**BABEŞ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY CLUJ NAPOCA  
FACULTY OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WORK  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

*Doctoral Thesis Summary*

***THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND  
RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN  
MESEŞ AREA***

---

SCIENTIFIC COORDINATOR:  
**Prof.univ. dr Vedinaş Traian**

PHD STUDENT:  
**Suciu Ioana**

*Cluj-Napoca*

2012

SUMMARY

**1. INTRODUCTION .....6**

**2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.....8**

**2.1 THE CONCEPT OF QUALITY OF LIFE .....8**

**2.2 THE CONCEPT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL INDICATORS.....9**

**2.2.1 The History of social indicators.....9**

**2.2.2 Social indicators and quality of life.....13**

**2.2.3 Types of social indicators.....15**

**2.2.4 Global social indicators.....16**

**2.2.5 National and regional social indicators.....19**

**2.3 QUALITY OF LIFE IN ROMANIA.....23**

**2.3.1 Studies on quality of life.....23**

**2.3.2 Quality of life in rural area.....24**

**2.4 RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA.....37**

**2.4.1 The concept of rural space.....37**

**2.4.2 The concept of rural development.....54**

**2.4.2.1 Social rural development .....56**

**2.4.2.2 Economical rural development.....56**

**2.4.2.3 Ecological rural development.....58**

2.4.3 Rural development in North – West Region.....	60
2.4 EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL FUNDS.....	68
2.5.1 Pre-accession funds.....	68
2.5.2 Post-accession funds.....	77
<b>3. RESEARCH PROBLEM AND METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>87</b>
3.1 Theoretical implications.....	87
3.2 Methodological implications.....	88
<b>4. RESULTS.....</b>	<b>97</b>
4.1 STUDY 1: Quantitative analysis of perceived quality of life in Meseş area	
4.1.1 Objectives and hypotheses.....	97
4.1.2 Research design.....	97
4.1.3 Analysis and interpretation of data.....	99
4.1.4 Conclusions.....	122
4.2 STUDY 2a: Qualitative analysis of rural development in Meseş area	
4.2.1 Objectives .....	123
4.2.2 Research design.....	123
4.2.3 Analysis and interpretation of data.....	124
4.2.4 Conclusions.....	147

<b>4.3 STUDY 2b: Quantitative analysis of rural development in Meseş area</b>	
4.3.1 Objectives .....	149
4.3.2 Research design.....	149
4.3.3 Analysis and interpretation of data.....	150
4.3.4 Conclusions.....	198
<b>5. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>199</b>
5.1 Theoretical implications.....	199
5.2 Methodological implications.....	199
5.3 Practical implications.....	200
5.4 Limits and future directions of research.....	200
<b>6. References.....</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>7. Appendices.....</b>	<b>210</b>

**Keywords:** *rural development, rural space, quality of life, social indicators, pre-accession European funds, post-accession European funds, Meseş area.*

## ***1.INTRODUCTION***

The development of Rumanian village represents a topic of real interest from a theoretical point of view as well as from a practical one for various domains – social, economical, political etc. Ever since the adhesion to the European Union, the rural space

underwent major changes and faced a special dynamic. Multiple challenges imposed by certain European standards created new perspectives for development but also they have brought along new problems with which people and authorities managed to deal with in a more or less efficient manner, according to their managerial competencies, resistance to change of the inhabitants and several other external factors such as: the bureaucracy of the State institutions, the lack of continuity in decisions caused by the change of the party in power or the lack of adequate financial support from the State for launching rural development projects. Over this picture overlap other problems specific to rural areas: lack of jobs, the migration of active population, low income, the lack of modern means of production in agriculture and last but not least the education level lower than in urban areas. All these aspects are highlighted by numerous statistics and studies carried out in the rural areas yet in order to implement effective strategies for rural development in certain areas we consider to be of great importance a careful analysis of each zone and interventions focus on the specific needs of each region and micro region.

In this study we shall stop on the analysis of some representative rural spaces in Sălaj County and more specifically we shall analyze the quality of life and rural development of a few villages from there.

The reason for this choice is both subjective and objective. It is subjective because this study would grant the need for knowledge and understanding of the rural area from there of a person born and raised on those lands and it is objective because all the data that reached to me by various ways pointed out that Sălaj County is a sort of "black sheep" of the region and one of the most underdeveloped counties of the North – West Region.

The current research started from these premises and after a solid theoretical foundation that clarified the main concepts with which we shall work – rural development, quality of life and European funds – was divided in two parts. The first part of the research is focused on the perceived quality of life in rural space of Sălaj. The method of study used was a questionnaire - based survey in order to collect a larger amount of data and identify a range of indicators of quality of life such as: the quality of education, the quality of health care received, satisfaction with daily life, satisfaction with family life, the level of income, satisfaction regarding the political life, the quality of the environment, the quality of information received through mass media etc. In the second part of the study we have stopped on the identification of the level of rural development in the areas studied both qualitatively

and quantitatively. In the qualitative study we have used an interview guide referred to the authorities in the area whereas in the quantitative study we have conducted an overview of the socio-economic characteristics of the villages in Sălaj County based on statistical analysis and raw data collected in the field. We have studied extensively two of the villages investigated by doing two case studies that showed both socio-economic elements relevant to those places and existing development prospects.

The whole investigative approach was focused on changes that have occurred in recent years in the villages of Sălaj County marked by European perspective that has required new standards and new directions in rural development. We aimed to describe as objective as possible those places, with the social problems out there, with plans to develop more or less folded on the needs of the individuals and the potential of the areas.

This study does not necessarily have a representative purpose for collected data but rather intends to be an explanatory approach for understanding the realities from multiple perspectives – common man, authorities and statistical data that I had access to concerning that area. This style of approach to life is both sociological and anthropological – based on the data collected through observation. The value of this research rests in the corroboration of social representations with existing national statistics and their overlap over the reality of the places that we have tried to analyze in an objective manner using SWOT analysis – a method that provides a complete descriptive picture based on primary or secondary analyses of data, observations, analysis of documents and interviews with the authorities in those areas.

### ***2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND***

Chapter 2 presents an overview of the relevant literature regarding fundamental concepts with which we work: the concept of quality of life, social indicators, rural development, pre-accession european funds, and post-accession european funds.

