

***“The Restoring of Inquiry Results in Action Research and the Community
Development Founding”***

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Abstract: The study presents the restoring of the survey’s results both as a moment and as an instrument of the action research. After retaining one definition of restoring proposed by Bergier (2000), some aspects of the action research are presented: definition (Juan, 1999; Small, 1995), characterization (Baskerville, 1999; Paillé, 2002; Somekh, 1995), and typology (Fox, 2003; Tripp, 1990). Some research in which the restoring is involved as a moment or as an instrument of the action research is described briefly (Lundy & McGovern, 2006; Parrado, McQuiston, & Flippen, 2005). The study goes on by presenting some recent research in Romania, connected to the problem of sustaining the territorial development through research. The aim of this presentation is to reveal that, beyond its heuristic valances, the restoring of the results may be successfully used in the action research, which is useful for the community development. In the end, the restoring can be used not only in stakeholders’ identification, but also in their actions’ founding destined for the community development.

1. INTRODUCTION

Among the different sociological disciplines, in particular in the sociology of community development, the need to construct methodological frames, which involve the social actor more in his or her knowledge, has represented an increasing reason of academic research and investigational-practice. Within such a context, complex and exciting at the same time, the restitution of inquiry results has its own place.

References to the concept of restoring are to be found even in the 7th and 8th decades of the last century, in a France that made considerable efforts in the support of rural renovation. The more the importance of a previous well-done rural questionnaire increases, said the French psycho-sociologist Mucchielli, the more the feedback of a questionnaire (i.e. the restoring of the conclusions to the community upon the questionnaire was made) under the conditions in which the community accepted the questionnaire in its turn. From this point of view, the rural questionnaire represents the decisive moment. If the scientists know how to get people to cooperate and to make the questionnaire be accepted from the very beginning, to make the informal and the local leaders get involved, if they restore the results, and if the villagers recognize themselves in this image, there is already an impulse to be able to catalyse the change (Mucchielli, 1976).

Our study presents the restoring of the survey's results both as a moment and as an instrument of the action research. After retaining one definition of restoring proposed by Bergier (2000), some aspects of the action research are presented: definition (Juan, 1999; Small, 1995), characterization (Baskerville, 1999; Paillé, 2002; Somekh, 1995) and typology (Fox, 2003; Tripp, 1990). Some research in which the restoring is involved as a moment or as an instrument of the action research is described briefly (Lundy & McGovern, 2006; Parrado, McQuiston, & Flippen, 2005). The study goes on by presenting some recent research in Romania, connected to the problem of sustaining the territorial development through research. The aim of this presentation is to reveal that, beyond its heuristic valances, the restoring of the results may be successfully used in the action research, which is useful for the lasting community development. In the end, the restoring can be used not only in stakeholders' identification, but also in their actions' founding used for the community development.

2. RESTORING OF THE INQUIRY RESULTS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, AND ACTION RESEARCH

Bergier noticed that the more the research manuals and other methodological guides speak about tools and offer advice for the settlement and organisation of data collection, the more the relation with the beneficiary and its impact upon the sociologist and the ethnologist. The beneficiary focused on by the restoring is represented by the researcher's interlocutors in the field.

Bergier will propose the following definition for restoring:

"...Act or dynamics through which the researcher shares the provisory and/or definitive results of the worked collected data with the aim of their analysis, to his interlocutors in the field" (Bergier, 2000, p. 8)

From the definition of restoring proposed by Bergier, we retain the ethical and the heuristic objectives. We could go on talking about *a gift restoring*, or *an ethical restoring* or *a heuristic restoring*, according to these objectives. We believe, however, that restoring is also related to the action research.

Actually, Bergier himself suggests us this thing in his theoretical approach regarding the restoring, although, at one given moment, he appears to sustain more the heuristic restoring.

Bergier sustains an integrated restoring in the researchers' activities, integration which means the fact that the restoring may participate in certain conditions to producing knowledge and to validating the scientific statement. Bergier considers that this kind of restoring supposes that the subject should be recognized as the object and the subject of the survey.

