



The Concept of Interdisciplinary Applied in the Villages Development

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1. Theoretical criteria

We consider very good a presentation of theoretical criteria, which, from a personal point of view, motivate the mentioned theme.

No matter of size, the existence of a settlement is justified in conditions in which, for the community members are assured:

a) The basic functions of the settlement: economic, technical, educational, social and cultural

b) The valorification of possibilities, in the interest of the community, or economic potential given by the geographic area administrated by the settlement.

Of course the community interest (of which motivation exists) is to assure the continuity of the settlement existence, so for realize (in time) a strong development of these. The proposed action has successful chances in conditions in which the individual interest is harmonized with the basic nucleus interest (the family) and with the collectively interest. For this, the basic functions of the settlement must be directed through the development of the harmonization elements of different interest groups and for the decreasing of disfunctionalities. Looked in its complexity, the functionality of the settlement is a resultant of realization of the basic functions an interference functions, with the director (which is the head of the entire operation) oriented to the promotion of

the dynamic elements which can lead to a stable development of the settlement.

We wish to bring arguments about the complexity of a human settlement, from the point of view of functions and of evolution dynamics in time, complexity, which permit a duration development only into a multi-disciplinary system.

2. The motivation for the election of the village area

The motivation of this is presented in the historical evolution of village area.

2.1. The period between the world wars (till 1940)

Well defined in its functional structure, the Romanian village in that period oriented its functions for the assurance of the continuity and for a duration development in an existent economic status, which lead to the establishment of the village as a basic nucleon in the development structure of Romania. For arguments, we present the ex. of village Sălişte, Sibiu country, the residence of the "Mărginimea Sibiului" zone.

Table 1. The structure of the population

Houses	Population	From which			
		Craftsmen	Salesmen	Workers	Intellectuals
876	3,767	150	42	100	70

Table 2. Educational level of the population

Population aged that 7 years	From which		
	Riders	Secondary school graduated	University graduated
3361	3054	425	83

c) Structure of the educational system:

-Primary School - attested through documents in 1616;

-Apprentice School - attested in documents in 1885;

-The High School of Commerce - attested through documents in 1925.

d) Economic activities:

-Plants: milk plant, tanning plant for the leather preparation, timber plant, furniture plant, and bell-molding plant;

-Kraft workshops: 120 workshops on 15 groups of activities.

e) Financial activities:

-The Keeping House - attested in documents in 1884;

-“Poporul” Bank - attested in documents in 1909.

f) Professional organizations:

-“The Reunion of Romanian Craftsmen from Săliște” -attested in documents in 1882.

g) Cultural activities:

-The coral Reunion, The Popular Theater, The Team of Dances and National Costumes, The Cleric Museum, The National House, The v-th Department Săliște of ASTRA. The analyze of these statistic data, lead to the definition of functioning of this settlement. The conclusions are:

1) The role of Polarization Center of Săliște village for the “Mărginimea Sibiului” zone having the administrative, educational, cultural, commercial and economic functions.

2) The basic functions are directed for the valorification in the community interest of the economic activities from nearest geographical area, and:

-through the educational function were promoted the scholar structures specific for the regional development Apprentice School, High School of Commerce - for the management of economic activities of a Polarization Center;

-through the economic function, in the village, were developed activities of processing specific for the economic potential of the village, in cooperation with the existence of the financial sources;

-through the cultural function the community organized its own activities with a double role: to satisfy their cultural needs and to preserve a very rich ethnographic tesaurus.

3) Attractive life conditions for the stability of the population in the area, argueded through the density of population reported at the house number (4.3 inhabitants/house) which show the existence of least 2 generation in the same house.

Through this multiplication this functional system, with an active role in the development of human settlements in the period between these 2 world wars, the zone “Plasa” and the village headquarters of the zone, have the role of delimitation of administrative zone, and as functional attributions specific for a Polarization Center.

2.2. The Communist period (1945-1989)

This period is characterized through a functional system of human settlement imposed by a totalitarian regime having as its purposes:

a) Establishment of economic dependence of each individ from the central power.

b) The minimization of human personality till the level of military obeisance.