The quality of life is an evaluative concept, being the result of reporting the living conditions and activities that comprise the human life, to the needs, values, human aspirations. It refers both to the global assessment of life (how good, satisfying is life for various individuals, social groups, communities), and to evaluating various conditions and spheres of life: personal environment, work, (professional life), interpersonal relationships,

family life. Being an "amorphous" concept (Bowling, 1995) in theory, it poses several problems regarding operationalisation and measurement: "Philosophers have not agreed on a definition of quality of life, and in practicing the empirical measurement of the quality of life we see comparisons of pears and apples" (Veenhoven, 2005). Furthermore, it is treated as "a vague and ethereal entity, something which many speak of, but nobody knows for sure what to do with it" (Farquhar, 1995). Definitions in circulation attach to this concept meanings such as "necessary conditions for happiness" - (McCall, 1975), "subjective satisfaction" – (Terhune, 1973), "adaptive potential" – (Colby, 1987), "the capital importance of life" – (Jolles and Stalpers, 1978), the appropriate "outputs" to the "inputs" from physical and spiritual domain (Liu, 1974); "the degree in which a person fulfils his goals in life" (Cella and Cherin, 1987), "the desirable effect of policies and programs" – (Schuessler & Fisher, 1985), "the meaning for the person of his life" (Zamfir, 1993). After this analysis of the quite complex and controversial concept of "quality of life" we have reviewed a number of social indicators used in studies on quality of life starting with their history and to their usefulness in global analyses, national and regional.

We have continued with the analysis of the concept of rural space and rural development, stressing on rural development in the North-West Region – region that encompasses the area took under study– communes within Meseş area, Sălaj County.

We have completed the theoretical background by detailing the pre and post accession European funds as well as by sketching an image of how they were implemented in the North-West Region.

### ***3. RESEARCH PROBLEM AND METHODOLOGY***

The concept of quality of life has already a history in our country, around this topic an institute has been created - Institute for Research in Quality of Life (ICCV), institute with a tradition of twenty years now which produces value in the scientific community by the results of the studies conducted there. Besides the quality of life, this study also stresses on rural development – because from ancient times rural space functioned by different rules and in a different pace than the urban space. Nowadays, when society is facing a tremendous dynamic, to study the changes that occur in the rural space it is of capital importance for estimating the level of development and setting targets for the next period. Research methods

used are questionnaire – based survey, semi-structured interview, SWOT analysis, observation, secondary analysis of the data and case study.

### **4. RESULTS**

#### **STUDY 1: Quantitative analysis of perceived quality of life in Meseş area**

In order to get a more objective picture of the quality of life in the Meseş area we shall conduct an analysis of several important social and economic indicators and we shall observe how these factors have changed as a result of the implementation of projects with European funding.

The main objective of the study is to outline a more accurate picture as possible of the perceived quality of life in this area.

The hypotheses we have started with are:

- 1. The perception on quality of life varies based on the social class of the individual;*
- 2. The implementation of projects with European funding increased the quality of life of the people who live in the areas took under study;*
- 3. Accessing and implementing projects with European funding has shaped a new elite in rural areas*

In order to test these hypotheses we have chosen a sectional design, for this type of design allows obtaining data rather rapidly, at low costs and it is the appropriate type of design for the chosen theme. The methods employed are quantitative – questionnaire – based survey and secondary analysis of quantitative data. The sample consist of 274 people who filled a questionnaire with 49 questions aimed at specific indicators of quality of life and the way these factors have changed as a result of implementing projects with European funding. A number of six questions referred to demographic information of the participants (sex, age, profession, education, monthly income per household and the number of family members), two questions were open-ended questions whereas the rest of them were closed-ended questions (with predefined answers, most often on ordinal scales, considering that they were



measuring the degree of satisfaction with certain aspects of socio-economical life). The questionnaires were applied in August 2011 in households across six villages that were part of the communes within the Meseş area: Aghireş village – commune of Meseşenii de Jos, Vârşoţ village – commune of Vârşoţ, Pericei village – commune of Pericei, Bănişor village – commune of Bănişor, Cizer village – commune of Cizer, Sâg village – commune of Sâg).

There were two kinds of samples: the first sample was selected randomly using the step method (step 3) and consisted of individuals over 18 years old, residents of that village. The questionnaires were applied to a number of 300 individuals (50 of each village) but because the survey was with follow-up only 260 of them remained valid. The second sample (14 individuals) to whom the questionnaire was applied was a nonprobabilistic one, assembled through the method of the snowball and consisted of people from these communities that accessed directly European funds - most of them had accessed funds through the measure 121 – Modernizing agricultural farms. The filling of this questionnaire was made face-to-face therefore there were no non-answers and the initial sample remained intact.

This research was focussed on perceived quality of life in these spaces, the influence that the European structural funds has had on the lives of the citizens. Based on the results we can observe a slightly improvement of life conditions although the level of wedges and the satisfaction with work results is low. We can observe that European funds have led to an increase of quality standards in education and health, have facilitated the adduction of drinking water, have created new sources of income and developed the infrastructure in rural areas. Regarding the impact on citizens who have accessed directly these funds apparently their income has increased and generated new challenging social situations of which probably in time we could say whether they came out victorious. What we can say for sure is that the investments of the latter period have increased the quality of life, have generated new opportunities for development of the individuals that inhabit that area and have shaped an uptrend in development.

### **Study 2a: Qualitative analysis of rural development in Meseş area**

The objective of this study is to describe aspects of rural development in Meseş area. The changes occurred after December 1989 and the later changes imposed by the European Union have brought to the world of the village a number of changes. A reasonable question that we may ask is whether these changes have been beneficial to the people that live there and whether they have increased the quality of life.

The current research approach is aimed at identifying socio-economic changes that have actually occurred in those spaces by means of the analyses of official documents and especially through the perception of individuals and the authorities in those areas.

Our objectives in this research were the following:

1. *Shaping an image of the world of the village within Meseş area during the post-accession period;*
2. *Identification of the main developments and difficulties in rural development in that area;*
3. *The impact of the implementation of projects with European funding on community;*
4. *Development prospects of the village within Meseş area.*

In order to achieve these objectives we have chosen a sectional design because it provides a greater accuracy of data, it is more economical in terms of time and in terms of the control of the sample. The method employed was a qualitative one: semi-structured interview and participatory observation. The interview guide had four distinct parts: general aspects of the commune, rural development, the community and development perspectives. The interviews were conducted with the authorities from those six communes selected throughout Sălaj County – commune of Meseşenii de Jos, commune of Vârşolţ, commune of Pericei, commune of Bănişor, commune of Sâg and the commune of Cizer. In each of these communes we have conducted a recorded interview with the mayor or deputy - mayor in a pre-arranged meeting. The interviews were held at the Town Hall and lasted between 40 and 65 minutes. The period in which they were conducted was august 2011.

From the analysis of the responses to a few questions we could notice that over the past four years the authorities have launched a series of major projects aimed at changing people's lives, at bringing a plus of comfort and at creating new development opportunities.