Bergier concludes that the reflection on the restoring appears in the context of the intervention actions. Bergier recognizes that psycho-sociological intervention, social consulting, and action research were the subject of a rich literature in the Anglican countries, before developing very well in France, in the 70's. In such contexts, the problem of restoring was taken into account and treated systematically, without being mentioned very explicitly. The restoring is an answer of the practitioner to the calling of whom it is addressed, no matter its form (collaboration with the actors, or underlining the value of the researcher). In spite of being non-obligatory in the general research work, the restoring becomes obligatory in intervention and in action research.

Bergier recommends the oral restoring which acclaims the presence of the practitioner and of local social system's actors. Their presence makes possible their confrontation. Thus, the restoring does not share only the academic knowledge of the practitioner, but it produces an identification of the actors' disposals, reasons, intentions, aspirations, fears and hopes.

In Bergier' point of view, the information have to be restored to the different representative groups for the population from the area. These information do not adress only to the local leaders. The restoring is programmed to generate conflict and transformation. The tensions between the antagonistic interests of the different groups have to be underlined.

This kind of situation was created in Romania, in the restoring from the micro-region Livezile- Rimetea (Pascaru, 2003). We will discuss about this in the next part of our study.

Coming back to Bergier, we should keep in mind his discussing about three types of restoring in other classification mentioned in the quoted work: 1) *academic restoring*, 2) *clarifying restoring* and 3) *militant restoring*. In the clarifying restoring or in the militant one, the transformational orientation of the action is assumed. The restoring is not strictly informative, but it is formative (clarifying the origins of the identified problems) and cohesive (developing collective ways of action). Bergier concludes that in both cases the restoring is not closed anymore, dominated by the norms of the order of the research, but it is opened and centred on the research and on the aimed processes. We appreciate that the

militant restoring is surely a certain form of action research, or, at least, an essential moment of this type of research.

After presenting these aspects regarding the restoring, we will stop in some lines on the community development.

Being extremely synthetic, Sandu writes that community development is:

“...means voluntary changes in, through and for the community” (Sandu, 2005, p. 15).

The community development is based on projects. In the language of planning projects, those who identify the problem as a priority, belong to the stakeholders’ category (Chen, 2005; Lodzinski, Michiko, & Schneider, 2005). These could also be the direct beneficiaries of a possible project, in the way in which they assume directly a social responsibility (Harrison & Freeman, 1999). We will come back to this subject in the final part of our study.

Taking into account these considerations, we could say that *the participation* is the concept which connects the restoring of the results and the community development. As we will see participation, explicitly or implicitly, is the notion which connects farther the restoring, the community development and the action research.

In order to establish more clearly the place of the action research in the area of the scientific methods, on one hand, Juan starts with *the opposition comprehension-explanation*, and on the other hand, he discusses *the opposition observation-experimentation* (Juan, 1999).

In Juan’s point of view, the opposition comprehension-explanation shows the manner in which the researcher considers what he studies: the subject/object status of the research. The studied individuals, groups, phenomenon are actors-subjects (fr. *acteurs-sujets*) in the comprehension, or in the mechanisms-objects (fr. *mecaniques-objets*) in explanation. The opposition observation/experimentation shows the researcher’s status in connection with his object (individuals, groups, studied phenomena). In his observation, the researcher did not produce the material of the research. He studies the natural situations or the objects created by the others. On the contrary, the experimentation makes sense, modifying itself the object of the research.

Juan’s observations render a complete image of the fundamental methodological components in the social research, as they are synthesized in Table 1.

Table 1: Techniques of Comprehensive Experimentation (Juan, 1999, p. 106).

The researcher’s involvement	Types of actors	
	Individuals	Social groups or movements
Positive knowledge	Interviews	Group experimentation
Intervention	Therapy	Action research

In Juan’s view, action research has as derivatives the *intervention* and the *counselling*. Juan implies that a special form of the action research is the *social development*. The ambitious

objective of the social development is connected to *the understanding* of the discussed social problem, through the analysis of the individual situations and of the logic of the action, and of *the actioning*, through fighting against the social exclusion and urging the local actors. It is tended during the diagnosis to create a partnership between the local actors, in order to act adequately by putting into practice the projects.

In a study consacrated to the models and methods of the action-oriented research, Small (1995) describes four models: 1) action research, 2) participatory research, 3) empowerment research, and 4) feminist research. Small considers that of the four above mentioned action research is perhaps the most widely used form.