For the village area the purposes of the military system were realized through administrative measurement and modification in the functional structure of the villages, as:

-elimination of zones called “plase” from the administrative structure, which lead to the centralization of Polarization Center the urban level;

-taking from the poisons of land and production equipment through the centralization in state farms or Agricol Polarization Cooperatives;

-the encouraging of the rural population to emigrate in towns.

The results of these measurement are: the non-continuous development of the Romania village, depopulation of the rural zones, the aging of the rural population, the impossibility of valorification of the economic potential, stagnation in development of rural settlements.

The situation is obvious, so the statistics data are no use.

The Concept of Interdisciplinary Applied in the Villages Development

The existence way impose to the Romanian village, lead to structural modification in the functioning system of human settlement from rural location. These settlements reduce their functions at serving the centralized power by assuring the agricultural products in a centralized system.

2.3. The period after 1989

Synthetic, the period after 1989 motivate the evolution of the rural area for the presentation of the interdisciplinary development principle.

First question that you can put is: why was necessary a presentation of human settlements from the rural area. The motivation is founded in necessity of knowing what does it mean a real development of the rural settlements into a given frame and to determine the causes that produced the existent disfunctionalities in this functional structure. The historical analysis of the Romanian village show:

a) On a way the existence of a real development, without disfunctionalities, of the Romanian village in the period that the central structures permitted and stimulated the natural development (the period between the 2 world wars).

b) On the other way the existence of an artificial structure, of a functioning structure for the Romanian village only for serving the principles of a totalitarian system of administration. The disfunctionalities are located into a village and they are:

-economics - the lack of meaning for the valorification of the economic potential of the geographic area;

-functioning - the impossibility of structure, to assure from inside, the elimination of disfunctionalities and the perspective of a continuous development.

The second question is that exist a real motivation for the rehabilitation of the settlement from the rural area. In its historical development the Romanian villages was directioned its basic functions for assurance of the continuous development of human settlement, following:

a) Assurance of material resources for a real development through the valorification of the economic potential of the geographic area.

b) Creation of ethnographic values, preserverence and development of these values.

c) The changing of character and human personality.

d) Assurance of attractive life conditions for the establishing of the population in the human settlement.

All these motivations are an affirmative answer for the second question.

The third question, which is imposed, is to precise, in which measure the development system from the period between these 2 world wars is actual.

For the arguments we go back to zone "Mărginimea Sibiului". The way in which were correlated the functions of the human settlement for a continuous development, we think that at the principle level, they keep their reality.

Finally, the last question is referring at the chosen of rural zone. In comparison with the towns, the rural settlements present some particularities, which justify the election. The enumeration of these particularities is an argument. These are:

a) Lack of internal resources in rural zone for the realization of a continuous development.

b) Existence of a material base unused in the process of utilization (agricultural lands, constructions, and touristic zones).

c) The risk for destroying a valuable ethnographic tesauros (systematization structures, constructions, popular clothes, decorative art).

d) The chance for revitalization in a short time of the Romanian village.

3. Interdisciplinary and rural development

3.1 Interdisciplinary relations

Taking in consideration as real the complex character of human settlement development and the objective necessity of its functions, in the natural course of evolution:

a) On a way the elements specific for interdisciplinary:

-the objective preference for informative decision, based on the fundamental conclusions under technical report and on desire to decide using exact data;

-realization of an unit rapport, of relations and reciprocal actions, in these interference domains of different knowledge domains, for assurance of communication between "Sciences Disciplines";

-necessity of elaboration of specific synthesis based on etherogen information and special, having at final purpose the action.

b) On the other way, the specific methods used in realization of interdisciplinary relation:

-system concept;

-informational concept;

-factorial analysis system.

We can precise:

a) Defining the "System" as something which correspond to a multitude of elements which interact

between them or with the exterior world and having at base the structure of administrative splitting of Romanian territory, the human settlement is "a system" by itself and in the same time "a subsystem" from another "system": the village, the county, the country.

b) Being a social system, the system is open, and for assuring its continuity the conditions are system stability and equilibrium.

c) The system itself is analyzed static (the status at one moment) and dynamic (possible evolution in time).

3.2 Development criteria - necessity of scripts

Having systemic characteristic, the human settlement is:

a) A system in equilibrium if any modification which affect it represent the influence of external factors.

b) A stabile system if after a perturbation (do not matter of its dimensions) it came back at the initial status.