The mayors and deputy - mayors' point of views regarding the difficulties they have faced in recent years are varied and they bring to the fore especially bureaucratic problems that the authorities have encountered in implementing projects but also several other problems specific to Romanian area: the importance of "gifts", the Romanian mentality, advantaging the communes that have representatives of the same political colour as those in the Government. Another fundamental problem is bureaucracy very well illustrated by the work of the Regional Centre for Payments in Agriculture, Rural Development and Fishery which has problems with the lack of staff, this lack creating problems in carrying out projects.

A delicate and difficult problem to manage by authorities is the resistance to change of the people from rural space – resistance many times justified by the costs associated to change (a connexion to the water network implies initial cost and some later permanent costs). We can easily see that accessing these funds by individuals is not an easy thing, the efforts are hampered also by the bureaucracy and the only notable initiatives are those in agriculture – be it to modernise agricultural holdings or for the establishment of young farmers. The sure thing is that each project yields new jobs, new prospects for personal development of those who access them.

Following the discussions with the mayors, we could see that the major problems are the lack of jobs, insufficient funds for social aid and especially the problem of Roma communities which apparently is largely a social assisted category that also displays deviant behaviours which automatically generates certain social problems.

The restitution problem, especially in those areas where there was collectivization is an extremely important one because it makes certain investments impossible and although the potential exists, it cannot be exploited.

After a careful analysis of all the opinions expressed, we could observe how changes in recent years have transformed the rural space into an attractive one, with amenities similar to those in urban areas, however, certain problems still persist, problems such as the lack of jobs in some areas and insufficient infrastructural development and perhaps the lack of projects for means of recovery of agricultural products.

The dynamics of latter period make projections regarding the future of the village over the next 10 years to be generally optimistic, the European model seems to be well imprinted in the minds of the authorities. Descriptions include general issues related to

infrastructure, water adduction, sewer, and the possibility that some investors would come and create new jobs, to exploit those areas for touristic purposes. There is the hope that the village would gain substance and also shape through this new image in which the prunes are replaced with ornamental plants and "the goose does not sit anymore in the creek".

In recent years the world of the village has witnessed a remarkable development, investments in infrastructure, adduction of drinking water, sewer systems, modernization of schools, kindergartens, clinics, parks, gyms, these are only few of the projects implemented in these areas that have change both peoples life and their prospective for development.

However, there are serious social problems at present, such as the lack of jobs, poverty, unemployment, inadequate behaviours of the Roma population and other ethnic population which seeks to be resolved by various means. Each authority separately is trying to propose a solution but only creating a whole system and providing equal opportunities for everyone probably will lead to overcoming these problems. Obviously, the process of finding the ideal solutions is the one in which various social actors (Town Hall, school, local businessmen, Church, etc) will contribute equally throughout this process.

In conclusion we can say with certainty that rural development is in progress and we are now only at the beginning of a road whose fruits we will learn and we will be able to enjoy in time.

### **STUDY 2b: Quantitative analysis of rural development in Meseş area**

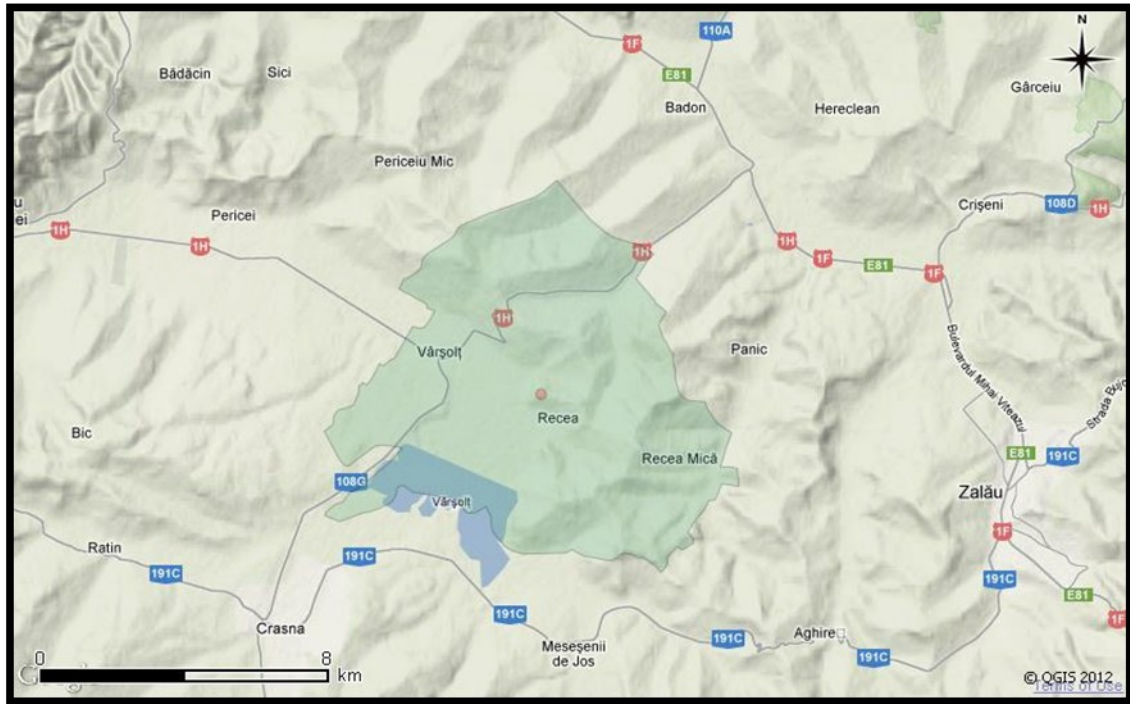
The present study is part of a research that has as objective to show as accurately as possible the realities of the world of the village in Sălaj County. Up until now we have started this project by displaying an image as accurately as possible of the perceived quality of life of the people living in those areas, and have continued with an outline of existing level of rural development. Therefore, we should proceed to corroborate the qualitative data obtained through observation and interview with quantitative data which would bring more clarity and objectivity to this approach. The objective of this study is to identify the level of rural development of rural space in Sălaj and to carry out an analysis of realities specific to those areas.

In this part of our research we shall focus on two aspects: the first one is an analysis of rural space in Sălaj County and the second is the investigation of level of development of the communes within Meseş area, stopping for a closer analysis on two of them – Cizer and Vârşolţ - communes that are representative for the rural space in Sălaj County.