Historically, Small observes, action research has been most often associated with private industry and organizational development, yet more recently this approach has been employed by scholars from a diverse array of social science disciplines including education, agriculture and human development.

Kurt Lewin is the one who pencilled the term “action research”, as Small (1995) and Smith (2001).

But what really is *action research*?

Noticing the fact that in the humanities and social sciences no type of research was probably very much disputed, Paillé (2002) considers the action research as being its exact quadruple essence: 1) *applied research* (this is for the humanities and social sciences what applied research is for natural sciences); 2) *involved research* (the positivist bet of the neutral and external observation of the social phenomena proved impossible to win, as we cannot but stand up to it, if not ideologically, at least pragmatically); 3) *combined research* (the actor is himself an emitting subject, a potential theoretician of his life and of the events that affect him); and 4) *research engaged in an action*, and not estranged from it or noticing it from the distance, and this engagement can take both the form of practical experiment and that of the social or political intervention, becoming thus an engagement for action.

One of the most important theoretical problems may be the one of the relations between the *intervention method* and *the action research*.

Bunker and Gundelach (2001) appreciated that the intervention method (developed by Alain Touraine in his studies on the sociology of the social movements) differs from the integrative type of the action research through the stress on the conflict and on the social change. The first one is closer to the critical action research. The intervention method supposes a critical action research, but the projects using the intervention method belong to the civil society rather to the work sphere, developing, thus, the potential of the social change in the civil society. Another important difference between the action research and the intervention method, as Benedikte Bunker and Peter Gundelach notice, refers to the role of the social actors. The role of the action research is to create a social change, but the intervention method does not tend to generate the social change in itself. Its aim is to create the collective actors' comprehension of their potential and role in the social change.

Somekh characterizes the action research, in a study from 1995, in the following way:

“Action research methodology bridges the divide between research and practice. It directly addresses the knotty problem of the persistent failure or research in the social sciences to make a difference in terms of bringing about actual improvement in practice” (Somekh, 1995, p. 340)

Then, there are underlined the main differences between the action research and other forms of research: 1) it is carried out by people directly concerned with the social situation that is being researched, started from the practical questions arising from concerns in the everyday work of practitioner researches; 2) the findings of actions research are fed back directly into practice with the aim of bringing about change; 3) action research has a highly pragmatic orientation; 4) action research is grounded in the culture and values of the social group whose members are both participants in the research field and researchers; 5) action research raises particularly knotty ethical questions, especially when the researcher studies his workplace and, implicitly, his mates' behaviour.

After examining the philosophical and scientific context that guided the action research, Baskerville (1999) highlights three characteristics of this approach: 1) adopting an interpretative view on the data (fact which allows social intervention within the research, the researcher becoming a part of the study); 2) adopting an idiographic view on the research (which postulates that every social framework implies a unique set of interacting human subjects); and 3) capitalizing data and the qualitative analysis (due to the necessity to reveal the significance of the action and the set of values that guide the actor's action).

Other debated theme is the one connected to *the dimensions* of the action research. For example, Noffke identified three dimensions: *profesional*, *personal* and *political* (Noffke, 1999). These three dimensions, as Noffke considered, make us understand better the potential of the action research.

A set of teoretical problems are generated by the typology of the action research. Various terms are associated to the „action research” in order to show its types taking into account the diverse contexts and practises. Thus, David H. Tripp wrote about *the socially critical action research*, in a study from 1990. For this type of action research, specific to the educational area, Tripp proposed the following definition:

“Strategic critical pedagogic action on the part of classroom teachers, aimed as increasing social justice” (Tripp, 1990, 161)

Tripp considered that this definition could be expanded in terms of five characteristics: participation, direction, consciousness, constraints, and outcomes.

Wadsworth is one of the most famous names in the theory and the practice of the action research in Australia. The researcher has recently confessed that he faced for the first time the term “participatory action research” in London, in 1972. Returning in his country, he used this type of research in the study of the suburban communities (Wadsworth, 2005).