The basic elements in functioning of the system are:

a) Assurance of finical and material resources necessitated for the functioning (on preference by using the economic potential of the geographic area administrated).

b) Realization in the community interest of basic functions for elimination of perturbation from inside.

Taking the analyze zone only for rural settlement and taking on sequences the system functioning, we will try to define the stability conditions, included the development criteria.

3.2.1. Development criteria - completed integrated economic structure

First condition for the stability of the "System" is assurance of financial and material resources (using its own economic potential) necessary for its functioning (static analysis) and development (dynamic analysis).

Being an open system, admitting entrances and sortences from the system, the possible perturbations are given by the market elements. For the prevention of the perturbation factors we must realize the conditions through which can create a relative independence from the market and to realize the possibility to influence the market. The solution in valuable and possible by application of the economic concept "completed integrated structure".

"Completed integrated structure" is a system of analysis which has the purpose to realize the constitutive element of functioning of "system through":

a) Assurance of the stability by decreasing or elimination of perturbation factors.

b) Assurance of equilibrium, through assurance (for all the interest groups) of attractively factors for the system functioning.

The concept of "completed integrated structure" is synthetized through the development of the economic structure, in the cycle "acquisition-production-selling", through the level at which:

a) For a certain technological level and its utilization are realized the optimal dimensions in which, by technical point of vue, the functioning assure the realization of the profit.

b) It's assuring a decreased level of vulnerability and an increasing security in which regarding the market.

c) The economic activity becomes attractive for the capital investment.

3.2.2. Attractively of basic functions of system

The system itself, for being stabile, must assure at the individual level, at the basic nucleon (family) and of entire community, attractive social conditions to determinate the society members in the promotion direction of these motric elements which lead to development and eliminate the perturbation factor from outside.

By a major importance, in this way, is a good evaluation of priorities and realizations terms? The realization of a development program, on 3 categories of time (short, medium, long) related with the definition of some precise objectives, represent a good solution, in the conditions of valorification of human and financial resources.

3.2.3. Utility of scripts and of historical model

The functioning of rural settlement as "subsystem" into a systemic construction of upgrade level lead to the objective necessity to be framed in the organizatoric structure in which it is included.

Considering "Administration of country", the rural settlements have common functioning elements given by the organization concept of administrative superior structure. These are:

a) Economic function to valorize the economic potential of geographical area (with priority the agricultural potential).

The Concept of Interdisciplinary Applied in the Villages Development

b) Cultural function to keep and preserve the ethnographic patrimony existent in the administrate area.

The synthesis elements presented below lead to the utility of elaboration of some modulation structures of functioning optimized through elaboration of the possible scripts. The modulation systems and the structure of the scripts, are linked in principal by the economic function and are composed by:

a) Optimization of the dimensions of agricultural farms, taking in consideration the zone (camp, hill zone, mountain zone).

b) Optimization of the agricultural produces processing using the place of settlement (in the farm, in common for more farms, in the polarization centers).

c) Valorifying systems on the market for the realized products included the prospecting systems for the market.

In this scripts the historic model become well through the elements, which defined the quality of "system" stable, analyzed in the actual existence conditions. Coming back at the model of comuna Săliște we thought that a part of the elements which defined it as "system equilibrate and stabile" can be actualized (economic activities, educational structure, professional organization) and other are old fashioned (the credit financial activities, the way of market research, the informational system).

3.3. The opportunity of existence and development of the human settlements from the rural zone

We think that in this expose we demonstrate the opportunity of existence of human settlement in the rural area.

Bu the personal point of vue, I consider that it is necessary to present v way of elimination of disfunctionalities human and financial for assurance, in the first phase, of stability, and into a future phase of development.

The problems are majors, and the solving ways are finding in a methodic system of abordation.

A possible methodic system, must contain a:

a) Rehabilitation and development of the Romanian village in more phases, by assuring in a first phase of existence conditions established in the present in the rural area, and in a future phase, realization of atractivity conditions for the establishment of the population in the rural area, and finally, the creation of the condition from the urban area in the rural area.

b) Establishment of some "Research Centers" having at objective "Systemic study for the development of the Romanian village".

c) Creation of models, having as models the human settlements from the rural area with an existent system stabile.

d) Assurance, by the state participation, a legal status and of financial resources for the realization of the conditions of atractivity for the establishment of the population in the rural zone.

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