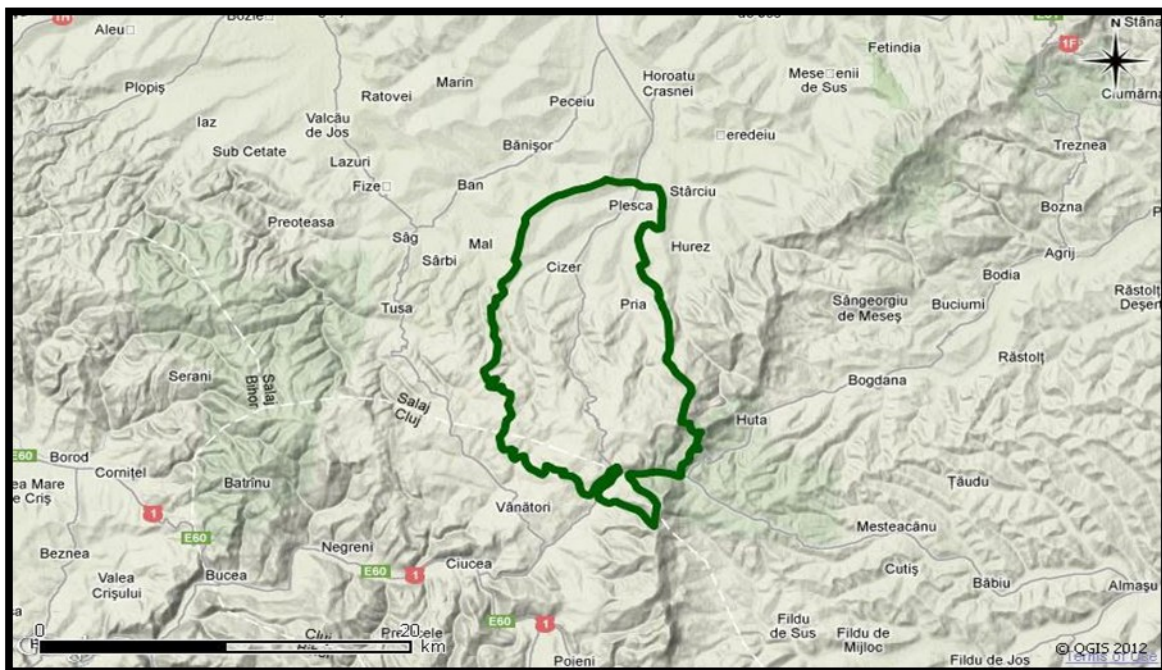
The methods we have used are mainly quantitative methods - documents analysis and secondary analysis of quantitative data, SWOT analysis and case study. We have chosen these methods in order to create an accurate picture as possible of this space and to outline with illustrative elements the world of the villages of this area. For the secondary analysis of data we have used data from the National Institute of Statistics, we have analyzed data from different ministries, data from the Regional Centre for Payments in Agriculture, Rural Development and Fishery in Satu Mare, North - West Regional Development Agency, Sălaj County Council and other bodies and institutions that could deliver valuable information on the topic of interest.

We have also chosen two case studies - two communes in Sălaj County: the commune of Vârşolţ (fig.1) and the commune of Cizer (fig.2) - in order to illustrate the level of rural development. We have chosen these areas because they are representative for a certain typology – the first one is a village close to an urban area, it is situated in lowlands and has a great agricultural potential whereas the other lays close to the border of the County, far from an urban space, in a mountain area with potential in tourism.

## THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MESEȘ AREA



*Fig1. Commune of Vârșolț*



*Fig 2. Commune of Cizer*



According to the Population Census of 2002, the residential population in the rural area in Sălaj County was 149.708 inhabitants, and the employed population in agriculture was 37.700 people. Of these, the population employed in agriculture was only 1.125 people, which represents about 3 percent. The predominance of manual labour and seasonal agricultural activities generated by the lack of financial resources, leads to the fact that in this sector, though the employed population has a share of 46.6 percent of the total working population, the labour force is characterized by a chronic underutilisation. It can be noted also, the large share, almost one third, of the inactive population (over 60 years) which explains to some extent the persistence of rural economy of own-use and subsistence, and the inertia of development processes in this space. The rate of natural increase in rural areas is negative, the population is diminishing and the phenomenon of urban mobility is rather stagnant, with decreasing trends.

Analyzing the dynamics of the working population in terms of mobility, one of the major trends is the migration of workforce abroad, for seasonal work, which, in a short term perspective, would constitute an important factor of capitalization and regeneration of rural economy. The population density in rural area has also a declining trend, relatively high values can be found in rural areas adjacent to towns whereas in mountain regions or in areas distant from hydrographical, road or rail arteries these values are low, these regions living in the communication shadow of a faulty utilities network.

Rural economy is undiversified, mono-functional, focusing on the agriculture of subsistence, which needs to be regenerated and restructured in terms of management and efficiency. The total number of pupils in rural schools is 15.619, teaching staff 1.782 of which only 1.596 are qualified. It can be easily observed that non-qualified pedagogical staff, 186 teachers, represents only 10,43 percent of the total, which indicates the existence of objective premises for a solid, qualitative education. Regarding the educational infrastructure, rural education is well represented; there are 149 educational units, 53 of which are primary schools, 88 secondary schools, and the difference representing high schools and schools of arts and crafts.

As to healthcare, the rural population of Sălaj County has access to health services provided by a number of 12 drugstores, 61 medical offices and 6 dental offices. In addition there are six permanent medical centres and healthcare ambulatories.

Reporting the large share represented by the rural population (60%) to the total population of the County, in rural areas there are 2.454 inhabitants per doctor compared to urban areas where there are 791 inhabitants per doctor, pharmacies represents only 30 percent of the total and medical dental offices 10 percent, which implies a concentration of future concerns for the development and strengthening of health services in rural areas.

The supply of drinking water is a worldwide indicator of the degree of civilization and of the quality of life. Analyzing the current situation in Sălaj County, it can be noted the increased concern for access of rural population to this important utility of daily life. In communes and rural areas in Sălaj there are two types of systems of water supply: a centralized system and individual micro-systems in gravitational system.

The main problem of the rural areas is still the predominant share of the agricultural sector in the economy, thereby conserving un-diversification and the mono-economical structure, a tendency contrary to European economical policies, the low level of development of infrastructure and services, the lack of alternative sources of employment and income for the aged population of the area.

Completing the analysis of these data at the level of Sălaj County rural areas, we have resorted to an analysis of the areas under study (fig.3) in terms of area, population, number of dwellings, population dynamics, tourist attractions, investment projects, and other elements that have enabled us a detailed analysis of the degree of rural development in those areas.

In the last part of the study we have resorted to a detailed analysis of two of the 6 communes (Cizer and Vârşolţ), analysis that enabled us to draw a picture of the overall level of rural development. We can easily see the maximum exploitation of the opportunities offered by the projects with European funding and the focus of the interest in those directions determined as priority by the European Union. Unfortunately we do not yet noticed the development of the potential of these areas (tourist areas, cultural potential, etc.) and no immediate perspective for that to happen. From the two case studies we can observe how social problems persist – the lack of jobs, unemployment, migration, poverty - and the authorities prove to be helpless in controlling them although there is much optimism in fighting with these issues.