Connected to this topic, Small remarked:

“In participatory research, the citizen participants are primarily responsible for the design of the study, including deciding how the data will be collected, analyzed, and eventually disseminated” (Small, 1995, p. 994)

More recently, Fox in one of his study retains the categories of action research established by Car and Kemmins in 1986⁴⁰:

“- technical (in which an outside expert undertakes the research within a practice settings); practical (in which the researched are encouraged to participate in the research process); and emancipatory (in which the researcher takes on the role of a ‘process moderator’ assisting participants to undertake the research themselves.” (Fox, 2003, 88).

Now, we present some recent research in which the action research is used and the results’ restoring is involved, implicitly or explicitly. A research situated at the border between intervention and participatory action research is the one accomplished by a group of researchers in Northern Ireland (Lundy & McGovern, 2006).

In Ardoyne Commemoration Project, through the participatory action research, it was aimed the truth-telling at the communitary level in the conditions in which the target community (Ardoyne, Belfast, Northern Ireland) was violently divided by previous conflicts which determined many victims. The work group was constituted from successors of those victims. Firstly, the authors began from the existence of some important benefits in solving the conflict by training the community in telling the truth. In building the project, the participatory action research was considered an action research which involves participation and a participatory research which involves action. The beginning point reflected also the development of the action and its aims, the diminishing of the conflicts, the sustaining of some democratical actions, and not the last one, the telling of truth. The democratization of the research process is connected to the legitimation of the produced knowledge, as specialists sustain. This democratization supposes a change of paradigm in the way in which the traditional relation subject-researcher is understood. The researcher tends to become more a facilitator, adopting a catalytic role and a supportive one. Taking these into account, the authors focused during the whole project on looking for some opinions connected to the 99 victims of the conflicts in Northern Ireland. The collected data were gathered from 300 interviews, the aim being the publishing of a book. But before the publishing, those interviewed had the opportunity to comment on the data and to complete where necessary. This was a key element, oriented towards the diminishing of the existent conflicts at the community level and towards the enrichment and the validation of the information belonging to the commemorative work. The book appeared in 2002, entitled “Ardoyne - the untold truth”. The previous process of the publication was more important, a funded process on the participatory action research and, on what, we call the restoring of the survey’s results.

⁴⁰ Car, W., & Kemmins, S (1986). *Becoming critical: Knowing through action research*. Victoria: Deakin University Press.

A group of American researchers, whose leaders were Parrado, McQuiston and Flippen, developed the *community-based participatory research* methodology (i.e. CBPR) in order to study the risks involved by HIV in the hispanic migrants' communities from Durham, North Carolina, USA. In CBPR, from the very beginning, the coordinators targeted towards the involvement of the community. This involvement was the key to gain access in the middle of a difficult-to-reach population, to develop a flexible survey instrument, to assure data quality, to align the survey to the cultural realities of the Durham migrants. CBPR assured taking into account of the perspectives and of the points of view of the community as a working principle, adopting the ethnographic aim of rendering a cultural interpretation of a social process based on the insider's point of view. At the same time, CBPR proposed an oriented action, as the community's members were directly involved in collecting and analysing the data, and in generating the recommendations for change. The collaboration with the community members served primarily to bringing local specific information in the survey design background, and it also determined the members of the community to feel involved in the survey process. The community's members were involved in elaborating the questionnaire. CBPR focused also on the analysis and on the interpretation of the surveyed data. CBPR members registered the observations, describing the local conditions, the respondents' attitudes and any other material which was not registered in the questionnaire. After collecting the data, CBPR-members presented the observations to encourage the analysis of the data, using regular presentations and quantitative findings. The collective discussions on the survey's results allowed the community and the academical members to evaluate the study's results, to reconsider the preliminary expectations, to render a cultural understanding of the specific results and to identify new points in research. (Parrado *et al.*, 2005)

Quoting Small, we mentioned the feminist action research (i.e. FAR). A recent example of FAR is to be found at Reid and Tom (2006). This study renders that Reid initiated and organized more meetings as a forum with women from *Women Organizing Activities for Women* from Canada. These meetings gave her the opportunity to discuss her doctoral work on the relation between poverty and women' health, and the way in which women could gather in order to action together. During the two years of collecting data, more than 30 women with low income participated at these meetings. Twenty of these became active participants and declared that they came to the meetings to discuss common problems and interests of women. During the first four meetings the participants were given an honorarium, after which no sum was necessary.

