

FIELD RESEARCH AND THE ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS



LET S DRAW CONTEXTS!



The importance of the field research for the cultural anthropology:

- "The field is, for anthropology, what martyrs' blood is for the church" (Francis Affergan);
- "The filed took the form of a real rite of passage for the ones that study anthropology." (Mondher Kilani).



In the case of Romanian ethnology, the practice of the field and the series of discussions generated by the field research have a central and exclusivist position, due to the particular case of the Sociological School from Bucharest.



Cercet ri de teren ale **Ş**colii Sociologice de la București:

între anii 1925 - 1936;

în localit țile: Goicea Mare, Rușețu, Nerej, Fundu Moldovii, Dr guș, Runc, Cornova și Şanț;

echipe de teren cuprinse în 12 și 125 de cercet tori.

Field researches of the Sociological School from Bucharest:

between 1925 and 1936,

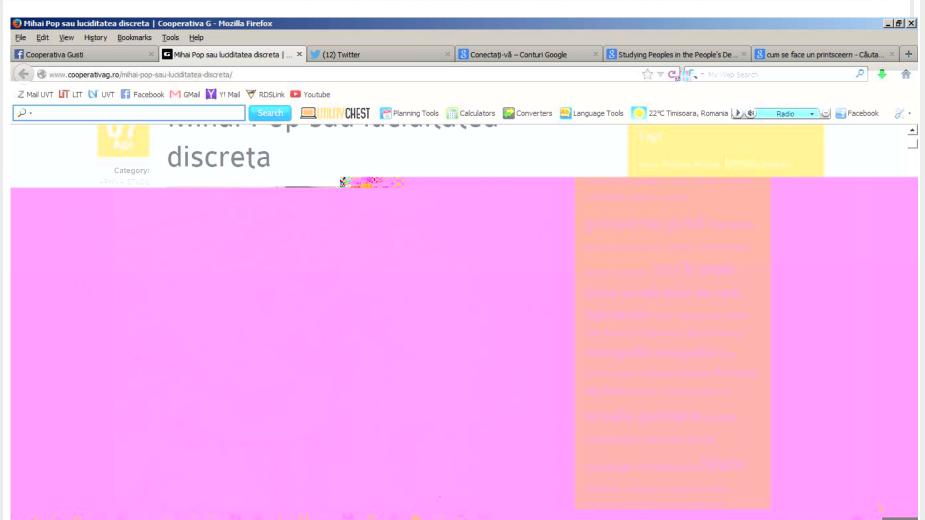
in the villages: Goicea Mare, Rușețu, Nerej, Fundu Moldovii, Dr guș, Runc, Cornova and Şanţ.

The teams of research gathered between 12 and 125 members.













Zoltan Rostas,

The Bright Hall. The First Monographers of Gusti's School,

București, Ed. Paideia, 2003.





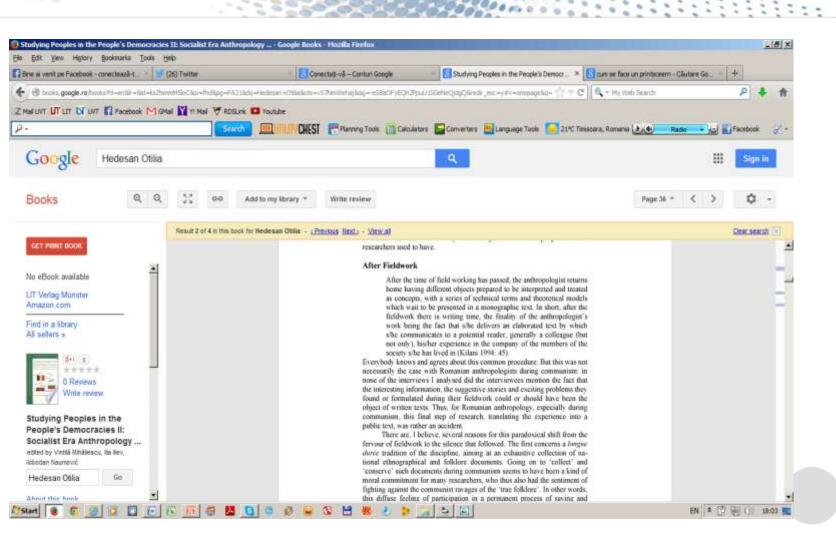














For Romanian anthropology, especially during communism, this final step of research, translating the experience into a public text, was rather an accident.









How did the members of the communities relate to the researcher:

• The power position of the researcher.



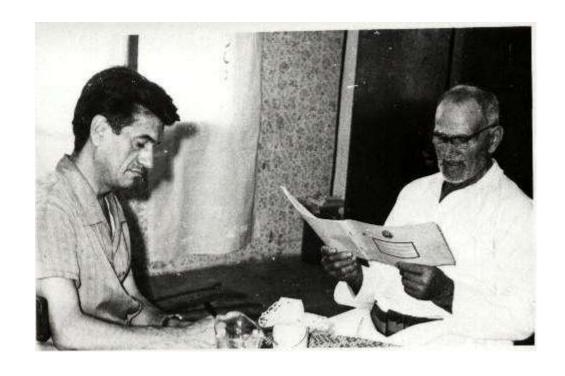










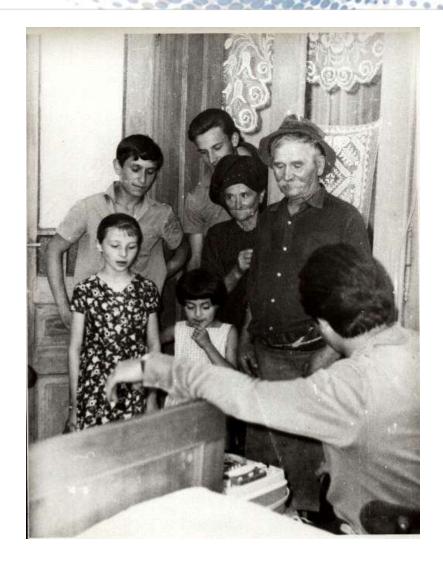






























The problems which result from these contexts:

- Regarding the researcher, we can say that he/she has the fervor of going on the field. He gather materials for the archive and write the descriptions, but he lives with the impression that his duty stop here.
- The interlocutor has the feeling that he/she participates to a small demonstration of organizing a thesaurus whose time to be exhibited does not come yet. The researcher does not induce the reticence he did before, as the access to the technology is more democratic and the position of the new generation of researchers in the community is differently viewed.



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Researched villages:

In the region of Banat – the Romanian part:

Valea Alm jului (Eftimie Murgu / Rud ria, B nia),
G râna, Becicherecul Mic, Ciclova Român .

In the region of Banat - the Serbian part:

 Zrenjanin, Kikinda, Vârşeţ, Banatscko Novoselo, Iancaid, Mihailovo.



The group of young researchers trained during the project:

Diana MIHUŢ, Nicoleta MUŞAT, Andreea LIŞIT, Corina POPA, Eliana POPEŢI, Raluca SELEJAN, Lidia ŞTEF NESCU, Miliana USCATU, Monica VLAD.



The information was deposited into a data collector