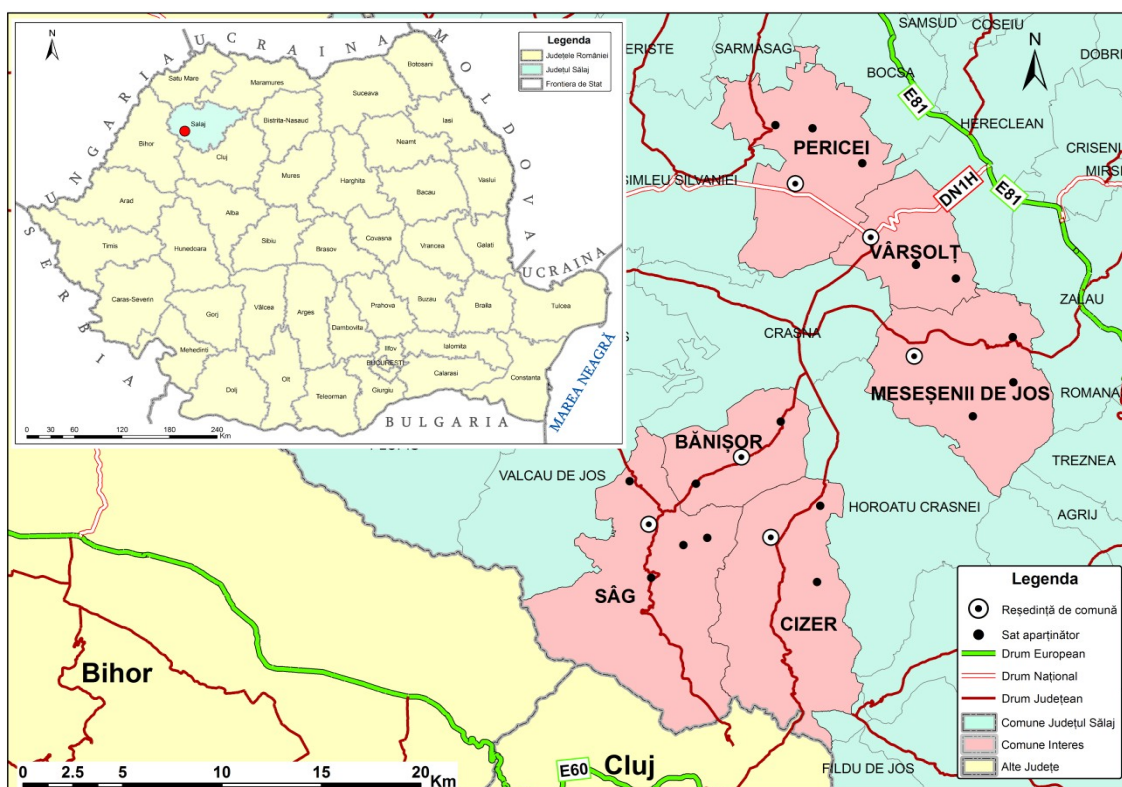


Fig. 3 Commune in de the Meseș area

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

The present research brings a host of new information on rural area both from the point of view of perception of the quality of life of individuals and of rural development in those areas as well as in terms of official documents concerning these issues. The analysis of social representations on quality of life has brought extra validity to this research and granted us an inside knowledge of the reality, discussions with local leaders gave us the opportunity to observe the differences between the two perspectives and overlapping statistical evidence over these two perspectives has outlined a complete picture of the studied area.

### 1. Theoretical implications

In this study we have tried to combine classical literature on social research with studies and reports of various committees and bodies governing European Union programmes. For a better illustration of the concepts with which we have worked: quality of life, rural development, European funding – we have brought to front studies and authors, both domestic and foreign, who have dealt in detail with this problem. The research initiated

had connected various concepts and analyzed the causal effects between them. This sort of analyses can yield new theoretical models of explanation and understanding of changes in the Romanian rural areas.

### ***2. Methodological implications***

From a methodological point of view we consider that current research combines efficiently qualitative methods with quantitative ones, offering an overall picture of national rural areas. Furthermore, by starting from statistical data and then sketching pictures of the reality in a descriptive and analytical manner, as in the case of SWOT analyses, we bring a modern approach in social research. By combining classical methods – survey, interview, observation with newer methods such as secondary analysis of data, SWOT analysis, we take a step forward in studying rural areas which usually have been studied by methods specific to anthropology – ethnographic interview, field observation, and questionnaire – based surveys.

### ***3. Practical implications***

A valuable aspect of this study is the practical one, there is no doubt about it that this research can represent, for those who were taken under study, a starting point for initiating certain social actions or even something more. Having obtained these indicators both in terms of the perceived quality of life as well as in terms of vulnerabilities, targeted interventions can be initiated and can provide a new direction to initiatives they will have in the near future.

### ***4. Limits and future directions of research***

Among the fundamental limits of this work we can mention the degree of representativeness of the sample selected for the analysis of rural development. We have chosen six communes in Sălaj County – yet the selection was not random, it was biased by subjective factors precisely to highlight the differences between them and not their representativeness.

Concerning the study of the quality of life we have analysed but a fraction of what quality of life really means - namely the perceived quality of life, by un-correlating the data collected with statistical data for those areas we do not have a purely objective image of the reality. As future directions of research and we plan to extend and intensify the initial

objectives. It would be desirable that data resulted in a study on perceived quality of life to be correlated with data regarding objective socio-economical indicators for creating a clearer picture and enabling a more specific diagnosis of the villages in Sălaj County. Another interesting approach would be to create a representative sample of communes on regional or even national level and then to investigate qualitatively and quantitatively the level of rural development which could include also some other aspects such as: patterns of individual behaviour, resistance to change, customs and the preservation of traditions, and several other elements that could help creating a complete picture of the Romanian village.