The reviewing from the previous pages allows us to identify directions towards two faces of the results' restoring: 1) the results' restoring as a succession of moments in the action research (Paille, 2000; Parrado *et al.*, 2005; Someck, 1995); and 2) the results' restoring as an instrument in the action research (Bergier, 2000; Lundy & McGovern, 2006). Even if, as Bergier remarked, the direction towards the results' restoring are not always explicit, one thing seems to be sure: *the action research without restoring cannot exist*. A community development based on an scientifically evaluation of the problems cannot exist either.

3. SEVERAL RECENT EXPERIMENTS IN THE ROMANIAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

We will go on by presenting briefly a research from 2001-2002, after which we will show in detail our research from 2004-2006.

The research from 2001-2002 developed in an European project of territorial development, named EUGENIA⁴¹. The surveys with an exploratory character were done in the micro-region Livezile-Rimetea, in the center of Transylvania, Romania. In the research in the micro-region Livezile-Rimetea, several items were meant to describe the local resources at the level of the household (available rooms, renovations, available food resources etc.) from the perspective of the valorisation of the natural and anthropic patrimony by means of tourist development. But, the interest was especially focused on the identification of the local needs. Two types of problems were identified: *personal and family problems* and *problems which should be solved in the commune*. As for the problems that should be solved within the village and commune, the hierarchy looks as follows: 1) bad roads: 43% of options, 2) the water supply: 18% of options, and 3) the lack of phone: 16% of options.

The restoring of the sociological survey's results was made through an interview guide (i.e. individual restoring) and through a public gathering (i.e. group restoring). As for the group restoring in Rimetea (June, 2002), in the seminar attended by villagers of the researched micro-region, local authorities, representatives of the county authorities, internal experts and the coordinators of the project at European level, analysed the data taken from the quantitative analysis of the inquiry results (presented as tables and graphics), where the stress was laid on the following dimensions: 1) personal and family problems; 2) problems specific for the entire micro-region; 3) ecological problems (difficulties related to the water supply and the place where dirty water and domestic waste were thrown); and 4) the main activity domains which could develop in the micro-region. The next debates placed the following pairs of territorial actors into a confrontational situation: 1) citizens versus local council; 2) local council versus county council; and 3) county council versus European experts in the territorial development. The debates brought new information about the history of the local problems, originated in the communist period. It could be identified a different vision on the development belonging to the citizens and of the local authorities, and also a weak knowledge of the law which sustains the territorial development and the citizens' participation during the post-communist period. From the action point of view, possible projects of development, sustained by the government, were identified in order to solve the existent problems. The chances of collaboration between the different communities became clear at the micro-region level. Another restoring seminar was organised in Valisoara (a village in micro-region) on August 25th, 2002. On this occasion, the solution of the inter-communal cooperation was more clearly shaped. It also relied on the tensions existing at commune level in Livezile. The villages which promoted certain dissidence towards the centre village were exactly Izvoarele and Valisoara – the two villages the experiments focused on as well. The deontological aspects of the action

⁴¹ EUGENIA - Observatoire Interrégional de Diagnostic et d'Action Territoriale/Inter-regional Observatory of Diagnosis and of Territorial Action.

research, promoted in the micro-region, had to be already taken into account by this unpredictable consequence.

The research from 2004-2006 were accomplished in the micro-region Albac-Scarisoara-Horea. This micro-region is situated in the North-West of the Alba County, Romania (see Map 1, in ANNEX). The three communes that make up the micro-region (Albac, Scarisoara, & Horea) have several common major problems of infrastructure (transport and telecommunication means, water supply etc.), poverty rates close to one another from a valuable point of view, a lot above the county average and a large number of people of more than 15 years old who graduated primary school at most, consequently with a low education level (Butiu, 2006). The differences shown by indicators of human capital (larger amount of population with a lower education level in Scarisoara, a higher amount of unemployment in Albac, a larger percentage of children in Albac) are the specific characteristics of every commune, as Butiu notices, but also suggest a certain complementarity in a possible project of micro-regional development (Butiu, 2006). Although the natural capital is similar (a mountainous region favourable for tourism, animal raising, and wood exploitation), Scarisoara was considered as one of the poorest communes in Romania (Sandu, 1999), without achieving remarkable progress in the latest years, while Albac (the centre village) was declared a *touristic village* (in 2005), on the grounds of human, natural and touristic infrastructure potential. This could be the development pole of the micro-region, according to Butiu.