## REFERENCES

1. Alber, J., Tony, F.,(2004) *Perception of Living Condition in an Enlarged Europe*, Luxembourg.
2. Anghelache, C. (2004). *Statistică teoretică și aplicată. Teorie și aplicații*, Editura Economică, București
3. Anghelache, C., Isaic-Maniu, Al., Mitruț, C., Voineagu, V. (2006). *Sistemul Conturilor Naționale*, Editura Economică, București
4. Atkinson, A. B. (2002). *Social indicators: the EU and social inclusion*. Oxford University Press, Oxford.
5. Badouin R.,(1971) *Economie Rurale*, Librairie Armand Colin, p.271
6. Barnett, T. (1988). *Sociology and development*. Hutchinson, London.
7. Bauer, R. A., & American Academy of Arts and Sciences. (1966). *Social Indicators*. M.I.T. Press, Cambridge, Mass.
8. Biji, M., Biji, M.E., Lilea, E., Anghelache C-tin (2002). *Tratat de statistică*, Editura Economică, București
9. Bleahu, A., (2007) Dezvoltarea rurală, în Cătălin Zamfir, Simona Stănescu (coord.), *Enciclopedia dezvoltării sociale*, Editura Polirom, Iași
10. Booyesen, F. (2002), *An overview and evaluation of composite indices of development*, Social Indicators Research, vol. 59, nr. 2, p. 115-151.
11. Bordet G.,(1966) *Comment realiser l'aménagement des espaces ruraux?* Colloque International Amenagement de l'espace rural. Cahiers du CENECA, Paris, p.461
12. Bowling, A. (1995) "What things are important in people's lives? A survey of the public judgements to inform scales of health-related quality of life" *Social Science and Medicine*, 41(10):1447–1462.
13. Câdea,M.,Bran,F.,(2001)*Spațiul geografic românesc. Organizare, amenajare , dezvoltare durabilă*, Editura Economică, București
14. Cella D, Cherin E(1988). *Quality of life during and after cancer treatment*. Compr Ther. : p. 69–75

15. Chowdhury, O. H. (1991), *Human development index: a critique*, Bangladesh Dev Stud, vol. 19, nr. 3, p. 125-127.
16. Ciparisse, G., (1999) *Thesaurus multilingue du foncier*, FAO, Roma, p.56
17. Corti, L.(2003):Archival Research, *Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods* , SAGEPublications, [http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article\\_n20.html](http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article_n20.html)
18. Costanza,R.,et al.(2008)."*An Integrative Approach to Quality of Life Measurement, Research, and Policy*"S.A.P.I.EN.S, 2008: Vol.1/No.1
19. Dale, A. (2003): Secondary Analysis of Quantitative Data, *Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods*, SAGE Publications,[http://sageereference.com/socialscience/Article\\_n896.html](http://sageereference.com/socialscience/Article_n896.html)
20. De Farcy,H., (1980) *L'espace rural*, PUF, Paris
21. DeFleur, M.L., Ball-Rokeach, S., (1999)*Teorii ale comunicării de masă*, Ed. Polirom, Iași
22. Diener, E. (1995), *A value based index for measuring national quality of life*, Social Indicators Research, vol. 36, nr. 2, pp. 107-127.
23. Ealey, Lance A. (1988).*Quality by design: Taguchi methods and U.S.Industry*. Dearborn, Mich., ASI Press Earthscan, London
24. EC (1999): *Evaluating socio-economic programmes. Principal evaluation techniques and tools*, Means Collection Vol.3, Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities
25. EC (2004a): Project Cycle Management Guidelines, Aid Delivery Methods, Vol. 1, European Commission, [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/publications/manualstools/t101\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/multimedia/publications/publications/manualstools/t101_en.htm)
26. Estes, R. J. (1984). *The social progress of nations*. Praeger, New York
27. Estes, R. J. (1988). *Trends in world social development: the social progress of nations, 1970 -1987*. Praeger, New York.
28. Estes, R. J. (1997), *Social development trends in Europe, 1970-1994: Development prospects for the new Europe*, Social Indicators Research, vol. 42, nr. 1, p. 1-19.
29. Estes, R. J. (2004), *Development challenges of the "new Europe"*, Social Indicators Research, vol. 69, nr. 2, p. 123-166.

30. Estes, R. J. (2005), Global change and indicators of social development în: M. Weil & M. Reisch (coord.), *Handbook of community practice*, Sage Publications, Thousand Oaks, p. xvi, 708.
31. Etude FAO(1984) *Developpement economique et social-Population et main-d'oeuvre dans l'economie rurale*, Rome, nr45, p.10-11
- 32.
33. Fahey, A., Tony, F., et al. (2004), *Quality of Life in Europe*, Luxembourg.
34. Farquhar, M. (1995) "Elderly people's definitions of quality of life" *Social Science Medicine*, 41(10):1439–1446.
35. Felipe, J., & Resende, M. (1996), A multivariate approach to the measurement of development, *Journal of Developing Areas*, vol. 30, nr. 2, p. 183.
36. Fontana, A. (2003): Unstructured Interview, *Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods*, SAGE Publications, [http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article\\_n1059](http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article_n1059)
37. Grabbe, H., (2002), *European Union Conditionality and the Aquis Communautaire*, *International Political Science Review*, vol 23, no.3, p. 249-268
38. Greenwood, D. T. (2004), „Measuring quality of life with local indicators”, în: E. N. Wolff & Jerome Levy Economics Institute. (coord.), *What has happened to the quality of life in the advanced industrialized nations?*, Edward Elgar, Cheltenham, UK ; Northampton, MA, p. 334-374.
39. Haas, M. (1994). *Improving human rights*. Praeger, Westport, Conn.
40. Hagerty, M. R., Cummins, R. A., Ferriss, A. L., Land, K., Michalos, A. C., Peterson, M., Sharpe, A., Sirgy, J., & Vogel, J. (2001), *Quality of Life Indexes for national policy: Review and agenda for research*, *Social Indicators Research*, vol. 55, nr. 1, p. 1-96.
41. Halfacree, K.H., (1993) "Locality and social representation: Space, discourse and alternative definitions of rural." *Journal of Rural Studies*, Vol. 9, no. 1, 1993, p. 23-37
42. Hammersley, M. (2003): Case Study, *Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods*, SAGE Publications, [http://sageereference.com/socialscience/Article\\_n92.html](http://sageereference.com/socialscience/Article_n92.html)
43. Hicks, N. L., & Streeten, P. (1979), *Indicators of Development: The Search for a Basic Needs Yardstick.*, *World Development* vol. 7, nr. 6, p. 567-580.

44. Hristache, I., Measnicov, V., Trebici V., (1977) *Demografia oraşelor României*, Editura Stiinţifică şi Enciclopedică, Bucureşti
45. Jacob S., Luloff, A.E (1995) "Exploring the Meaning of Rural Through Cognitive Maps." *Rural Sociology* 60(2), p.260-273
46. Jodelet, D. (2003): General perspective des methodes qualitatives, in Moscovici, S., Buschini, F. (coord.): *Les methodes des sciences humaines*, Presses Universitaires Française, Paris, p.189–192
47. Johansson, C. (2004). *Measurement of Human Development using Composite Indices*, Human Accountability Office, Washington, D.C.
48. Juran, J.M. (1986). *The Quality Trilogy. A Universal Approach to Managing for Quality*. Paper presented at the ASQC 40th Annual Quality Congress, Anaheim, California, May 20, 1986
49. Keuning, S., & Verbruggen, M. (2003), *European Structural Indicators, a Way Forward*, Economic Systems Research, vol. 15, nr. 2, p. 185-196
50. Kohler Riessman, C. (2003): Narrative Interviewing, *Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods*, SAGE Publications, [http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article\\_n612.html](http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article_n612.html)
51. Land, K., (2000), *Social Indicators*, în: Borgatta, E., & Montgomery, R., (coord.), *Encyclopedia of sociology*, Macmillan Reference USA, New York, p. 1844–1850.
52. Lendvai, N., (2004), *The weakest Link? EU Accession and Enlargement: Dialoguing EU an Post-Communist Social Policy*, *Journal of European Social Policy* , vol 14, no.3, p. 319-333.
53. Lind, N. (2004), *Values reflected in the Human Development Index*, *Social Indicators Research*, vol. 66, nr. 3, p. 283-293.
54. Lind, N. C. (1992), *Some Thoughts on the Human-Development Index*, *Social Indicators Research*, vol. 27, nr. 1, p. 89-101.
55. Liu, B.: (1974), 'Quality of life indicators: a preliminary investigation', *Social Indicators. Research* 1, p. 187-208.
56. Marcoux, A. (1995) *Population est-main d'oeuvre dans CAPP A* -FAO, Rome, nr.22/7, p12



57. Mason, J.,(2003) Semistructured Interview, *Encyclopaedia of Social Science Research Methods*, SAGE Publications, [http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article\\_n909](http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article_n909)
58. Mărginean, I. (2005), Semnificația cercetărilor de calitate a vieții, în: I. Mărginean & A. Bălașa (coord.), *Calitatea vieții în România*, Expert, București, p. 25-60.
59. Mărginean, I.(2004) *Modelul social românesc.Orizont 2025*”Calitatea Vieții”, nr.3–4.
60. McCall, S.,(1975), '*Quality of Life*', *Social Indicators Research* 2, p 229-248
61. McGillivray, M., & Noorbakhsh, F. (2004), Composite Indices of Human Well-being, World Institute For Development Economics Research, United Nations University. Wider Discussion Paper, vol. No. WDP 2004/63, p. 1-21.
62. Meves E.,(1981) Relația agrar-agricol-rural în „*Terra nostra*”, vol.IV
63. Mihăilescu, A.(2002), Metodologia de calcul a minimumului de trai decent și de subzistență pentru o familie de agricultori, în „*Calitatea Vieții*” nr. 1–4.
64. Miringoff, M. L. (1999). *The social health of the nation: how America is really doing*. Oxford University Press, New York.
65. Miringoff, M., & Miringoff, M.-L. (1995), *America's Social Health: The Nation's Need to Know*, *Challenge*, vol. 38, nr. 5, p. 19.
66. Miringoff, M.-L., Miringoff, M., & Opdjcke, S. (1996), *The Growing Gap Between Standard Economic Indicators and the Nation's Social Health*, *Challenge*,vol.39, nr.4, p. 17.
67. Mitrache, S., (2000) *Dezvoltarea durabilă rurală*, editura Planeta, București
68. Morris, M. D. (1980), *The Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)*, *Dev Dig*, vol. 18, nr. 1, p. 95-109.
69. Morse, S. (2004). *Indices and indicators in development : an unhealthy obsession with numbers?* Centre for Health Promotion. "The Quality of Life Model".University of Toronto
70. Nemeny A.,(1996) *Socologie Rurală-Note de curs*,Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca, p.3
71. Newby , H., (1990) *Trend Report*, *Rural Sociology*, vol 28,nr.1
72. Noll, H.-H. (2004). *Social Indicators and Indicator Systems: Tools for Social Monitoring and Reporting*, *OECD World Forum "Statistics, Knowledge and Policy"* Palermo



73. OECD (1982). *Social indicators*. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris.
74. OECD (2009). *Society at a glance: OECD social indicators*. OECD, Paris.
75. Otiman P.,(1999) *Economie rurală*, editura Agroprint, Timișoara, p.547
76. Panduru, F., Molna, M., Vasile, A., Duma, V., & Grigoraș, V. (2004 ). *Indicatori de excluziune/incluziune socială București*: Institutul Național de Statistică, Universitatea București, Comisia Națională Anti-Sărăcie și Promovare a Incluziunii Sociale.
77. Pascaru, M (2010) *Inteligența teritorială, matricea comunitară și guvernarea participativă*, editura Aeternitas, Alba Iulia
78. Pascaru, M (2009) *Ion Aluaș și cercetarea ruralului în context regional în Bădescu I. Tratat de sociologie rurală*, editura Mica Valahie, București
79. Phinnemore, David, McGowan, Lee (2002), *A Dictionary of the European Union*, Europa Publisher, London
80. Platt, J. (2003): Participant Observation, *Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods*, SAGE Publications, [http://sageereference.com/socialscience/ Article\\_n692.html](http://sageereference.com/socialscience/ Article_n692.html)
81. Quadrado, L., Heijman, W., & Folmer, H. (2001), *Multidimensional analysis of regional inequality: The case of Hungary*, *Social Indicators Research*, vol. 56, nr.1, pp.21-42.
82. Raworth, K., & Stewart, D. (2005), *Critiques of the Human Development Index: A review*, în: S. Fukuda-Parr, A. K. Shiva Kumar, A. K. Sen & United Nations Development Programme. Human Development Report Office. (coord.), *Readings in human development: concepts, measures and policies for a development paradigm*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi ; New York, pp. xxxi, 370.
83. Redfield R.,(1955) *The little Community*, The University of Chicago Press, p.182
84. Sandu, D. (1999), *Dezvoltare și sărăcie în satele României*, *Sociologie românească*, nr. 4, pp. 117-138.
85. Schuessler K. & G. Fisher (1985). *Quality of life research and sociology*, *Annu. Rev. Sociol.*, 11, 129–149