The investigations in the micro-region were organised in two stages: 1) the making of a sociological inquiry based on a questionnaire (144 of questioned subjects at the level of micro-region); and 2) the restoring of the results of the sociological inquiry in the shape of the individualised restoring (in all the three communes: 25 subjects).

Villagers' representations, and implicitly, their opinions were taken by us with the means of a question from the questionnaire of the sociological inquiry: *In your opinion, what are the main problems which should be solved in this village?* The received answers are synthesised in the data of Table 2.

Table 2: Representations of the Studied Territory.

The problem	Options	%
Bad roads	125	89.3
Difficult water supply	48	34.3
Lack of phone	20	14.3
Difficult reception of TV programs	53	37.9
Other problems (the lack of foreign investment, flood danger, lack of jobs, lack of a garbage pit)	45	32.1

The identification of the representations went on with the representations of what could be better developed in each locality in future. The received answers are synthesised in the data of Table 3.

The data given by our inquiry prove a quasi-unanimous agreement regarding tourism as the main economic activity that can develop in the micro-region. The wood industry is an

exception, which is on first place for the subjects in Horea (where the exploitation and wood manufacturing is the most consistent source of income). Consequently, for them, the chances of development are related to an economic activity problematic from the point of view of sustainable development.

Table 3: Representations Regarding the Development Opportunities in the Micro-region Albac-Scarisoara-Horea.

The development opportunity	Options	%
Tourism	130	92.9
Animal raising	121	86.4
Wood industry	117	83.6
Milk work	99	70.7
Commerce	81	57.9
Crafts	80	57.1
Meat work	73	52.1
Fruit growing	59	42.1
Field plant culture	48	34.3
Another economic activity (the exploitation of the stone and non-ferrous ores resources, fish breeding, picking and work of wood fruit, dressmaking, bee culture).	16	11.4

In the restoring process, the used instrument was the interview guide, a specific instrument to the qualitative methodology (Agabrian, 2004). In this instrument, the hierarchy of micro-regional problems were presented to our interlocutors, and were followed by the next questions: *Do you agree with this hierarchy? What would be the solutions to each problem?*

Most of the questioned believe that the hierarchy rendered by our inquiry is correct. Those who would change something in the proposed hierarchy would put the water supply on second place or would simply change the hierarchy completely:

“I believe that the water supply problem is on first place, then the TV programs reception and on third place the roads.” (B. P., Scarisoara)

When it is about solutions, first the completion of the begun works is suggested:

“The European Community built some roads, but not all of them are finished, they also intend to set one or two cars to take the milk to Albac. Those who started the task should finish the roads.” (H. G., Albac)

Other references are made to the responsibilities of the department and state authorities:

“If we refer to the county roads, we can notice that they are very bad and the State should get involved in order to solve these problems. The State should also involve in renovating the road to Huedin, which crosses our commune.” (C. O., mayor, Horea)⁴²

⁴² The road Horea-Huedin links the counties Alba and Cluj and would pave the way for tourists coming from Hungary and other European countries.

The restoring of the results to the question related to the community-territorial problems allowed us to identify the level of responsibility corresponding to every problem. See also Table 4.

Table 4: Problems and Levels of responsibility.

Problems	Levels of responsibility
Bad roads	<i>State and departmental level</i>
Water supply	Community and family level
TV reception	Family level

As for the development opportunities in the micro-region, during the restoring process the presentation of the results of the sociological inquiry and of the resulted hierarchy: *Do you agree to this classification? What do you think prevents households now from earning enough money out of tourism, animal raising and wood industry?*

As for tourism and its development, the interviewed persons considered that many changes were highly necessary.

Now, according to somebody, the quality of service is doubtful:

"I believe that people are not ready for tourism, as you simply can't send people to a toilet outside or have them sleep in the same room with you. You must have a good room, and a bathroom with a shower and hot water. If you do something, you should do it well." (P. I., Albac).