86. Sharpe, A., & Smith, J. (2005). *Measuring the Impact of Research on Well-being: A Survey of Indicators of Well-being*. Centre for the Study of Living Standards; Prime Minister's Advisory Council on Science and Technology, Ottawa, Ontario.
87. Socol, G.(1999), *Evoluție, involuție și tranziție în agricultura României*, București, IRLI.
88. Surd, V., (2002) *Introducere în geografia spațiului rural*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca
89. Surd, V., (2003) *Geografia așezărilor*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca
90. Thorne, S. E. (2003): Secondary Analysis of Qualitative Data, *Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods*. SAGE Publications, [http://sageereference.com/socialscience/Article\\_n895.html](http://sageereference.com/socialscience/Article_n895.html)
91. The Economist Intelligence Unit's Quality-of-Life Index. *The Economist* (2005)
92. Tonnies, F.,(1957) *Community and Society*. New York, NY:Harper and Row.Pp.12-29
93. UNDP (2005). *Human development report New York: United Nations Development Programme*, pp. 388.
94. UNDP (Romania) (2005). *Raportul Național al Dezvoltării Umane 2003-2005 București*.
95. United States Government Accountability Office (2004). *Informing our nation : improving how to understand and assess the USA's position and progress*. United States Government
96. Varga, E.,(2002) *Statistică recensăminte după limba maternă, respectiv naționalitate, jud. Sălaj 1880 - 2002*
97. Vaus, D. A. De (2003): Survey, *Encyclopedia of Social Science Research Methods*, SAGE Publications, [http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article\\_n990](http://sage-ereference.com/socialscience/Article_n990).
98. Veenhoven, R. (1996), *Happy Life-Expectancy a Comprehensive Measure of Quality-of- Life in Nations*, Social Indicators Research, vol. 39, nr. 1, p. 1-58.
99. Veenhoven, R. (1998), Quality-of-life and happiness: not quite the same, în: G. DeGirolamo (coord.), *Health and Quality-of-Life*, Il Pensierro Scientifico, Roma.
100. Veenhoven, R. (2005) "Apparent quality-of-life in nations: How long and happy people live" *Social Indicators/Research*, 71:61–86
101. Vedinaș, T. (2009) *Cultura satelor. Tradiție și modernizare în Bădescu I, Tratat de sociologie rurală*, ed Mica Valahie, București

102. Vincze M.,(2000) *Dezvoltarea regională și rurală- Idei și practici*, Presa Universitară Clujeană, Cluj-Napoca,p.25-26
103. Whitaker, W.,(1982)*The many faces of Ephraim : In search of a functional typology of rural areas*, p. 242-245
104. Zamfir, C.(2004), *Analiza critică a tranziției*, editura Polirom, Iași
105. Zamfir, E. (1993), Indicatori subiectivi ai calității vieții, în: C. Zamfir & L. Vlăsceanu (coord.), *Dicționar de sociologie*, editura Babel, București, p. 745-748
106. \*\*\* *Anuarul Statistic al României*, București, INS, 2004.
107. \*\*\* *Buletinele Statistice nr. 1-3/2006*, editate de Institutul Național de Statistică
108. \*\*\* *Condițiile de viață ale populației din România*, Institutul Național de Statistică, 2006
109. \*\*\**Condițiile de viață ale populației din România*, București, INS, 2005.
110. \*\*\**Coordonate ale nivelului de trai în România. Veniturile și consumul populației în anul 2004*, București, INS, 2005.
111. \*\*\* *Eurobarometrul rural*, București, FSD, 2002.
112. \*\*\* *Human Development Report*, UNDP, serie din anul 1990.
113. \*\*\* *Raportul Național al Dezvoltării Umane*, serie din anul 1996.
114. \*\*\* *Recensământul populației și locuințelor din 18 martie 2002*, INS, 2003.
115. \*\*\* *Social Protection in the Candidate Countries. A Comparative Analysis*, Luxembourg,
116. \*\*\*European Commission-Enlargement Directorate General *The Enlargement Process and the Three Pre-accession Instruments: Phare, Ispa, Sapard, Proceedings of the conference organised by DG Enlargement and the Permanent Representations of Sweden and Austria to the European Union on 5th March 2001*, [http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/financial\\_assistance/phare/phare\\_ispa\\_sapard\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/financial_assistance/phare/phare_ispa_sapard_en.pdf)
117. \*\*\*COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 1267/1999 of 21 June 1999 establishing an Instrument for Structural Policies for Pre-accession, [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/sources/docoffic/official/regulation/pdf/l\\_1611999\\_0626en00730086.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/official/regulation/pdf/l_1611999_0626en00730086.pdf)

118. \*\*\* *Framework for Funding of Investments in the Field of Environment with ISPA*, [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/funds/download/envi\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/download/envi_en.pdf)
119. \*\*\* *Framework for Funding of Investments in the Field of Transport Infrastructure with ISPA*, [http://ec.europa.eu/regional\\_policy/funds/download/trans\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funds/download/trans_en.pdf)
120. \*\*\* (2004), *Final Report Ministry of European Integration Mid Term Evaluation of SAPARD in Romania EUROPEAID/114573/D/SV/RO*, [http://www.mapam.ro/pages/diverse/Program\\_SAPARD\\_EN.pdf](http://www.mapam.ro/pages/diverse/Program_SAPARD_EN.pdf)
121. \*\*\* *National Plan for Agriculture and Rural Development Over the 2000-2006 period under the eu special accession program for agriculture and rural development (Sapard)*, [http://www.madr.ro/pages/dezvoltare\\_rurala/NPARD.pdf](http://www.madr.ro/pages/dezvoltare_rurala/NPARD.pdf)
122. \*\*\* *Planul Național de Dezvoltare 2007-2013* [http://discutii.mfinante.ro/static/10/Mfp/pnd/documente/pnd/PND\\_2007\\_2013.pdf](http://discutii.mfinante.ro/static/10/Mfp/pnd/documente/pnd/PND_2007_2013.pdf)
123. \*\*\* *Planul național de dezvoltare rurală 2007-2013* [http://www.madr.ro/pages/dezvoltare\\_rurala/PNDR-versiunea-VI\\_aprilie2011.pdf](http://www.madr.ro/pages/dezvoltare_rurala/PNDR-versiunea-VI_aprilie2011.pdf)
124. \*\*\* *Situația proiectelor PNDR până în 11.02.2011* <http://www.apdrp.ro/>
125. \*\*\* CEE: „*L'avenir du monde rural*”, *Communication de la Commission au Parlement European et au Conseil. Bulletin des Communautés européennes*, Supplement 4/88. p.8
126. \*\*\* *Monitorul Oficial, Partea I nr. 408 din 24 iulie 2001*
127. \*\*\* *European Commission- „Star working document – state of application of Regulation No.2078/92. evaluation of agri- environment programmes”*. Directorate General for Agricultural Policy, European Commission, 1998.
128. \*\*\* *Le Petit Larousse Illustré en couleurs*, Larousse, Paris, 2007
129. \*\*\* O.N.U.- C.E.E.- *Amenagements et developpement des agglomerations rurales*, 24 mai, 1972

#### Alte resurse on-line

1. \*\*\* [www.iccv.ro](http://www.iccv.ro) ultima accesare decembrie 2011
2. \*\*\* <http://enciclopediaromaniei.ro> ultima accesare ianuarie 2012
3. \*\*\* <http://www.insse.ro/> ultima accesare ianuarie 2012

4. \*\*\*<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/regct.asp?Lg=1> ultima accesare decembrie 2011
5. \*\*\* <http://www.madr.ro/> ultima accesare decembrie 2011
6. \*\*\* <http://www.apdrp.ro/> ultima accesare ianuarie 2012
7. \*\*\* <http://www.cjsj.ro/> ultima accesare ianuarie 2012