The micro-region needs another promotion as well:

"In our region there are no tourists as the region is not promoted, if there were some better defined touristic objectives, there would be a chance." (P. G., Albac)

In spite of the position it has in our hierarchy, animal raising is not regarded with too much optimism. The numerous stops brought about, such as the quality of the fodder and the lack of market for the products, are the most signalized:

"Animal raising would not develop as one cannot raise a cow with the fodders we have here, as they are wild⁴³ and do not give enough milk." (F. C., Horea)

"The villagers raise their animals in their own households, without having the possibility to verify the milk and the milk products, the pork and chicken meat. Centres to collect these products would be necessary, through investment of the state." (D. E., Scarisoara)

The commentaries regarding the wood industry reflect the complexity of the processes related to this domain, which are ecologic, economic, and social. Thus, we notice first the total dependence of the villagers to the wood industry in the region:

"With us, if we run out of wood, it's disastrous!" (P. H., Albac)

⁴³ Poor nutritive substances.

The exhaustion of wood resources is also signalised:

“In wood industry, how can there be wood if it was all cut down?” (A. B., Albac)

Hence the emergency signal regarding the impact of wood cutting upon sustainable development:

“...They almost finished with wood cutting. They should let the forests grow again so that our grandchildren should also benefit from it.” (F. C., Horea)

Tourism could succeed the wood industry, according to some opinions:

“At present, everybody lives out of wood, and they do what they can do as long as they can do. Then, when the wood is over, tourism can develop.” (F. D., Horea)

4. CONCLUSIONS AND DEBATES

We should keep in mind the fact that when it was discussed about hierarchies of the community-territorial problems, through the restoring of results, some of these hierarchies were confirmed and some were infirmed. The possible lack of concordance at this level can be valued in the direction of the deep analysis of the researches, possibly through an improvement of the questionnaire as main instrument of investigation.

The restoring of results seems to be a proper method to identify the solutions to the major problems shown by the inquiry. The settling of the responsibility level, as it is shown in the dialogues with the local actors can represent the main gain of the restoring of results as a deep knowledge instrument of the community-territorial problems. The restoring of results brought forward some community-territorial problems not intended in our inquiry, such as the problem of medicine supply or the problem of general medical assistance. We must mention the fact that although our research focused on the villages in the centre of the commune, many recorded commentaries along the restoring of results made reference to the specific problem of the other villages: isolation, traditional mentality, reduced infrastructure and a necessary continuous high effort to survive.

A certain critical opinion resulted from the restoring of results, especially when the development opportunities of the micro-region were brought to discussion. The intensity of the critics, translated through voice modulations, gestures and other elements of behaviour visible with the interviewed people during the restoring process, can only be caught with difficulty during the application of the questionnaire. This observation available for other types of attitudes as well, such as the attachment or the enthusiasm towards a certain solution or projection.

We can now conclude that the valences of the restoring of results of our inquiry in the micro-region Albac-Scarisoara-Horea, were edificatory in these three directions: 1) the development and deep analysis of opinion and attitude knowledge of the local actors; and 2) the revealing of the citizens' opinions by the local authorities, a citizens' participation sociologically induced; 3) the contributions to the stakeholders' identification and to the evaluation' foundation of the local problems.

We would like to stop a little at the last direction.

Stakeholders are not only the direct beneficiaries of a possible project but also investors, administrators, managers and implementation organizations etc. The problems' evaluation may have an informal character, based on experience and intuition, and an a formal one, more trustful, as it uses the scientifically research method. (Pascaru & Butiu, 2006). The importance of the action research in general, of the results' restoring moment, in particular, is more than evident in this area. Through the results' restoring it may be assured the passing from informal to formal in the evaluation of a community problem. But, at the end of the study, we would like to underline the hypothesis of the use of restoring as an instrument in the identification of the potential stakeholders in a given community and territorial area. Some indicators may be used in this way: 1) the interest of the restoring beneficiaries in the restored data and the consistency of the commentaries referring to these data; 2) the agreement with the hierarchy of the described problems, which reveals specific interests; and 3) the identification of solutions to the revealed problems and the expressing of the will in putting into practice these solutions.

The building of a flexible instrument, but with a sure accuracy represents for us one of the fundamental objectives in our approaches on the results' restoring theme in the context of the action research destined for the community development.

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ANNEX: Map 1 - The Micro-region Albac-Scarisoara-Horea. The Place on the Earth.

